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LITERARY ANECDOTES

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY;

COMPRIZING

Biographical Memoirs

OF

WILLIAM BOWYER, PRINTER, F.S.A.

AND MANY OF HIS LEARNED FRIENDS;

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AN INCIDENTAL VIEW

OF THE PROGRESS AND ADVANCEMENT OF LITERATURE

IN THIS KINGDOM DURING THE LAST CENTURY;

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES

OF A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF

NIV-6-1

EMINENT WRITERS AND INGENIOUS ARTISTS;

WITH A VERY COPIOUS INDEX.

By JOHN NICHOLS, F.S.A.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOLUME III.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

BY NICHOLS, SON, AND BENTLEY, AT CICERO'S HEAD,

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LITERARY ANECDOTES

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

IN the beginning of the year 1766, by engaging in a partnership with the Writer of these Memoirs, Mr. BOWYER was again enabled to withdraw, in some degree, from that close application which had begun to be prejudicial to his health. His new Associate, whilst an Apprentice, had been intrusted with a considerable share of the management of the Printing-office; and the connexion was such as, I am proud to say, was highly satisfactory to Mr. BOWYER. To his Partner, it was all that a young man could possibly have hoped for; it was an introduction to a number of respectable Friends, whose patronage was equally honourable and advantageous. The good-natured Reader will pardon the vanity of this paragraph; it is meant as a tribute of gratitude to a Benefactor, whose memory the Writer cannot but heartily revere.

In the succeeding Annals of Mr. BOWYER's Life, the mode hitherto adopted will be observed. The productions of the press will be considered as *his*, without encumbering the narrative with the unnecessary distinction of a *Partnership*.

In this year Mr. BOWYER wrote an excellent Latin Preface * to "Joannis Harduini, Jesuitæ, ad Censuram Scriptorum Veterum Prolegomena. Juxta Autographum; 8vo." In this Preface is a distinct account of the nature of the Work, as well as of the mode in which it was preserved "in naufragio fortunarum suarum, quod tota familia Jesuitica nuper fecit. Hoc verò fragmentum," says Mr. Bowyer, "quasi ex undis ereptum, et in manus P. Vaillant † Bibliopolæ traditum, noluit ille orbi literario invidere. Paradoxa enim per se cum novitate suâ delectant, tum longè magis Harduini artificio exornata, qui tam bellè novit dare obscuris nitorem, lucidis umbram, fictis probabilitatem, omnibus denique speciem, prout velit, et gratiam. Istud, igitur, quicquid est, fideliter imprimendum curavit: autographumque ipsum in Museo Britannico reponendum, tanquam votivam tabulam, posteritati consecravit. Paucula hæc, quæ raptim prælibavi, erudito colloquio, quo vir reverendus Cæsar De Missy me honestavit, accepta debent referri. Si quid imprudenter dictum sit, meæ tribuendum est inscitiæ; si quid quod non displiceat, ejus laudi; qui mox, ut spero, plura super hâc re publicâ luce dignabitur."

Mr. De Missy's ‡ remarks on the celebrated Jesuit's extraordinary production accordingly appeared about the same time, under the title of "De Joannis Harduini Jesuitæ Prolegomenis cum Autographo collatis, Epistola, quam ad amicissi-

* "I was glad to see your Preface; it is perhaps all I shall ever read of the book. Swift says, that he never knew but two or three good lyars in his life. You have shewn how evidently the most artful of them are detected, by shifting their sails, and not abiding by their own decisions. Surely your friend the Bookseller, whom you are obliging with a Preface, is, as usual, a little hard upon Authors; and more dictatorial than usual, when he won't let you write, to puff off his work *gratis*." *Mr. Clarke, MS.*

† Mr. Paul Vaillant; of whom some account will be given in another part of this Work.

‡ Of this good and learned man, and truly primitive Christian, see hereafter, under the year 1774.

mum

mum virum Wilhelmum Bowyerum, iisdem nondum prostantibus, scripserat Cæsar Missiacus [vulgò C. De Missy] Reg. Mag. Brit. à Sacris Gallicè peragendis;" 8vo.

In the same year Mr. Bowyer printed a complete edition of the Works of Dr. William Harvey, in one quarto volume. The liberality with which this publication was conducted by the College of Physicians is a lasting monument of honour to themselves, and to the excellent Author whose invaluable writings were thus collected. Let me add, that it is also a good specimen of unostentatious Typography.

Two Editions, in quarto, of "Observations on the Statutes, chiefly the more antient, from Magna Charta to the Twenty-first of James I. Cap. XXVII. With an Appendix, being a Proposal for new-modelling the Statutes. [By the Hon. Daines Barrington *.]

* This worthy Judge, and truly benevolent gentleman, was the intimate friend of Mr. Bowyer; and I cannot pass by this fair opportunity of expressing my own obligations to him. To two of his brothers, the venerable Bishop of Durham, and the late gallant Admiral Barrington, and to their noble Father, the first Lord Viscount Barrington, my respects shall be paid under the year 1770.—The Hon. Daines Barrington was the *fourth* son of the first Viscount, by Anne his wife, daughter and coheiress of Sir William Daines. He was one of his Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, and a Bencher of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple; appointed, May 24, 1751, Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty in England; which he resigned in 1753, on being appointed Secretary for the affairs of Greenwich Hospital; was appointed Justice of the Counties of Merioneth, Carnarvon, and Anglesey, 1757; and afterwards Second Justice of Chester, which he resigned after 1785, I believe, on a pension; and, at his death, retained only the place of Commissary-general of the Stores at Gibraltar. Although Mr. Barrington claimed no high distinction as a Lawyer, he was universally allowed to be a profound and judicious Antiquary. His first publication, which will always maintain its rank, and has gone through several editions, was his "Observations on the Statutes, 1766." The following year he exchanged his severer studies for those of a lighter kind, in Natural History, and published "The Naturalist's Calendar;" which has also had more than one edition.

In 1768 he gave the following proof of his liberality.

"*April* 25, 1768. Mr. Barrington finds that there have issued from Mr. Bowyer's warehouse, 400 copies of the second Edition of

"A Poem to the Memory of the celebrated Mrs. Cibber. By George Keate, Esq." 4to.

the "Observations on the Statutes." He also finds, upon looking into his own interleaved copy of the Book, that, by the perusal of many MSS. and other uncommon materials, he hath very considerable additions to make. He therefore thinks it would not be honest to sell the remaining 100 copies, when he is determined to print a new Edition, which will make perhaps the last nearly waste-paper. Mr. Barrington never intended to make any profit by this publication; and would therefore have from the first offered the copy-right to Messrs. Bowyer, Baker, and Sandby; but he really was apprehensive that they would be losers by such a present. The Book is of the Antiquary sort, and by no means calculated for a great sale. Mr. Barrington, therefore, still apprehends, that the proposed new Edition will be still less worth their acceptance, though perhaps the putting his name to it may contribute to the sale of a few copies. Mr. Barrington is at all events determined to print such a new Edition.—If Messrs. Bowyer, Baker, and Sandby, think the right of copy worthy their acceptance, they are most heartily welcome to it, letting Mr. Barrington have 24 copies for his relations and particular friends.—They will, however, consider of this, and give Mr. Barrington an answer without reserve." The offer was of course accepted; and the third Edition was accordingly printed soon after.—In 1773, desiring to second the wishes of the Rev. Mr. Elstob to give to the world the Saxon translation of Orosius, ascribed to King Alfred, in one volume octavo, he added to it an English translation and notes, which neither give the meaning nor clear up the obscurities of the Latin or Saxon authors, and subjected the Editor (who intended it chiefly for his own amusement, and that of a few antiquarian friends) to severe animadversions (Gent. Mag. vol. XLVII. p. 337). His next publication was, "Tracts on the Probability of reaching the North Pole, 1775," 4to. He was the first proposer of the memorable voyage to the North Pole, which was undertaken by Captain Phipps, afterwards created Lord Mulgrave; and, on the event of it, he collected a variety of facts and speculations, to evince the practicability of such an undertaking. His Papers were read at two meetings of the Royal Society; and, not being admitted into their "Philosophical Transactions," were published separately. It must be allowed that the honourable Author bestowed much time and labour on the investigation of the subject, and accumulated an amazing quantity of written, traditionary, and conjectural evidence, in proof of the possibility of circumnavigating the Pole; but, after all, when his testimonies were examined *pondere non numero*, they were far from proving so satisfactory as might have been wished. His Tracts on this subject were republished in his "Miscellanies on various Subjects, 1781," 4to, consisting of some of his papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," and other miscellaneous Essays composed or compiled by him.

The large "Greek Grammar, for the Use of Westminster School," 8vo.

him. The first tract among these was, "An Enquiry whether the Turkey was known before the Discovery of America." [This produced from Mr. Pennant, in the "Philosophical Transactions, 1781," an History of the Turkey, to prove that it was peculiar to America, and unknown before the discovery of that Continent. "My respected friend Mr. Barrington," he says, "had taken the other side of the question; but this was not published by me polemically, or in any wise inimical to so excellent a character." (Literary Life, p. 27.)] Essays on the Rein-deer; the Bat, or Rere-mouse; the sudden Decay of several Trees in St. James's Park, within a Year after the Filling-up of Rosamond's Pond; the periodical Appearance and Disappearance of certain Birds at different Times of the Year (Phil. Trans. vol. LXII. p. 265; Gent. Mag. vol. XLIII. p. 501); the Torpidity of the Swallow Tribe when they disappear; on the prevailing Notions with regard to the Cuckoo; on the Linnean System (to which he objects, as obscure, complicated, and unintelligible, on many accounts); Particulars of the Agreement between the King of Spain and the Royal Society for an Exchange of Natural Curiosities; Account of Mozart, a remarkable young Musician, with other extraordinary Persons in the same Line (Phil. Trans. vol. LX. p. 54); of the Deluge in the Time of Noah (objecting to its universality, and confining the term *Earth* to the country where Noah lived); the History of the Gwidir Family, by Sir John Wynne, the first Baronet of the Name, who was born 1553 (first printed by Mr. Barrington in 12mo); a Letter, intended for Dodsley's Museum, on the English and French Writers (the Plan taken from the Battle of the Books); a Dialogue on the antient Tragedies, written at Oxford, 1746; the Voyage of Ohthere and the Geography of the IXth Century illustrated, extracted from the Anglo-Saxon Version of Orosius before mentioned; Journal of a Spanish Voyage, 1775, to explore the Coast of America Northward of California."—Mr. Barrington's communications in the "Philosophical Transactions" are, a Letter on some Particular Fish found in Wales (LVII. 204); Investigation of the Difference between the present Temperature of Air in Italy and some other Countries from what it was Seventeen Centuries ago (LVIII. 58, Gent. Mag. XL. 131); on the Trees which are supposed to be indigenous in Great Britain (LIX. 23); Letter concerning Chesnut Trees (LXI. 167), controverting Dr. Ducarel's Paper on that subject (ibid. 136, Gent. Mag. XLII. 527, XXXII. 54); Account of a Mole from North America (LXI. 292); some Experiments made in North Wales to ascertain the Quantities of Rain which fell at the same time at different Heights (ibid. 294); Investigation of the specific Character which distinguishes the Rabbit from the Hare (LXII. 4, Gent. Mag. XLIII. 284); Account of a Fossil lately found near Christ Church in Hampshire (LXIII. 171); Observations on the Lagopus,

"A larger Confutation of Bishop Hare's System of Hebrew Metre; in a Letter to the Rev. Dr. Ed-

gopus, or Ptarmagan (ibid. 224); Experiments and Observations on the Singing of Birds (ibid. 249); of the Gillaroo (LXIV. 116, Gent. Mag. XLIV. 530, 531, 579). To the Third Volume of Mr. Pennant's "British Zoology" is added Mr. Barrington's "ingenious and learned Essay on the Language of Birds;" which having produced a slight remark in Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 990; Mr. Barrington very placidly observed to a friend, "I could send a very short answer to this objection, which is, that I have expressly confined the power of imitation in birds to the respective powers from their organs. A duck undoubtedly can only *quack*, because its organs will produce no other sound. If I was to make this, or other defence, it would be expected that I should do the same to every other objection. I have, perhaps, published too many things, but mean to be quiet from controversy for the remainder of my days. When I say this, do not suppose me out of humour, either with the world, or my brother authors, whose treatment of me I have no occasion to complain of."—In the "Archæologia" of the Society of Antiquaries are the following Papers by Mr. Barrington: Observations on the Welsh Castles (I. 278); on Cæsar's Invasion of Britain, and more particularly his Passage across the Thames (II. 134, 141); Dr. Owen, in a subsequent Paper, printed in the same Volume, concurs with him in opinion that Cæsar's *Tamesis* was the *Medway*, and not the Thames. Some Account of Two Musical Instruments used in Wales, the Crwth and the Pib-gawn (III. 30); Mr. Pegge's Observations on the Growth of the Vine in England considered and answered (ibid. 67). [An unfounded conjecture advanced in "The Observations on the Statutes," that England never produced Grapes, was controverted by Mr. Pegge in the Paper preceding the present; and a defence of the latter's arguments, though read at the Society and approved, not being indulged with a place in their "Archæologia," appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. XLV. p. 513.] On the Expiration of the Cornish Language (III. 278); on the Corbridge Altars (ibid. 324); it was reserved for the penetration of the late Mr. Tyrwhitt to decypher this *Crux Antiquariorum*. The account of the body of Edward I, as it appeared on opening it, was drawn up by Sir Joseph Ayloffe (ibid. 376), to obviate a misconception of the writ for renewing the wax round it, as if it was a repeated cering, instead of renewing the wax tapers placed round the tomb. On the Term *Levant* (IV. 27); Observations on the Apamean Medal (ibid. 315), in which his objections to the universality of the Deluge are stated. And, in a second Paper, delivered to the Society, but not printed, without concerning himself with the genuineness of the Medal, which seems the most essential part of the controversy, and which had been completely overthrown by Dean Milles, he defended every argument he had before brought in favour of the *Deuchalonic* against the *Noachic* Deluge,

against

wards, in answer to his Latin Epistle. By Robert Lowth, D. D. F. R. SS. Lond. & Goetting. and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

against both Mr. Bryant and the Dean; and concluded with saying, "that, having thus endeavoured to vindicate his former Dissertation on the Apamean Medal, he sees no room for an apology in that behalf, as it is the duty, he conceives, of every member so to do, while he continues unconvinced by the arguments of his opponents; and this duty also becomes the more necessary, when the objections are made from so respectable authority." The fate of this medal is truly singular. Mr. Bryant applied it in proof of the universality of the Deluge; Mr. Barrington wrested it to a contrary sense. Abbé Barthelemy, followed by Dean Milles, denied its genuineness; and on this and his other Papers in this Volume see Gent. Mag. XLVII. 336, 337. Some additional information relative to the Continuance of the Cornish Language (V. 81); Observations on Patriarchal Customs and Manners (ibid. 119, Gent. Mag. XLIX. 444); on which review it was observed by a friend of Mr. Urban, half surmising the writer, that "somebody had taken the pains to go over the ground carefully and *con amore* with the Hon. Daines Barrington." The same Correspondent had before observed, "It is not often that Laymen get credit by meddling with the Bible; at least, we Clerks think so; yet, if any, surely the patriarchal life might have been properly treated." Observations on St. Justin (or Justinian's) tomb in Anglesey (ibid. 143); Observations on the earliest Introduction of Clocks (ibid. 416); on the vitrified Walls in Scotland, particularly Fort Dunagoyle, in the Isle of Bute (VI. 100), supposing the stones to be volcanic, or from the Bloomeries; Observations on the Progress of Archery in England (VII. 46); on the Progress of Gardening in England (ibid. 113); an Account of certain remarkable Pits or Caves in the Earth in the County of Berks (ibid. 236); Silver Denarii found in Lancashire (ibid. 414), and a Celt near Segontium in Wales (ibid. 417, Gent. Mag. LIII. 465); Observations on a Picture by Zuccaro, from Lord Falkland's Collection, supposed to represent the Game of Primero (VIII. 133*); on the Antiquity of Card-playing in England (ibid. 134); on the Grey-weathers in Berkshire (supposing them to have been blown thither from a volcano), and the Crypts in Canterbury Cathedral (supposing them and others to have been intended to keep the Choirs dry (Gent. Mag. LVII. 697); Disquisitions on the Game of Chess (IX. 16); on the Origin of the Arms belonging to the Two Honourable Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple, the Pegasus and the Holy Lamb (ibid. 127); a Seal found at Dunstar Castle (ibid. 369). After all these various literary productions, Mr. Barrington incurred the animadversions and ridicule of the author of the "Pursuits of Literature."—He was F. R. S. and was elected F. A. S. Feb. 18, 1768, and afterwards Vice-president; which rank he resigned on account of the ill state of his health. He

was

"An Historical Account of the Life of Charles the Second, King of Great Britain; after the Manner of Mr. Bayle. Drawn from original Writers

was also a member of the club in Essex-street, instituted by Dr. Johnson (see vol. II. p. 553).—He died, after a lingering illness, in the King's Bench Walk, Temple, March 11, 1800; and his remains were interred in the vault of the Temple church: where the funeral service was performed by the Master, Dr. Reynell, since Dean of Winchester. The pall-bearers were, the Master of the Rolls, Sir William Scott, Counsellor Graham, Mr. Popham, Sir William Wynne, the Attorney General, Mr. Graves, and Mr. Champion; his nephew Col. Price (son of his elder sister, by Robert Price, esq. of Hereford) chief mourner; other mourners, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Aldeney, Mr. Wynne, and Mr. Lascelles, brother benchers and particular friends.—To these particulars, originally compiled by Mr. Gough for the use of Mr. Urban, another correspondent adds, "There are certain men who without the boast of great talents or resplendent abilities, obtain, by useful diligence, accurate investigation, and invariable integrity, that solid respect which the eccentricities of Genius will seldom suffer Genius to enjoy. Such respect did Daines Barrington possess throughout a long and honourable life. He was bred to the Bar; but, though esteemed a very sound lawyer, he never rose to any distinguished eminence as a pleader. He was, however, for some time Recorder of Bristol, a very respectable situation, in which he was preceded by that eminent judge Sir Michael Foster, and was succeeded by Mr. Dunning, the first lawyer of his day, afterwards created Lord Ashburton. He was also advanced to the rank of King's Counsel, and was, during several years, one of the Welsh Judges. If it had been his wish, he might, without doubt, have attained the English Ermine; but, possessed of an ample income, having a strong bias to antiquarian knowledge, natural history, and its concomitant studies, he retired from the practice of the law, and applied his legal knowledge to the purposes of investigating curious questions of legal antiquity. They have been published in a quarto volume. His enquiries into ornithology and various phænomena of Nature are well known; and his conversation on those subjects will not be forgotten by any one who has been admitted to reap the benefits of it. He was an old and most respectable fellow of the Royal Society, and a very ingenious contributor to the annual volume of its Transactions. He was also among those who, at a former period, frequented Tom's Coffee-house, near the Temple; where, during the early part of the evening, the literature and the theatrical history of the day were agreeably discussed, by men who were capable of deeper discussions; and where, in his earlier years, the writer of this article has frequently listened with pleasure and improvement to their conversation. But Tom's Coffee-house is no more; and Mr. Barrington was nearly the survivor of those who formed that pleasant society. He had for a great number

and State Papers. By William Harris*, D. D." 2 volumes, 8vo.

"Hogarth† Moralised," by Dr. John Trusler, 8vo.

number of years occupied the chambers in the King's Bench Walks, in the Inner Temple, where he died. His latter companions were principally the Benchers of that Society, of which he was one; and the little exercise which he had for some time been able to take was in the Temple gardens, whose arrangement he was pleased to superintend, and where he appeared to find an occasional amusement in observing the growth of the few trees and flowers which adorn them. Thus he passed a studious, inoffensive, and long-extended life; and was attended to his grave in the Temple church by the principal members of that Society, with that respect which his life deserved, and that regret which the remembrance of him cannot fail to inspire."

* The Rev. William Harris, a Protestant Dissenting Minister of eminent abilities and character, at Honiton in Devonshire. On the 20th of December, 1765, the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by the University of Glasgow, by the unanimous consent of that Body. "He published, besides the above, an historical and critical account of the Lives of James I. Charles I. and Oliver Cromwell, in 5 vols, 8vo, after the manner of Mr. Bayle. He was preparing a like account of James II. He also wrote the Life of Hugh Peters; besides many fugitive pieces occasionally, for the public prints, in support of liberty and virtue. All his Works have been well received; and those who differ from him in principle, still value him in point of industry and faithfulness." I give this character in the words of his munificent patron Mr. Hollis, who had presented him with many valuable books in reference to the subjects of his Histories; and was at the expence of procuring his Doctor's degree. Dr. Harris's Works were differently thought of by the Authors of the "Critical Review," in an account of the "Life of Charles II." in March 1766.—Industry was the principal characteristick of Dr. Harris; whose writings certainly have none of the vivacity which inspired Bayle; and in the judgment of dispassionate readers, impartiality is frequently violated. Dr. Harris died at Honiton, Feb. 4, 1770.

† Of this great, this inimitable Artist, I had (more than thirty years ago) collected some materials with a view to an Article in the first Edition of these Anecdotes. But my intelligence (aided by the acute and elegant criticism of the late George Steevens, esq.) was so greatly extended beyond the limits of a note, that I formed from them a separate publication, intituled, "Biographical Memoirs of William Hogarth, 1781;" which, by the indulgence of the publick, arrived at a second edition, in 1782; and to a third in 1785; and, at the distance of 25 years, having been thoroughly revised and new modelled, was again re-published in two handsome quarto volumes, illustrated with CLX beautiful Plates, in 1810.

"The

"The Confessional*; or, a full and free Enquiry into the Right, Utility, Edification, and Success,

* The (at that time anonymous) Author of this celebrated performance was obliged to Mr. Bowyer for some useful hints in its progress through the press, and for several improvements towards a new (and much enlarged) edition. This assistance was thus handsomely acknowledged:

"WORTHY SIR, *Nov.* 16, 1766.

"Though Mr. Millar has not perhaps acquainted you with all my scruples concerning another edition of "The Confessional," yet I can have no objection to be determined by the considerations you lay before me with so friendly a view to the common benefit of my Brethren, and the credit of the Book, which however exhibits nothing more than every Clergyman ought to know without it. I am obliged to you greatly for suggesting the particulars concerning the Articles. The history of the clause, passed in the Lords' House, and rejected by the Commons, did not escape me. But it was made use of in a pamphlet published by Mr. Millar against Dr. Powell's Subscription Sermon some years ago; and I was aware, that if the Author of 'The Confessional' should ever come to be known, it would at the same time be known, that the same person was the Author of that pamphlet; and to repeat that circumstance, might be called pillaging his own works, which somebody calls the worst kind of plagiarism. However, as it is so much to the purpose, I will try if it may decently be put into a note at the place you mention. The terms of the limited subscription in the 13th Elizabeth, I had noticed in Selden and elsewhere; but own I had overlooked the double subscription in the Act of Uniformity, and am obliged to you for reminding me of it. With regard to the canonical subscription, my opinion is exactly the same with yours. But the case with me was this: I had the late Lord Hardwicke's opinion in MS. long before it was printed, from the late Mr. Erskine's papers: and as I supposed it conclusive as to the Clergy, I did not meddle with the limited subscription, as that might give advantage to an adversary, the point being certainly problematical. I own I differ with his Lordship as to the obligation of the Canons, even upon the Clergy, in this matter of subscription. I cannot see how canonical obedience, which is retained to things lawful and honest, can be extended to an ordinance enjoining unlimited subscription contrary to law. But the point was rather too delicate for me to handle in the light it appears to me, and, as I now perceive, it appears likewise to you. Some years ago I had occasion to ask a leading man in Cambridge by what authority they required subscription for degrees; and had for answer, it was by virtue of an injunction from James I. under his own Royal hand. The Cambridge people have dropped subscription at Matriculations, though I imagine both you and I subscribed at Matriculation, perhaps both at the very same time; for I remember you at St. John's

of

of establishing systematical Confessions of Faith and Doctrine in Protestant Churches." Which

of my own year, and to have once drunk tea with you at a friend's room in your own College. I suppose you take my judgment of the forgery of the controverted clause of the 20th Article, from a note, p. 294, of 'The Confessional.' But, if you please to read the note again, you will see I decide nothing concerning the authenticity of the clause as passed or not passed in Convocation; but consider the authenticity, &c. to depend upon the question, Whether the imprinted book referred to 13 Elizabeth had the clause? I think it next to demonstrable it had not; and whether Hales thought it unauthentic for the same reason or not, he certainly paid no regard to it, if he wrote that letter. When I say, that Laud stopped that gap, I do not mean that he then first inserted it; for undoubtedly it was then in many printed editions long before Laud figured in the world. What I meant was, that he took care to have it inserted in all future editions; but in this I find since I was mistaken, for it had been inserted in all the English editions published after 1628, when the Articles were printed with his Majesty's Declaration before them. I have not Collier's Ecclesiastical History, nor would it be easy to meet with it in the country; but I have the book from whence he is said to have taken his materials, viz. 'Vindication of the Church of England against Priestcraft in Perfection.' I have likewise Dr. Bennet on the same argument; but it is impossible these should leave any impression on me (I will not say on any impartial reader), after having read 'An Historical and Critical Essay on the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England,' printed for R. Francklin, 1724, and ascribed to Mr. Collins, and which was written in answer to them, and leaves not in my mind the least remains of a doubt but that the clause was a forgery, that Laud's record was perhaps not much better, and that the MSS. in Bene't college library are the true originals of the Articles passed in the Convocations of 1562 and 1571 respectively. N. B. I never saw an answer to the Historical and Critical Essay. With respect to Collier, he says, 'And hereby in particular I have answered every thing urged in the Ecclesiastical History of Mr. Collier, who is but a mere abridger of the Vindicator.' I think the Curators of the Church will do great honour to the Author of 'The Confessional,' by appointing so able and dignified a Veteran to enter the lists with him. But if the other person you name should undertake the same task, it is great odds but they run foul of each other. I am, worthy Sir, your much obliged humble servant."

In a second letter to Mr. Bowyer, dated *Dec.* 23, 1766, the author says, "I think myself highly obliged to you for your favour of the 16th instant, as it rid me of a doubt concerning the Uniformity Act; for I had been assured from another hand, that the copies varied; which I was inclined to think might be true,

passed very rapidly to a third edition, though published without a name, was very soon known to

true, as I had observed something like a various reading in Dr. Nichols, which I had not then at hand to consult. I really am concerned that I cannot agree with your supposition, that Mosheim was mistaken in ascribing the project to Wake. After a serious and deliberate examination of circumstances, I think Mosheim and the Biographer perfectly reconcileable. If you will reader over the article *Wake* in the latter attentively, together with the remarks, you will readily see, that the project did not take its rise from the *Commonitorium*: and that some circumstances relating to the forming of it are artfully kept out of sight by the Biographer. I dare say you know from the signature P. [Dr. Philip Nichols] who compiled this article, as well as I do. Some of his artifices I have detected in other articles. And if you will read Wake's Letters to Courayer, which follow, you will find to what length he carries Church-matters, even to tread upon the heels of Popery. As to his former defences of Protestantism, there perhaps have been few such renegadoes to good principles as he was; and I for my part can wonder at nothing such men can do. The case standing thus, I am obliged to leave the text just as it is, so far as concerns Mosheim and Wake, excepting some little modification with respect to Mr. Maclaine, whom I had cited before inaccurately, and shall therefore be more exact and more cautious in some expressions; but have no manner of occasion to meddle with any with whom he might correspond in England, as he puts down the note as his own. With your leave, therefore, I will add a note in this part of the text, giving my reasons for thinking Mosheim was not mistaken, and for the rest leave the publick to judge. If I mistake not, Dr. Lardner discovered Mosheim's mistake of one King for another, and made mention of it in one of his late books of Jewish and Heathen testimonies. I think the subscription at Matriculation was dropped at Cambridge since you and I were admitted. If you recollect the names of two scholars, contemporaries at St. John's with you, Mearson and Fidler, you will know how to account for my particular remembrance of you. I must not omit to return you my thanks for your notes upon the Greek Testament, and particularly for the excellent Preface before them. They have been of great use to me and others on several occasions, and I wish we had more such collections by equally able hands.—A Correspondent I have *abroad* mentioned to me not long ago, a design to put 'The Confessional' into a French dress; in which he, with some other of his friends, as he said, were concerned. I have prevailed with him to drop the design at least till another edition come out. He is a man of great knowledge, though young, and capable of doing justice to any subject he thinks fit to undertake, and ought not to be employed in the drudgery of *translating*. If Mr. Millar can make any use of this hint, you may communicate it, and he will

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have been the production of the Rev. Francis Black-

let me know. I suppose I am to expect some smart strictures from Mr. Maclaine: but there are such things as *Reprisals* in due time and place. I have been ill for ten days or a fortnight, and quite disabled from business, and am not yet thoroughly recruited; but hope to send some copy of the additions and corrections by next post. *Piget me unum tantum eruditum Typographum in Anglia superesse, et illum annum agentem primum supra sexagesimum.* The words are not mine, but I sincerely join in the lamentation; and am, worthy Sir, your much obliged humble servant.—I wish Mr. Maclaine had given some account of Dr. Mosheim, as it would have recommended his Book in this country."

Mr. Bowyer's answer will be thought worth preserving:

"Reverend Sir, *Jan.* 11, 1767.

"The Latin compliment your last brought me is enough to swell the glowing tide of vanity, were not my life at a lower ebb than my encomiast imagines, being advanced to the LXVIIIth year; which makes me something doubt whether I am the person whom you remember at College, admitted in the year 1716, and who came away in the year 1722. My father, good man, sent me thither ‡ to qualify me (by a new kind of experiment) for a printer. But it served only in trade to expose me to more affronts, and to give me a keener sensibility of them. Time and old age are at last our best instructors; and I should have made an ill use of the documents of Nature, if I had not learnt to take consolation from my approach to that state, where the great and little will be equal. I have been led into these reflections from an incident that has just happened from the little connexions between us . . . . . I thought it necessary to lay this before you, that I might not claim the merit, or suffer for the defects, of any other typographical operator; and, that I may not seem to act clandestinely, I send Mr. Millar a copy of this. I am, Sir,

Your very obliged humble servant, W. Bowyer.

"P.S. I wish you the compliments of the season—*Multos et felices.* The next good wish is, *Sin infelices, paucos.*"

The allusion in the above letter is to a private misunderstanding, not worth relating; but which the two following short letters will sufficiently illustrate:

"Though I understand you have dissolved that friendly connexion which was commenced between the Author of 'The Confessional' and me, I do not neglect to put into your hands what he suggested for the benefit of his Book and Mosheim, in a letter I received from him since you went to Bath, and which I here send you. I thought myself obliged to lay before him a narration of my conduct, which I hope he will look upon as a sufficient justification of it. Be pleased to return me the letter

‡ See p. 14.

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burne*, M.A. Archdeacon of Cleveland. It excited at the time a considerable degree of interest; and

inclosed, for the sake of the compliment—which I am to live upon." *Mr. Bowyer to Mr. Millar, Jan.* 12, 1767.

"I received yours of the 12th two days ago, but had not time to answer it. If you have any cause to regret this transaction, you certainly have only yourself to blame. Your complaining to the author is absurd in my opinion, as you never had a warmer friend than, yours, &c. I inclose you the author's letter as you desired. Praise will feed none of us, though it may please us for a time. You have your merit: but none of us are without faults; and perhaps we think ourselves of too much importance in our own ideas." *Mr. Millar to Mr. Bowyer, Jan.* 17, 1767.

Mr. Bowyer frequently lamented to me the great hardships which he experienced at College, where "the commons of the sizers," he said, "were in his time (1716—1722) miserably poor, though since much amended." His father, though in every other respect a generous man, used in company to talk of "the great expence he was at in keeping his son at the University." This having been repeated to the son, he determined to live there at the lowest expence possible; his tutor's bills (which I have now before me) not amounting, board included, to twenty pounds a year. One article of the charge on the tutor's bills is for *Income*.

"This is a sum of money allowed for College chambers to the former occupier, in consideration of repairs or fitting up, and furniture, and is frequently transferred from one tenant to another in succession, a tenant being answerable to a person so repairing or fitting up at two or three removes.—I lived for a trifle more than 40*l.*; but was a scholar of the house, though I had an estate of 60*l. per annum*, though my uncle's claim was not given up. All these my father kept for a year after I was of age." *T. F.*

Mr. Clarke, in a letter to Mr. Bowyer, Jan. 26, 1768, says, "I now find that nobody is so proper to converse with Mr. Markland as you are; who had almost starved yourself upon a principle of honour. This indeed was in you only a sally of youth; but he is now as young as you were at 17, and would do it at any time. It is a little too much to have a man's virtues reduce him to a mere skeleton; you were wise enough to take up in time; and he will, I hope, at last.—You never paid a proper deference to your father's judgment. How long did he live in trade, beloved and caressed by the whole fraternity of booksellers, and how little was done in comparison of what you have accomplished! Make but a man talked of in trade for any excellence in his way, and it will do his business. To be *in ore vulgi*, is all he wants. You are not beholden to the world, but yourself: for that many-headed monster the World is, in its collective capacity, just as selfish as the individuals that compose it."

* This reverend and very learned Divine, son of Francis Blackburne, of St. Nicholas, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, and

very soon produced from another Archdeacon (Dr. Rutherford) some very able Remarks, in a Charge delivered at his Visitation in July 1766, under the

and alderman of Richmond, was eminently distinguished as a controversial writer. He received his academical education at different provincial schools, and afterward at Catharine Hall, Cambridge; where he was admitted pensioner in May 1722. He was ordained deacon in 1728. His political principles, which were those of Locke and Hoadly, having prevented his election to a foundation fellowship in his College, he quitted Cambridge, and went to reside with a relation, a clergyman, in his own county: where he remained till he was presented, in 1739, to the living of Richmond, his native place. He proceeded B.A. 1726; and M.A. 1733.

In 1749 appeared, for the first time, "Free and Candid Disquisitions relating to the Church of England;" containing many sensible observations on the defects and impropriеties in the liturgical forms of faith and worship of the Established Church, and proposals of amendments and alterations of such passages as were liable to reasonable objections. This work was a compilation of authorities taken from the writings of some eminent Divines of the Church of England, tending to shew the necessity, or at least the expedience, of revising our public Liturgy, and of extracts of Letters sent, or supposed to be sent, to the compiler, from his correspondents in different parts of the kingdom, approving of his design, and signifying their disposition to promote and encourage it, as there should be occasion.—The compiler, the Rev. Mr. John Jones, vicar of Alconbury near Huntingdon, was a man of very singular character, pious and regular in his deportment, diligent in his clerical functions, and indefatigable in his studies, which were chiefly employed in promoting this scheme of reformation, conceived and digested long before his "Disquisitions" were made public, but withal affecting a mysterious secrecy even in trifles, and excessively cautious of giving offence to the higher powers. —With Mr. Blackburne this gentleman, on the recommendation of Dr. Edmund Law, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, held a correspondence; and to him Mr. Jones sent the greatest part of his Work in manuscript, which was returned to him without so much as the correction of a single slip of the writer's pen; nor was there a single line or word in the "Free and candid Disquisitions" written or suggested by Mr. Blackburne, notwithstanding many confident reports to the contrary.—The truth is, Mr. Blackburne, whatever desire he might have to forward the work of ecclesiastical reformation (which was as earnest at least as Mr. Jones's) could not possibly conform his style to the milky phraseology of the "Disquisitions;" nor could he be content to have his sentiments mollified by the gentle qualifications of Mr. Jones's lenient pen. He was rather (perhaps too much) inclined to look upon those who had in their hands the means

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title of "A Vindication of the Right of Protestant Churches to require the Clergy to subscribe to an

and the power of reforming the errors, defects, and abuses, in the government, forms of worship, faith and discipline, of the Established Church, as guilty of a criminal negligence, from which they should have been roused by sharp and spirited expostulation. He thought it became Disquisitors, with a cause in hand of such high importance to the influence of vital Christianity, rather to have boldly faced the utmost resentment of the class of men to which they addressed their work, than, by meanly truckling to their arrogance, to derive upon themselves their ridicule and contempt, which all the world saw was the case of these gentle suggesters, and all the return they had for the civility of their application.—A Pamphlet in defence of the above work was the first specimen of Mr. Blackburne's talents as a polemical writer.—On the 18th of July, 1750, Mr. Blackburne was collated to the archdeaconry of Cleveland; and on the 1st of August following to the prebend of Bilton, by Dr. Matthew Hutton, then archbishop of York, to whom he had been for some years titular chaplain. "I heartily wish you joy of that accumulation of preferment which you have been so long entitled to, and which, though it cannot add either to the real merit, or to the interior respectableness, of the person who must dignify it, yet, as it will give him frequent opportunity of indoctrinating his brethren in those parts, and may add somewhat to his authority in promoting the good work of reformation in which he is so happily engaged, I therein do and will again rejoice." *Dr. Edward Law to Francis Blackburne, August* 1750.—Such of Mr. Blackburne's friends as judged of his disposition by the influence that fear and hope have upon the majority of mankind, concluded that, upon his promotion, he would write no more *Apologies* for such books as the "Free and Candid Disquisitions;" and some of them were a little pleasant with him upon that subject; to whom he only answered, with a cool indifference, that he had made no bargain with the Archbishop for his liberty. He had good reason indeed to believe that his Grace was not unacquainted with his sentiments; nor was he a stranger to the Archbishop's liberal notions on ecclesiastical affairs. When he first went to Bishopthorpe, to be collated to the archdeaconry, he was shewn into the Chaplain's room; where the first thing he saw was the above-mentioned "*Apology*" lying upon the table; and he had reason to believe, from some conversation he had with his Grace before he left him, that he was suspected to be the author of it. But there was a candour and generosity in Archbishop Hutton, rarely to be met with in men of his Grace's station. Mr. Blackburne had been warmly recommended to his Grace when he was Bishop of Bangor, by his steady friend John Yorke, esq.; and Mr. Blackburne himself, having lived in the neighbourhood of his Grace's family at Marske [near Richmond] for more than ten years, his Grace had some personal knowledge

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established Confession of Faith and Doctrine. A good "Summary View of the *Confessional* Contro-

of the man, and his general character in that neighbourhood; and the Archbishop was known to say on a certain occasion, that his own knowledge of Mr. Blackburne had as great a share in his preferment as the solicitation of his friends.—Archdeacon Blackburne lived in habits of intimate friendship with Dr. Law, afterward bishop of Carlisle; in vindication of whose opinions, on the state of the soul between Death and the Resurrection, he drew forth his pen with great zeal, and finally produced his celebrated "Historical View" of the Controversy on the same subject, which first appeared in 1765, which is certainly a very able performance.—Mr. Blackburne had, not without some scruples, prevailed upon himself to subscribe to the XXXIX Articles, in order to qualify himself to hold the archdeaconry of Cleveland and prebend of Bilton. His chief inducements at that time were the reasonings of Dr. Clarke, in his "Introduction to the Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity," a manuscript half sheet drawn up by Dr. Edmund Law, and the liberal concession in the Sixth Article of the Church of England.—Some time afterwards, upon a prospect of farther advancement to a considerable preferment, he took occasion to re-consider these several arguments; and thought they fell short of giving that satisfaction which an honest man would wish to have, when he pledges his good faith to society in so solemn a form as that prescribed by the 36th Canon, enjoining subscription to the Articles and Liturgical forms of the Church of England. In this state of mind, he set himself to examine into the rise and progress of this requisition in Protestant Churches, and into the arguments brought in defence, or rather in excuse of it; the result of which was the compilation since known by the name of "The Confessional," &c.—This work remained in manuscript some years, and was not published till 1766; and, as the subject is interesting, I shall transcribe a brief statement of the effects of it, as (posthumously) given to the publick in 1804 (by his son) from his own pen: "It appeared, from the clamour that was raised against it, that grievous offence was taken at it by that part of the Clergy who affect to call themselves orthodox. The indignation of Archbishop Secker was excessive. His mask of moderation fell off at once. He employed all his emissaries to find out the author; and, by the industry of Rivington, and the communicative disposition of Millar, he succeeded.—Dr. Edmund Keene was then bishop of Chester, and Mr. Blackburne's diocesan; and had expressed, and indeed shewn in several instances, his friendship and benevolence to Mr. Blackburne. He wrote a letter to an intimate friend of Mr. Blackburne, mentioning the resentment of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and other bishops, against the reputed author; and intimated that, if the suspicion which fell upon Mr. Blackburne was groundless, he would do well to silence the imputation, by publicly disavowing the Work

versy," placed in the Order in which each Publication respects the other, from May 1766 to April

in print; for, that every door of access to farther preferment would otherwise be shut against him. The answer of Mr. Blackburne's friend was, that he had no right to ask Mr. Blackburne any question of that kind; and that, as he himself should think it uncivil and improper to be interrogated upon such a subject, he hoped his Lordship would excuse him for declining to intermeddle in a matter of that delicacy.—Mr. Blackburne, however, on the other hand, had the consolation to find that his book was approved and commended by several worthy persons, whose esteem he valued at a very high rate. Numbers of letters still remain among his papers, testifying the satisfaction the writers had received in perusing 'The Confessional;' among which none are written in a higher strain of panegyric than a number from Dr. Edmund Law, since promoted to the bishoprick of Carlisle. —When Dr. Warburton's Book of 'Alliance between Church and State' first appeared, the old orthodox phalanx was highly scandalized that the author should desert the old posture of defence, and subject the Church to such a humiliating dependance on the State. Dr. Rutherford led the way, in an attack upon 'The Confessional;' and skirmished in the old posture prescribed in the antient system of Church authority. It was found, by the several Answers to the Doctor's 'Charge and Vindication,' that this method would not do. Accordingly, Dr. Rotherham, in his 'Essay on Establishments,' &c. took a different route. Warburton's system was Hobbism, trimmed and decorated with various distinctions and subterfuges, which were by no means intelligible to common apprehensions, and very apt to mislead the superficial or inattentive reader into an approbation of the more plausible parts which lay more open to their understandings. Dr. Balguy was the only one who seems to be fully apprised of the latent meaning of his master Warburton, to whose 'little senate' he is said to have belonged. But he entered late into the controversy; and Dr. Rotherham, not having the advantage of his finesses, adopted in his Essay a system of Hobbism almost as crude and undisguised as that of the Malmsburian Philosopher in his Leviathan." Speaking afterwards of the resignation of Mr. Lindsey, the Archdeacon informs us, that "he had married a daughter of Mrs. Blackburne by her former husband. The friendship between Mr. Lindsey and Mr. Blackburne was not nearly so much cemented by this family connexion, as by a similarity of sentiments in the cause of Christian Liberty, and their aversion to ecclesiastical impositions in matters of conscience. In the warfare on these subjects they went hand in hand; and, when Mr. Lindsey left Yorkshire, and settled in London, Mr. Blackburne used to say 'he had lost his right arm.'—Mr. Blackburne had his objections to the Liturgy and Articles of the Church of England as well as Mr. Lindsey, and in some instances to the same passages; but differed widely from

1771, may be seen in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. XLI. p. 405; and continued to March 1772 in

from him in some particular points, which he thought, as stated by Mr. Lindsey and his friends, could receive no countenance from Scripture, but by a licentiousness of interpretation that could not be justified.—It was not consistent with Mr. Blackburne's friendship for Mr. Lindsey, to enter into a formal controversy with him on these particular points; and if they could have been got over, it was not consistent with a resolution Mr. Blackburne had taken early in life, to have as little to do with the Trinitarian controversy as possible.—But Dr. Priestley and some of his friends having carried the obligation to secede from the Church of England farther than Mr. Blackburne thought was either sufficiently candid, charitable, or modest, and had thereby given countenance to the reproach thrown upon many moderate and worthy men by hot and violent Conformists, for continuing to minister in the Church while they disapproved many things in her doctrine and discipline; he thought it expedient, in justice to himself and others of the same sentiments, to give some check to the crude censures that had been passed upon them. And, accordingly, intending to publish 'Four Discourses delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Cleveland in 1767, 1769, 1771, and 1773,' he took that opportunity to explain himself on this subject in a Preface, as well on the behalf of the seceders, as of those whose Christian principles admitted of their remaining in the Church without offering violence to their consciences."—Another secession from the Church in the Archdeacon's family is thus related by his son: "The separation from the Church of England of his son-in-law Dr. Disney (1782), for whom to the moment of his death he entertained and expressed the warmest cordiality of friendship, was an event to his mind peculiarly affecting. That secession, it is true, was the natural and honourable consequence of a settled conviction (for which the worthy seceder, with a truly Christian candour, soon after delivered his reasons to the publick), that he could no longer conscientiously minister in the form of worship prescribed by the Church of England. Mr. Blackburne too had his objections to the Liturgy and Articles of the Church; but he was far from going the length of dissent which his friend Mr. Lindsey had avowed in the year 1774, and which Dr. Disney now came forward to profess. On a subject so delicate, and on occasion of such serious difference with a person most eminently beloved and honoured by him, we might have been at a loss for language sufficiently proper and correct to express the feelings of Mr. Blackburne, had he not himself at the time committed to paper his motives for so differing, with the design of immediate publication; a design suspended indeed during his life, from considerations of tenderness and affection, and which is now only executed in compliance with one of his latest re-

vol. XLII. p. 263; in which lists will be found, on both sides of the question, the names of men, whose

quests before his death. The fact was, that, in strict agreement with his early resolution not to meddle with the Trinitarian controversy, Mr. Blackburne had never been forward to introduce his own speculations on that topic to the publick, or even among his private friends. But, conscious that the world had been civil enough to impute to him and his principles the step which Mr. Lindsey had taken some years before, and now, on the secession of another near and dear relative, making no doubt but the same world would add the step then taken by him to the same account, Mr. Blackburne did not choose to lie under this redoubled imputation; and, with a view therefore to exculpate himself, drew up the short paper referred to, under the title of *An Answer to the Question, Why are you not a Socinian?*"

The good Archdeacon published, in 1768, "Considerations on the present State of the Controversy between the Protestants and Papists of Great Britain and Ireland." And his literary labours were closed, in 1780, by a very important addition to our National Biography: "Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, Esq." the munificent Patron of Literature; a work which is thus characterized by a gentleman in every respect well qualified to appreciate its merits: "On the death of Mr. Hollis, several persons who were attached to his principles, and greatly respected his known worth, spontaneously bore each their honourable testimony to his character, in the fugitive productions of the day. But it was not till the year 1780, that the publick were possessed of the Memoirs of this extraordinary man, in two volumes quarto. The publication of this Work did honour to Mr. Brand Hollis its patron, and to Mr. Archdeacon Blackburne, the learned and nervous writer who compiled it. A copy was presented to all the more respectable Libraries at home and abroad, and gratuitously deposited on the shelves of a very great number of individual friends—the friends of Liberty. It is needless now to speak in praise of these Volumes. But it may be lamented, without being thought too fastidious, that the Writer was not earlier furnished with all the materials that formed the basis of his Work, in order the better to dispose of them in the arrangement. The Memoirs, however, form an honourable and lasting monument of one who was 'nobly and ingenuously devoted to the service of his country by deeds of peace.'—The suspicious eye with which both Mr. Thomas Hollis and his Biographer beheld the Roman Catholicks, and the restrictions under which they contended that Roman Catholicks should continue to be bound, constitute the only error of importance in the Book. And this was more the error of the times in which they lived, than of the men;—men who, had they lived some few years later, would have survived these prejudices (for such I must call them), and, consistently with the privileges which each of them claimed for himself, and indeed

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rank in literature, and in private life, would reflect honour on any cause they thought it right or prudent to advocate.

for all other Religionists, would have been the advocates of full, equal, and perfect religious liberty, and for extending the participation of all civil rights to the subjects of civil government.—Mr. Brand Hollis, in writing to Mr. Blackburne (Oct. 5, 1779), when the manuscript of these Memoirs was brought to a conclusion, emphatically says, 'You may, with Milton, survey the progress of your Works, and mark their reputation, making their way like a rapid torrent over malignity and envy, calm and confident, relying on your own merit with steady consciousness; and waiting, without impatience, the vicissitudes of opinion, and the impartiality of a future generation.'—On printing the 'Remarks on Johnson's Life of Milton,' which were included in the Memoirs (pp. 533—583), and were also separately printed, in duodecimo, the size of the first edition of Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets,' Mr. Brand Hollis observes, in a letter to the Author, dated November 1779, 'The Remarks are finished, and are a severe lesson for the abandoned Pensioner. He is let down in his own way, but with severity and decorum, though without much hopes of reformation in him. [See vol. II. p. 551.] But they may deter others from following his prostitution, lest they should be delivered down to posterity in their true colours. I think this Work is a noble sacrifice to the manes of Milton, and a Painting which will live through succeeding generations, and be an antidote to the poison of the malicious Balance-master; for which reason we have cast off an impression of the Remarks in duodecimo, the same size with his 'Lives of the Poets,' to accompany them.'—The Memoirs, which abound with various valuable materials and communications, were published without that very useful appendage, an index. A certain friend, then personally unknown to Mr. Brand Hollis, voluntarily supplied this deficiency, and sent a copy of it in manuscript, formed in the course of his second reading, as a present to the Patron of the Work, in return for the copy of the Memoirs which he had received from him. Concerning these Papers Mr. Brand Hollis wrote to Mr. Blackburne (October 1, 1781): 'I have received a most interesting present from ———, the Index to which you allude. It is drawn up with judgment, it is very full and accurate, and will be of great use. If you approve, it may be printed with a few corrections for the present.'—The printing of this Index, however, was by some oversight, or involuntary delay, postponed till after Mr. Brand Hollis's decease; since which it has been printed, and distributed wherever it was known to be wanted.—When the Memoirs of Mr. Thomas Hollis were undertaken, the Writer entertained no thoughts of any remuneration, beyond the satisfaction of paying a faithful and honourable tribute to the exemplary virtues of the deceased; and, by so doing,

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"The Second Part of a Literary Correspondence, between the Bishop of Gloucester and a late Pro-

of making some grateful return for that Gentleman's liberal and marked remembrance of himself, by bequeathing to Mr. Blackburne a legacy of 500*l.* But Mr. Brand Hollis, considering the extent of the Work,—the time and attention which it had taken,—that it had defeated the prosecution of another noble literary design (the projected Life of Martin Luther),—and that the Work had been accomplished with all the propriety, dignity, and masterly spirit, which the warmest friend to our Hero could have desired, and far beyond any thought which he himself ever harboured,—presented the Writer with the sum of 1000*l.*; 'hoping,' as he expressed himself, 'that in what he might be deficient, the Writer would sacrifice to friendship and posterity. The baseness of the times,' he adds, 'traduces the most worthy characters; but when there is a head and a hand to delineate them with truth and force, such a portrait is not easily disfigured without others being able to trace out the imposture."

Dr. Disney's Life of Thomas Brand Hollis, Esq. p. 9, 10.

Full of years and honours, the good Archdeacon left the world, without a struggle or a sigh, in his chair, at Richmond, Aug. 7, 1787, æt. 83; and was buried on the 10th in his parish church.

"The late Archdeacon Blackburne (with his judgment and powers of mind in extraordinary vigour, his eye-sight only much impaired, though not wholly gone) had been for a long time laying-in various materials from books and other sources, and had attended much to the Works of this Reformer [Luther], with a view to have given his Life in English; in which he had made some small beginnings. But he was diverted from it at first by another work; and afterwards, by the shock he received from the loss of his second son, Dr. Thomas Blackburne, who was cut-off by a fever, in his 31st year; and the more, as he depended upon him to complete whatever he might leave imperfect: to which however he was fully equal, being a scholar of fine parts, improved by classical and all other knowledge, besides his eminence in his profession." *Vindiciæ Priestleianæ, p.* 280.

In November 1799 I received a letter for the Gentleman's Magazine, from Mr. William Comber, to vindicate the Archdeacon from a misrepresentation which had been made of him (in another publication) as a *Puritan*, and an *Arian* or *Socinian*. Mr. Comber observes, "that the reasons suggested do not prove him a *Puritan;* but that, on the contrary, his not preventing his son from taking orders, his having promoted my entering into that profession, when I am sure he had too great a regard for me to promote what he thought I should be wrong in doing; his having executed in person till his death the duties of his office as Archdeacon, as well as another judicial ecclesiastical office; and his not having resigned his preferment, although I knew him to be of a generous and disinterested disposition, having been his first cousin, and in habits of intimacy with him from

my

fessor of Oxford: Accurately printed from an authentic Copy. To which are added the Notes of

my youth till his death: all these circumstances, I say, I have argued, are sufficient proofs that he did not think an Episcopal form of Church-government unlawful, and, consequently, was not *Puritanical;* especially as he many years ago assured me that, if he found he could not exercise his functions with perfect satisfaction, he had made up his mind to resign them, and retire; and I gave him full credit for integrity and honour.—Having thus, I hope, exculpated him from the charge of *Puritanism*, I also subjoin a letter, which I wrote some years ago to a friend, and which, I hope, will evidently acquit him of *Arianism* or *Socinianism*; and which I now send, being desirous to shew a grateful respect for his memory; wherein I hope you will assist me, by circulating the contents. W. COMBER.

"To the Rev. Francis Blackburne.

"DEAR SIR, *Kirbymoorside, Sept.* 11, 1793.

"Understanding that attempts are made to propagate an idea, that the late Archdeacon Blackburne's (your worthy father's) sentiments corresponded with the modern Unitarians (as they call themselves), my respect for the memory of so near and valuable a Relation, as well as my regard for the interests of true Religion, urge me to furnish you with a proof of his latest opinion on the nature of our Saviour Jesus Christ; which I hope will, with any ingenuous mind, irrefragably refute any such idea. And, as I take it for granted you must wish to rescue your father's character from such an extraordinary misrepresentation, you are perfectly at liberty to make this information as public as you choose, as I should be glad, by my testimony, to be instrumental in proving the falsehood of the report.—You know, Sir, your father honoured me with a considerable degree of his esteem and confidence to the very conclusion of his life. It is not, therefore, surprizing that he should communicate to me his sentiments, especially when he was certain the knowledge of them would give me satisfaction.—To the best of my memory, he *more than once*, in some of the latest conversations I had with him, and, I believe, at the distance of a year or two from each other, expressed himself as follows, as nearly as I can recollect: *Cousin Comber, I firmly believe the Divinity of Christ.* My answer, I think, was, 'I am very glad of it, Sir.' He added, at the same time, *What Dr. Priestley believes concerning Jesus Christ, I do not know, as I never could get an answer to that question either from himself or any of his connexions;* or words to that effect. This declaration was not made accidentally, but with an evident design, as appeared to me (and, I think, a positive request), that I would take particular notice of it; which I therefore did; for I felt great joy in hearing it. And, as it was made with much energy, and repeatedly, and, as far as I can recollect, at the very last interviews I had with him, one of which (as you must recollect) was a few weeks only before his death, I have no

doubt

the first Editor, with Notes upon Notes, and Remarks on the Letters *," 8vo.

"Delectus Epigrammatum Græcorum †, in usum Scholæ Etonensis," 8vo.

doubt these were his *real* and *last* sentiments on that subject.—I hope where this is known it will effectually do away the idea of his being associated in opinion with the leaders of the modern Unitarians.—I am, dear Sir, your affectionate kinsman, and obliged humble servant, W. COMBER."

The Archdeacon married the widow of Joshua Elsworth, esq. of Richmond, by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters.

1. Francis, vicar of Brignall, near Greta-bridge.

2. Thomas, M.D. F.R.S. and late of Durham, who died, unmarried, June 16, 1782, beloved, honoured, and lamented. His memorable refusal of subscription for the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Cambridge was accompanied by the following Paper:

"I Thomas Blackburne do hereby declare, that I have a firm belief and persuasion of the truth of the Christian Religion, as it is exhibited in the Scriptures; that I have hitherto communicated with the Church of England as by law established; and that I have no present intention to communicate with any other.

Jan. 20, 1773. Witness my hand, THOMAS BLACKBURNE."

He proceeded to his degree in physick at Edinburgh in September 1775, writing his Thesis, *De Medicis Institutis.*

3. William Blackburne, M.D. at London, and F.S.A.

The daughters were, 1. Jane, married to the Rev. Dr. Disney; 2. Alice, who died an infant; and, 3. Sarah, married, in 1782, to the Rev. John Hall, rector of Chew Magna in Somersetshire.

* Only 75 copies were printed. See vol. V. p. 624.

† "Mr. Pote tells me that you are to re-print for him our 'Selecta ex Poetis Græcis,' which gives me pleasure with the prospect of its being more correctly and reputably done than we could expect it to be any where else. The copy, which he says he has given you to print from, is corrected with a pen in a few places; but those *very few* compared with others still uncorrected; as you will see, and (I trust) amend.

"I sincerely condole with you on the loss of our friend, that excellent man and scholar, Dr. Taylor. J. F."

MS Letter of Dr. Foster to Mr. Bowyer, April 17, 1766.

Dr. John Foster was a native of Windsor, and son of an Alderman of that borough. He was sent early to Eton school, under the care of Septimius Plumtre, where he discovered great abilities. He was there soon noticed by the excellent and learned Dr. Burton. From Eton he proceeded to King's college, Cambridge, in 1748; where, in 1750, he was elected into one of the University scholarships of Lord Craven's foundation. In the Cambridge Luctus, in 1751, on the death of Frederick Prince of Wales, Mr. Foster, then a scholar only of King's, has an excellent copy of Latin Hexameters. He printed, in 4to, in 1752,

The "History of Greenland," published by the Rev. John Gambold, the worthy Moravian Divine*.

1752, "Oratio habita Cantabrigiæ in Collegio Regali non. Februarii die Fundatoris Memoriæ sacræ, à Johanne Foster, Coll. Regal. Soc. et Acad. Scholar. Accedit etiam, ab eodem scriptum, carmen Comitiale." In 1754 he obtained one of the Members Prize Dissertations for Middle-Bachelors. He took the degree of B. A. 1753; M. A. 1756; and D. D. *(per literas regias)* 1766. As soon as he became a Fellow of his College, he returned to Eton school as an assistant; and on Dr. Barnard's promotion to the provostship, in 1765, he succeeded to the head mastership. This office his health compelled him to resign, in July 1773; and he became in that year (on the death of Provost Sumner of King's) Canon of Windsor. This preferment he did not live long to enjoy; his health carrying him to the German Spa, where he died, in September 1773; and where his remains were interred, but afterwards removed to Windsor, and deposited near those of his father, in the parish church-yard. Over his body was erected a neat tomb, on which is this inscription, written by himself:

"Hic jaceo
JOHANNES FOSTER, S. T. P.
Vindesoriæ natus anno Domini 1731;
obii anno 1773.
Literas, quarum rudimenta Etonæ hauseram,
Cantabrigiæ in Coll. Regali excolui,
Etonæ postea docui.
Qui fuerim, ex hoc marmore cognosces;
qualis vero, cognosces alicubi;
eo scilicet supremo tempore,
qui egomet, qualis et tu fueris, cognoscam.
Abi, viator, et fac sedulò,
ut ibidem bonus ipse tunc appareas."

Dr. Foster published a learned work in 1762, intituled, "An Essay on the different Nature of Accent and Quantity, with their Use and Application in the Pronunciation of the English, Latin, and Greek Languages; containing an Account and Explanation of the antient Tones, and a Defence of the present System of Greek accentual Marks, against the Objections of Isaac Vossius, Henninius Sarpedonius, Dr. Gally, and others." Many of his School Exercises are extant in MS. which do him great credit.

Harwood's Alumni Etonenses, p. 337.

* Of whom some account has been given in vol. II. p. 219; to which may be added the following particulars, from the "History of the Moravian Church:" "Mr. Gambold's connexion with the Brethren commenced in 1738, when Peter Boehler visited Oxford, and held frequent meetings with John and Charles Wesley, 'for the edification of awakened people, both learned and unlearned.' His Discourses were in Latin, and were interpreted by Mr. Gambold." His "Maxims, Theological Ideas, and Sentences, &c." appeared in 1751, 8vo. "He was consecrated a Bishop at an English provincial

Rhazes "De Variolis *," 8vo.

Martin's Dissertation † on the Blasphemy, &c. against the Holy Ghost," 8vo.

Mr. Holwell's ‡ "Selecti Dionysii Halicarnassensis de Priscis Scriptoribus Tractatus, Græcè & Latinè," 8vo.

"The Life of Mæcenas, with Critical, Historical, and Geographical Notes, corrected and enlarged. By Ralph Schomberg§, M. D. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. The Second Edition." 8vo.

vincial Synod held at Lindsey House, in Nov. 1754, and was greatly esteemed for his piety and learning by several English Bishops, who were his contemporaries in the University of Oxford. In 1765 a congregation was settled by Bishop Gambold, at Coothill, in Ireland." I shall also take the opportunity of annexing a short account of this pious Divine, by a friend who knew him in the early part of his life: "Mr. Gambold was a singular, over-zealous, but innocent enthusiast. He had not quite fire enough in him to form a second Simon Stylites. He was presented to Stanton Harcourt by Bishop Secker, I think in 1739, but cannot be certain. [Dr. Secker succeeded Dr. Potter as Bishop of Oxford, in 1737, and probably presented Mr. Gambold (for the living is in the Bishop of Oxford's gift) in 1739.]—He had been only Chaplain of Christ Church, not a Student (the term given to the Fellows) of that Royal Foundation. He deserted his flock in 1742, without giving any notice to his worthy diocesan and patron, to associate with people, among whom, though he might be innocent, have been some monstrous characters. When he was young, he had nearly perished through disregard to his person. At this time he was kindly relieved by his brother collegian in the same department, Dr. Free, a person well known in London; but the tale is not worth gaining." *Letter from Mr. Daniel Prince to J. N.*

* That I may not be accused of decking Mr. Bowyer with borrowed plumes; it will be proper to mention, that this volume was printed, with Mr. Bowyer's Arabic types, in the office of Mr. William Richardson.

† Printed at the expence of the munificent Mr. Jennens of Gopsal; of whom see hereafter, under the year 1772.

‡ See vol. II. p. 217.—"Extracts from Mr. Pope's Translation, corresponding with the Beauties of Homer, selected from the Iliad by W. Holwell, B. D. F. R. S. Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty," were published, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1776.

§ Son of Dr. Isaac Schomberg, a man celebrated for his engaging manners and social virtues; and remarkable also on account of his contest with the College of Physicians, which lasted from 1751 to 1753 (see Gent. Mag. vol. XXI. p. 569; and vol. XXIII. p. 341); and of which a brief account may not be unacceptable: "The President and Censors summoned Dr. Schom-

"Q. Horatii Flacci Epistolæ ad Pisones et Augustum; with an English Commentary and Notes:

Schomberg to answer such things as should be objected to him concerning his skill in physick. The Doctor answered, by letter, that he hoped they would excuse his waiting upon them till he had obtained his Doctor's degree from Cambridge; and that he would have made this report in person, but that he did not choose to meet a man who was disagreeable to the whole profession. This letter was judged improbable and indecent, and the Doctor was summoned a second time. In consequence of this summons, the Doctor attended, and, being entered at Cambridge, repeated his request, that he might be indulged, as others had been, and that his examination might be deferred till he had procured his degree. This request was denied, and the Doctor refusing to be then examined, his practice was interdicted; and others of the profession prohibited from joining with him, under the penalty of 5*l.* for the first offence, 10*l.* for the second, and for the third offence, or nonpayment of the fine, expulsion from the College. The Doctor having obtained his degree, attended the Censors' board, produced his diploma, and a certificate of his naturalization; and requested to be examined, in order to his being admitted a Candidate, as a matter of *right*. After being several times questioned, it was agreed that he had made proper satisfaction; and that he should be examined, without determining in what quality. The Doctor went through the usual examinations without objection; and then, desiring to be admitted a Candidate, as matter of *right*, was refused, but without any reason assigned. The interdiction of his practice still continued; and having applied to be admitted as a Candidate four times after his examination, he was still told, by a verbal message, that the question had been determined in the negative; but, if he desired a *licence* to practice, he was at liberty to apply to the College for that purpose. The Doctor again repeated his request, and again received the same answer. [The matter was then brought before the Court of Chancery; when it was determined that the College had a right to refuse the Doctor's claim to be admitted, and that the admission of persons who had obtained a Doctor's degree was, therefore, a matter of favour, and not of right]. The Doctor applied to be admitted as of favour, but was refused; upon which he wrote a letter to the College, declaring that he considered the misunderstanding between them as a great misfortune; that he never intended an affront; was sorry that his behaviour had given offence; and declared, that if he was so happy as to be admitted a Candidate, he would do every thing in his power to promote the peace, welfare, and honour of the College." Dr. Schomberg died March 4, 1761; leaving two sons; one of whom, *Isaac Schomberg*, M.D. a very eminent and learned physician, appears to have inherited the amiable disposition of his father; and his death, which happened at his house in Conduit-street, March 4, 1780.

To which are added Critical Dissertations. By the Reverend Mr. Hurd. In three volumes. The fourth Edition, corrected and enlarged," 8vo.

1780, is thus recorded: "His great talents, and knowledge in his profession, were universally acknowledged by the gentlemen of the faculty; and his tenderness and humanity recommended him to the friendship and esteem, as well as veneration, of his patients. He was endued with uncommon quickness and sagacity in discovering the source, and tracing the progress, of a disorder; and though, in general, a friend to prudent regimen, rather than medicine; yet in emergent cases he prescribed with a correct and happy boldness, equal to the occasion. He was so averse from that sordid avarice generally charged, perhaps often with great injustice, on the faculty, that many of his friends in affluent circumstances found it impossible to force on him that reward for his services which he had so fairly earned, and which his attendance so well merited. As a man, he was sincere and just in his principles, frank and amiable in his temper, instructive and lively in his conversation, his many singularities endearing him still farther to his acquaintance, as they proceeded from an honest plainness of manner, and visibly flowed from a benevolent simplicity of heart. He was, for days, sensible of his approaching end, which he encountered with a calmness and resignation, not easily to be imitated by those, who now regret the loss of so good a man, so valuable a friend, and so skilful a physician."—*Ralph*, the younger son, was also bred to the profession of his father and brother; and, having taken the degree of M. D. published, in 1746, 1. "An Ode on the present Rebellion;" and also, 2. "An Account of the present Rebellion, by R. Schomberg, M.D. 1746." The next publication of his that I have met with is an octavo volume, handsomely printed, of about 200 pages, dedicated to Dr. Bernard, and intituled, 3. "Aphorismi Practici; sive observationes medicæ, tam veterum quam recentiorum quos in usum medicinæ Tyronum collegit, et in ordinem alphabeticam digessit, Radulphus Schomberg, M.D. 1750." Dr. Ralph Schomberg was at that period "settled at Yarmouth, where he practised with success, and where he devoted those hours of leisure, which a young physician must always have, to the collecting instructions, in the form of Aphorisms, for himself, and for every other physician of his standing, from authors whom it was a credit to him to shew himself so well acquainted with. The Aphorisms are succinct, intelligible, of consequence, and shew a critical knowledge of more of the authors from whom they are collected, than concerns only those passages. There are some of them that fly a little in the face of the present mode of common practice indeed, but they are not to be too hastily condemned for that. The Collector seems to have thrown them thus in the way of observation, to put those who have most opportunities of deciding the controversy upon the doing it. There are not wanting some things of his own. They are few, modestly

"An Account of the Life of John Ward, LL. D. Professor of Rhetorick in Gresham College; F. R. S.

destly asserted, and carry conviction with them: there are some authors he has been obliged to indeed, in places, which, were we to have judged of them, we would have avoided; but our differing from him in opinion, in regard to the works of another, is no proof that he is in the wrong. Upon the whole, nobody will deny him the character of a judicious Collector; nor does he seem ambitious of a greater: the man who can retain the knowledge contained in this small compass, will not be at a loss to give an account of his profession, or to know what intention he is to prescribe in, even under any uncommon symptoms." *(Monthly Review, vol. IV. p.* 52.—4. "Prosperi Martiani Annotationes in Cæcas Prænotiones Synopsis; accurante R. Schomberg, M. D. 1751." He was elected F. S. A. July 6, 1752; soon after changed his residence from Yarmouth to the gayer scenes of Bath; where he was seated in 1762, when he published, 5. "Van Swietan's Commentaries abridged." 6. "A Treatise of the *Colica Pictorum*, or the Dry Belly-ache, 8vo, 1764." 7. "Du Port de Signis Morborum Libri quatuor. Quibus accedunt Notæ Auctoris; aliorum eruditorum Medicorum, et sparsim Editoris, Radulphi Schomberg, M. D. Societ. Antiquar. Lond. 1766." 8. "The Death of Bucephalus, a Farce, 1765." 9. "The Life of Mæcenas, 1767." 10. "The Judgment of Paris, a Burletta, 1768." 11. A Second Volume of the "Abridgement of Van Swietan's Commentaries, 1768." 12. "A Critical Dissertation on the Characters and Writings of Pindar and Horace. In a Letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of B——. By Ralph Schomberg, M. D. 1769;" which was thus concisely characterized: "A remarkable piece of plagiarism. We have now before us a little duodecimo, printed at Paris, in 1678, and intituled, '*Comparaison de Pindare et d'Horace. Dediée à Mons. le Premier President. Par Mons. Blondell, Maistre des Mathématiques de Monsigneur le Dauphin.*' From this work has Dr. Ralph Schomberg, of Bath, pilfered and translated what he has given to the publick as his own 'Critical Dissertation on the Characters and Writings of Pindar and Horace: a procedure which requires no farther explanation!—But it is hoped we shall hear no more of this honourable gentleman, in the Republick of Literature." *Monthly Review, vol. XLI. p.* 230. This charitable hope, however, was not fulfilled. The Doctor was afterwards heard of in a money transaction of which we shall not relate the particulars.—He was the author of a Tragedy called "Romulus and Hersilia," in 1782; which Mr. Steevens thus pointedly noticed in the "Biographia Dramatica:" "Within a few months past, this Tragedy has been recommended by some Paragraph-writer in our public prints, as fit for immediate exhibition. There is a difficulty, however, in ascribing the slightest notice of it to any other pen than that of its author. An anonymous Drama, indeed, on the same subject,

and

and F.S.A. By Mr. Thomas Birch, D.D. Sec. R.S. and F.S.A." from hints suggested by several learned Friends, and finished for the press after the death of Dr. Birch, by his intimate friend and executor Dr. Maty, in 8vo.

"The Principles of the English Language digested; or, English Grammar reduced to Analogy. By James Elphinston *." 12mo. 2 vols.

and with the same title, 4to, was published in 1685; a piece concerning which the original Compiler of the present Work [Mr. Baker] has expressed himself in favourable terms. Perhaps Dr. Schomberg, with his usual freedom, may have borrowed, and with his usual awkwardness may have spoiled it. Compare also his 'Life of Mæcenas' with that written by Meibomius, and then exclaim with Horace:

—moveat cornicula risum
Furtivis nudata coloribus!

Even the all-swallowing vase at Bath-Easton has been found to nauseate our Doctor's compositions. When it was first opened, he was a constant candidate for the myrtle wreath. The wreath, however, as if indeed with prescience of his future shame, persisted in avoiding the slightest contact with his head."

After the period above alluded to, Dr. Schomberg retired from the public exercise of his profession, first to Pangbourn in Berkshire, and afterwards to Reading. The Obituary of Mr. Urban's LXIId Volume records, that, 'on the 29th of June, 1792, "*Ralph Schomberg, esq.* died at Reading."

* My account of this singular but truly worthy man shall be abridged from a memoir of him which was presented to me in 1809 by R. C. Dallas, esq. one of his grateful pupils †.

"James Elphinston was born at Edinburgh, Dec. 6, 1721. He was the son of the Rev. William Elphinston; his mother's maiden name was Honeyman; she was the daughter of the Minister of Kinef, and the niece of Dr. Honeyman, bishop of Orkney. By the marriage of his sister with the late William Strahan, Esq. the King's Printer, he was uncle to the Rev. Dr. George Strahan, vicar of Islington, rector of Cranham, and prebendary of Rochester; to the present Andrew Strahan, esq. M.P. who succeeded his father as his Majesty's Printer; to the late Mrs. Spottiswoode, the wife of the late John Spottiswoode, esq. of Spottiswoode in Scotland; and to the late Mrs. Johnston, the wife of the late Andrew Johnston, esq. father of the present Gen. Johnston, and of the Lady of Sir Andrew Monro, bart.

"Mr. Elphinston received his education at the High School of Edinburgh, which for many generations has been among the

† "From Mr Dallas's situation as a pupil of Mr. Elphinston's, he had the honour of being presented to Dr. Jortin, Dr. Franklin of Philadelphia, and Dr. Johnson; a triumvirate not easily matched."

most

"An Essay on the Coins of Cunobelin: In an Epistle to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of

most celebrated of the British Empire for Learning," and the eminent Scholars it has produced.—From the High School, it is presumed, Mr. Elphinston went to the College of Edinburgh, as he mentions in one of his letters a recollection from college; where, or soon after he left it, he became the tutor of Lord Blantyre. He took a pleasure in boasting of being a tutor when he was scarcely seventeen years old.—About the time he came of age he was introduced to the celebrated Historian Carte; whom he accompanied in a tour through Holland and Brabant, and to Paris, where he remained some time an inmate in the house of his fellow-traveller and friend, received great civilities, and perfected his knowledge and practice of the French language, in which he not only conversed, but wrote both in prose and verse with the facility and elegance of the most accomplished natives. On the death of Mr. Carte, ten years after, Mr. Elphinston mentioned him in the following manner to a friend. 'You will, I am sure, condole with me on the loss of my valuable friend Mr. Carte. He was in London some weeks ago, preparing for the publication of his fourth volume. He was most cordial good company. But he breathed no less benefit to the publick than to his friends. He told me that, after finishing his History, when he could play with his time, as he phrased it, he meant to animadvert upon Lord Bolingbroke. Though this last must fall by his own inconsistence, what has England not lost in her Historian! and how light to me, in comparison, was a group of deaths, that crowded upon us in one morning, which separately might each have claimed a tear, but which were all swallowed up in Mr. Carte's!'—On Mr. Elphinston's leaving France, he immediately repaired to his native country. His worldly circumstances, fortunately for many, were such as rendered it necessary for him to employ his talents and attainments with a view to his support; and soon after his return to Scotland, he became an inmate in the family of James Moray, esq. of Abercairny in Perthshire, to whose eldest son he was tutor, and who, it appears from a letter of his mother's, had become his patron at that early period of his life. The manner in which she mentions it gives a pleasing idea of patronage: 'I heartily bless God for your safety and welfare, and that you enjoy the good company of your patron, which I know you so much wished and longed for.' The patronage that excites such longing is truly delightful and noble; it at once stamps a character of worth on the protected, and of good sense and amiable feelings on the protector. How long Mr. Elphinston remained at Abercairny is uncertain; but in the year 1750 he appears taking an active part at Edinburgh in the circulation of Dr. Johnson's "Ramblers," the numbers of which, with the Author's concurrence, he re-published in Scotland, with a translation of many of the mottos by himself.—

John-

Carlisle, President of the Society of Antiquaries; wherein that noble Set of Coins is classed, and

Johnson was highly gratified with the successful zeal of his friend, and transcribed himself the mottoes for the numbers of the English edition when published in volumes, affixing the name of the translator, which has been continued in every subsequent edition.—In the year 1750, Mr. Elphinston, while residing at Edinburgh, lost his mother, of whose death he gave a very affecting account in a letter to his sister, Mrs. Strahan, then living in London. This being shewn to Johnson, brought tears to his eyes, and produced from his pen one of the most beautiful letters of condolence ever written. It was published among his Works. This debt Mr. Elphinston had a melancholy opportunity of repaying, about two years after, when Johnson lost his wife, and again in 1759, on the death of his mother; nor was it paid in coin less sterling.—In 1751 he married Miss Gordon, the daughter of a brother of General Gordon, of Auchintoul, and grand-daughter of Lord Auchintoul, one of the Senators of the College of Justice before the Revolution of 1688. About two years after his marriage Mr. Elphinston left Scotland, and fixed his abode near the Metropolis of England, first at Brompton, and afterwards at Kensington; where for many years he kept a school in a large and elegant house opposite to the King's gardens, and which at that time stood the first in entering Kensington. This noble mansion has since not only been hid by new houses, some of which stand upon the old play-ground, but defaced by the blocking-up of the handsome bow-windows belonging to the once elegant ball-room at the top of the Eastern division of the house.—On that site of learning Mr. Elphinston not only infused knowledge, taste, and virtue into the minds and hearts of his pupils, but seized every opportunity of sacrificing to the Muses himself, and of extending instruction and service to the larger circle of the world.—In the year 1753 he made a poetical version of the younger Racine's Poem of 'Religion,' which, at the suggestion of Richardson, the amiable author of 'Clarissa,' &c. he sent to the author of the 'Night Thoughts,' whose applause it received, both for the utility of the Work and the spirit of the Translation. Finding no English Grammar of which he could approve, he about this time composed one himself for the use of his pupils, which he afterwards published in two duodecimo volumes. In 1763 he published his Poem intitled 'Education.' It is a complete plan of Reason detailed in spirited verse.—It was impossible for a man like Mr. Elphinston to live at Kensington without adding to the number of his friends the great character who was then rector, Dr. Jortin, whose death, in 1770, was severely felt by Mr. Elphinston.

"In March 1776, he gave up his school, but continued to reside in the same house in Kensington for some time longer, employing himself in a Translation of Martial, the Proposals for publishing

appropriated to our British Kings upon rational Grounds; the Opinions of the Antiquaries on the

lishing which he now began to circulate. He removed from Kensington in 1778; and in the same year lost his wife. His grief on that event was deep. 'Such a loss,' as Dr. Johnson wrote to him on the occasion, 'lacerates the mind, and breaks the whole system of purposes and hopes. It leaves a dismal vacuity in life, that affords nothing on which the affections can fix, or to which endeavour may be directed.' It is remarkable how ingenious grief is in starting accusations of deficiency towards a beloved object torn away from all future attentions. In a letter to his nephew he says: 'Though I flattered myself that I was neither inattentive nor insensible to what I enjoyed, various and poignant are the regrets I now feel, when I reflect how imperfectly I promoted the happiness of her I certainly held dearest on earth, and how often I rather intended than administered the numberless assiduities indispensable to the comfort of one who composed every comfort to me. The consolation and affection he received from his friends, and the flowing-in of subscriptions to his Translation of Martial, conspired to draw him from despondence: and being advised to visit Scotland, he gave up his residence in London, disposed of his furniture, and in a short time set out upon his journey. In Scotland he received numberless civilities; and there was a talk among his friends of the necessity of establishing a Professorship of the Modern Languages at the University of Edinburgh, with a wish that he should fill the chair. The idea had been suggested by Mr. (soon after Sir John) Sinclair, of Ulbster. The Lord Chief Baron Montgomery; Dr. Robertson, the Historiographer of Scotland; the Earl of Dalhousie, who had been Mr. Elphinston's pupil; Lord Elphinston; and others, were consulted on the subject: but it fell to the ground, and in the Autumn of 1779 he returned to London, having previously given a Course of Lectures on the English Language, first at Edinburgh, and then in the Public-hall of the University of Glasgow.—He now published his System of Orthography, under the title of 'Propriety ascertained in her Picture;' and determined to support his theory by practice, to make an effort to change the whole system of Etymology for that of Analogy, to set Derivation at defiance, and create a revolution in favour of Pronunciation; or, in his own words, to make *Orthography the Mirror of Orthoepy*. From this time, for the rest of his life, whatever he published or wrote was committed to paper in his new mode of spelling.—Mr. Elphinston was a Quixote in whatever he judged right: in religion, in virtue, in benevolent interferences, the force of custom or a host of foes made no impression upon him; the only question with him was, *should it be, or should it not be?* Such a man might be foiled in an attempt, but was not likely to be diverted from one in which he thought *right* was to be supported against *wrong*.

Word *Tascia* are examined and refuted, and a more probable one proposed; the Coins are illustrated in a

The worst that can be said of his perseverance in so hopeless a pursuit is, that it was a foible by which he injured no one but himself. Painful indeed is it to think that a man of such merit and virtue should, by a well-meant undertaking, contract means of comfort, already but too narrow: but, in Mr. Elphinston's case, this pain is compensated to the observer, by contemplating the rectitude of soul and perseverance in frugality that preserved his mind untainted and unbroken. He lived upon the square with the world; and, supported by conscience and temperance, health and spirits never forsook him to the last day of his life. In his sister and brother-in-law he had real friends: but the sincerity of Mr. Strahan in his opinion of Mr. Elphinston's scheme, and the spirit of the latter, who defended his own judgment, created a difference which at one time wore the appearance, without having the reality, of alienation, as was fully proved. Mr. Strahan died in the year 1785, and bequeathed a hundred pounds a year, a hundred pounds in ready money, and 20 guineas for mourning, to Mr. Elphinston, who expressed himself 'deeply sensible of a generosity, though not then first demonstrated, never before fully known.' His sister survived her husband about a month; and by her will left her brother two hundred a year more. Noble spirits! ye have now received him in the mansions of bliss, where your generosity is unceasingly repaid with a glorious and eternal interest. If the voice of a mortal can accompany an angel through the everlasting gates, receive with his heavenly the earthly tribute of one who now wafts it as his pen passes along the paper that records your worth.—Mr. Elphinston was no solitary being: a more social or affectionate heart was never bestowed on man. Being now easy in his circumstances, he espoused a lady who, though many years younger than himself, had the discernment to appreciate the merits both of his head and heart. On the 6th of October 1785, Miss Falconar, the daughter of the Rev. James Falconar, and the niece of Bishop Falconar, bestowed her hand upon him; and a happier marriage, as proved by an experience of four and twenty years, has seldom been celebrated.—Soon after their marriage, the brother of Mr. Elphinston, in a voyage to India, wrote a letter to his sister, which was to have been sent by a vessel met at sea, but he finished it too late; the vessel was under weigh: upon this he consigned the letter to an empty bottle, which he corked, and threw overboard. It was picked up, nine months after the date of it, by some fishermen, on the coast of Normandy, near Bayeux. This circumstance, apparently trivial, proved of great importance in the life of Mr. Elphinston, as it was the cause of a friendship with M. De Delleville, the Judge of the Admiralty of Bayeux, from which he received much gratification. Besides this, it appears to have

afforded

short Commentary; and the various uses that may be made of them, in elucidating the Antiquities of

afforded the celebrated St. Pierre some arguments in favour of his visionary system respecting the tides.—In the year 1787, he once more visited Scotland, where he was again received with affection and respect; and, after a short stay, returned to England, and fixed his residence at Islington; where he continued for some years, cultivating friendship by social intercourse and epistolary correspondence; and where, having preserved a large collection of letters during the space of 40 years, he amused himself in his leisure with arranging and publishing a selection of them.—In the Spring of 1792, drawn by friendship, he removed from Islington to Elstree, in Hertfordshire, where his time was devoted to the same rational enjoyments; friendship, conversation, and letters; where Old Age gradually and not uneasily advanced upon him; and where, reposing on the affection, and supported by the increasing assiduity of an amiable and exemplary wife, he lingered cheerfully on the verge of eternity, prepared, if ever man was, to obey with equal cheerfulness the summons to pass it.—About three years ago the convenience of being nearer town induced him to take a house at Hammersmith, where he continued till his death, which took place on the 8th of October 1809, in the 88th year of his age. Though he may be said to have possessed uninterrupted health, yet, a few weeks previous to his dissolution, one of his legs swelled, and put on an appearance that excited apprehension; but this was totally removed, and he continued well and happy during his remaining days, on the very last of which no unusual symptoms were observed to create alarm. He went to bed rather earlier than usual; but awoke in the night, and, endeavouring to sit up, found himself too feeble; on which Mrs. Elphinston called in her sister, and shortly after he breathed his last, without a struggle or a pang. He was buried at Kensington: the same unwearied and never-failing attention which Mrs. Elphinston had bestowed upon him for nearly a quarter of a century, continued after life: he had many years ago rather hinted than expressed a wish to her that his remains might be deposited there; the recollection was followed by a ready compliance, and he was attended thither by a number of friends who loved and revered him.—Mr. Elphinston's Works were numerous: a critical investigation of them would lead to great length: most of them possess sterling merit; which, however, has been veiled by the orthographical clothing he perseveringly gave to all he wrote. He was a great Scholar and an excellent Critic. As a Poet, his versification was sometimes flowing and smooth, at others, unharmonious, and sacrificed not only to sense, but too often to rhyme, in which he allowed no licence. As a Prose Writer, he had early habituated his pen to an inverted arrangement, which he carried into almost every subject he touched upon; but he

this Island, and many Passages of the Classics, are pointed out. Two Plates are prefixed, wherein all

was seldom obscure; and at times he wrote with a simplicity which shewed that he had the choice of style; as is apparent throughout his correspondence, which is, unfortunately, published in his own analogical orthography.—But, after all, it is as a man and a Christian that he excelled; as a son, a brother, a husband, and a father to many, though he never had children of his own, as a friend, an enlightened patriot, and a loyal subject. His 'manners were simple, his rectitude undeviating.' In Religion, he embraced the State Establishment to its full extent. His piety, though exemplary, was devoid of shew; the sincerity of it was self-evident: but, though unobtrusive, it became impatient on the least attempt at profaneness; and an oath he could not endure. On such occasions he never failed boldly to correct the vice whencesoever it proceeded.—Mr. Elphinston was middle-sized and slender in his person: he had a peculiar countenance, which perhaps would have been considered an ordinary one, but for the spirit, and intellectual emanation which it possessed. He had singularities, some of which were undoubtedly foibles. He never complied with fashion in the alteration of his clothes. In a letter to a friend in 1782, he says, 'Time has no more changed my heart than my dress;' and he might have said it again on the 8th of October 1809. The colour of his *suit* of clothes was invariably, except when in mourning, what is called a drab; his coat was made in the fashion that reigned, when he returned from France, in the beginning of the last century, with flaps and buttons to the pockets and sleeves, and without a cape: he always wore a powdered bag-wig, with a high toupee; and walked with a cocked hat and an amber-headed cane; his shoe-buckles had seldom been changed, and were always of the same size; and he never put on boots. It must be observed, however, that he lately, more thon once, offered to make any change Mrs. Elphinston might deem proper: but in her eyes his virtues and worth had so sanctified his appearance, that she would have thought the alteration a sacrilege. Mr. Elphinston's principal foibles originated, some in virtue itself, and others in the system he had early laid down for preserving the purity of the English tongue. As an instance of the former, when any ladies were in company whose sleeves were at a distance from their elbows, or whose bosoms were at all exposed, he would fidget from place to place, look askance, with a slight convulsion of his left eye, and never rest till he approached some of them, and, pointing to their arms, say, "Oh yes, indeed! it is very pretty, but it betrays more fashion than modesty!" or some similar phrase; after which he became very good-humoured. In respect to the foible from the other source, it consisted in taking the liberty of correcting others in the mispronunciation of their words; but, far from meaning to hurt or offend, it was evident

that

the Coins are collected together in their respective Classes. By Samuel Pegge, A.M. To which is subjoined, A Dissertation on the Seat of the *Coritani*, addressed to Matthew Duane, esq. F.S.A. and F.R.S."

A Third Part of the Reverend Jonathan Toup's "Emendationes in Suidam," 8vo.

that his intention was to oblige; and if it was not always received with deference, it ought at least always to have been attributed to the simplicity of his character, never to impoliteness, and still less to churlishness.—How were these foibles obliterated by the genuine kindness of his heart and the benevolence of his soul! It were endless to relate the instances of them. One shall suffice, and conclude this tribute to his memory, which might easily be swelled to double its bulk, by detailing his virtues, sentiments, and opinions.—He had a friend, who lost a virtuous, amiable, and most beloved daughter.—The grief that such a loss inflicts is not to be soothed by the condolence of language: the wretched man fled from the spot where his happiness had received the blow: he fled also from society. Mr. Elphinston, who understood Nature, assured him that under his roof he should find a room where he might grieve undisturbed. This real friendship was accepted. In his house he remained for weeks, left entirely to the impulses of his own feelings. After a while, the conversation that was not forced was courted; and a degree of relief insinuated, which could never have been bestowed by active condolence. My child has opened her arms to receive him; she has paid her father's debt in Heaven, which he could never have acquitted on earth!"

The following inscription is copied from a marble slab erected on the Eastern wall of Kensington church:

"Sacred
to the memory of
JAMES ELPHINSTON.
His mind was ingenuous,
his heart was affectionate,
his manners, though polished, were simple,
his integrity was undeviating;
he was a great scholar,
and a real Christian.
JORTIN, FRANKLIN, and JOHNSON,
were in the number of his friends.
He was born at Edinburgh, Nov. 25, O.S. 1721. He died at Hammersmith, Oct. 8, 1809, and his remains are deposited near the South wall of the Church-yard.
In grateful remembrance of his virtues and affection, his Widow has caused this tablet to be engraven."

There is a small portrait of Mr. Elphinston, which is extremely like, engraved by Caldwall.

"The

"The Great Importance of a Religious Life *," 12mo. Of this valuable little Book Mr. Bowyer afterwards lived to print many large impressions.

* It is a somewhat singular circumstance that the real Author of this most admirable treatise should for a long time have not been publicly known, and the more so, as it is plainly pointed out in the following "Short Character" prefixed to some modern Editions: "It may add weight, perhaps, to the reflexions contained in the following pages, to inform the Reader, that the Author's life was one uniform exemplar of those precepts, which, with so generous a zeal and such an elegant and affecting simplicity of style, he endeavours to recommend to general practice. He left others to contend for modes of faith, and inflame themselves and the world with endless controversy: it was the wiser purpose of his more ennobled aim to act up to those clear rules of conduct which Revelation hath graciously prescribed. He possessed by temper every moral virtue, by religion every Christian grace. He had a humanity that melted at every distress; a charity which not only thought no evil, but suspected none. He exercised his profession with a skill and integrity, which nothing could equal but the disinterested motive that animated his labours, or the amiable modesty which accompanied all his virtues. He employed his industry, not to gratify his own desires; no man indulged himself less: not to accumulate useless wealth; no man more disdained so unworthy a pursuit: it was for the decent advancement of his family, for the generous assistance of his friends, for the ready relief of the indigent. How often did he exert his distinguished abilities, yet refuse the reward of them, in defence of *the Widow, the Fatherless, and him that had none to help him!* In a word, few have ever passed a more useful not one a more blameless life; and his whole time was employed either in doing good, or in meditating it. He died on the 6th day of April 1743, and lies buried under the cloister of Lincoln's Inn chapel. MEM. PAT. OPT. MER. FIL. DIC."—The following Epitaph, inscribed on a stone under the cloister above referred to, will clearly point out the Author of the pious performance:

"Here lies the body of
WILLIAM MELMOTH, Esq.
late one of the Senior Benchers
of this Hon. Society, who died
April the 6th, 1743, in the 77th
year of his age."

The "Great Importance of a Religious Life" had been so commonly attributed to John Perceval, the first Earl of Egmont, particularly by Mr. Walpole in his "Catalogue," that, in 1779, I without hesitation ascribed it to that Nobleman in the "Supplement to Swift;" an error which, in 1782, was readily retracted. —Let Mr. Melmoth's name, therefore, be handed down to posterity with the honour it so eminently deserves; and let the Author

1767.

In this year Mr. Bowyer was appointed to print the Rolls of Parliament and the Journals of the

thor of the "Short Character" have his share of the honour due to the worthy Son of a worthy Sire.

"William Melmoth, esq. born in 1666, became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and a celebrated pleader. Perhaps few persons have deserved more of posterity than this most excellent man, who made his profession the means of doing mankind every service that Religion could dictate. From the rich he received the reward of his skill; 'of the widow, the fatherless, and him that had none to help him,' he would take nothing. Indeed, he passed a most useful and blameless life. 'His whole time was employed in doing good or meditating it;' and how could it more appear than in the excellent Work he composed, 'The Great Importance of a Religious Life;' a Work which had gone through many large editions, and of which 42,000 copies had been sold in the eighteen years preceding 1784, and still continues to sell. What must Infidelity think of this? A genuine Work of acknowledged worth, recommending Religion, published by an author, who was so far from displaying himself as such, that it has been but lately known with certainty who wrote the Treatise, which still continues to have, as it well deserves, an extensive sale. How different is this from the tinsel wickedness we see sent forth by philosophizing individuals: their names are emblazoned, their praises inflated; new titles make new editions, with all the arts and tricks of their partizans; while Religion shews its *importance*, by calling for the modest, the nameless author's work, to conduct the Christian to his God. Go, Infidel, and blush!" *Noble's Continuation of Granger, vol. III. p.* 320.

A portrait of Mr. Melmoth, by Richardson, is prefixed to the first edition of "The Great Importance of a Religious Life." Another, by Schavionetti, is prefixed to "Memoirs of a late eminent Advocate, and a Member of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, 1796," a small octavo of 72 pages, of which 38 consist of epistolary correspondence. The Writer's Father is the subject of these Memoirs; and we learn from them that, "from early youth, the good man performed the painful but indispensable duty of communing with his own heart, with the severest and most impartial scrutiny;" consulting the eminent casuist on the subject, as also on the propriety of taking the oaths to William III. in order to the exercising his talents as an advocate in Westminster Hall; that he wrote an anonymous Letter to Abp. Tenison; and others, probably with his name, to Daniel Defoe, against the immoralities of the stage; but, above all, that he was the author of "The Great Importance of a Religious Life;" besides Forms of Occasional Prayer; and that, on the death of Mr. Vernon, he, in conjunction with Mr. Peere Wil-

liams,

House of Lords. He was principally indebted for this appointment to his noble Friend Hugh Earl of

liams, and under an order of the Court of Chancery, published his indigested Reports, with a well-expressed and manly Dedication to Lord Chancellor King. He died of the strangury, which he endured with great patience, resignation, and fortitude.—He had once an intention of printing his own "Reports;" and a short time before his death advertised them at the end of those of his coadjutor Peere Williams, as then actually preparing for the press. They have, however, not yet made their appearance.—Thus much for the Father.

Of the younger Mr. Melmoth (who has been briefly noticed in vol. II. p. 193), a further account shall here be given. He was the eldest Son of his Father's second wife, daughter of Samuel Rolt, esq. of Milton Erneys, co. Bedford.—In 1756 he was favoured with the appointment of a Commissioner of Bankrupts, by Sir John Eardley Wilmot, at that time one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, an excellent discerner and rewarder of merit. This we learn from the Memoirs (or *Parentalia* rather) of that worthy Judge, lately published by his Son; where the following acknowledgment is preserved:

"My Lord, *Ealing, Dec.* 6, 1756.

"I denied myself the satisfaction of waiting upon you till the term was ended, in the hope that I might then be so fortunate as to find you at home; but being disappointed of paying my respects to you in person on Saturday last, I beg leave to return you my thanks in this manner. This favour is so much the more valuable to me, as you were pleased to confer it before I had an opportunity of making any application for that purpose; and I entreat your Lordship to do me the justness to believe, that I have the sentiments of it which so singular an obligation deserves. If the publick do not speak more from what it wishes than what it knows, I shall not be premature if I beseech your Lordship to continue the same favourable disposition towards me, when the Great Seal shall be placed in a single hand; but whatever may be the event, I shall always consider myself as having the honour to be, my Lord, Your's, &c. W. Melmoth."

Mr. Melmoth's permission to publish the above letter was thus handsomely expressed to Mr. Wilmot:

"Dear Sir, *Bath, July* 21, 1796.

"When I had the honour of your letter, I was confined to my bed by an indisposition, and still am, which, added to the infirmities of great old age, has rendered me exceedingly feeble both in body and mind. * * * * * * * * I lament this total depression the more, as it disables me to be of the smallest service to you in the pious Memoirs you are preparing for the press, and which I have reason to be firmly persuaded will be a tribute of filial affection and respect, no less honourable to the noble and most respectable Lord your father, than to his worthy son. My letter from Ealing, dated Dec. 6, 1756, is entirely at your command, to dispose of it in the manner you shall think proper.

I am,

Marchmont; and his gratitude to that worthy Peer is testified in the inscription placed in Stationers-hall, which will appear at the end of these Memoirs.

I am just risen from my bed to scribble these imperfect lines, and am too weak to add more than that I am, with the strictest truth, respect, and esteem, dear Sir, Your, &c. W. MELMOTH."

Mr. Cole, in his MSS. styles Mr. Melmoth "a worthy and amiable character—lived some time at Shrewsbury, but now (1771) at Bath, where he married his second wife, an Irish lady." The first wife was Dorothy, daughter of the celebrated Dr. King, principal of Mary hall, Oxford (see vol. II. p. 607); the second was Mrs. Ogle.—In November 1794, a gentleman, who well knew him, says, "Mr. Melmoth is still living at Bath, in full possession of his faculties, at the advanced age of 84; and, as a proof of it, has very lately favoured the literary world with a Pamphlet, written with his usual classic elegance, being a vindication (and a most successful one) of his opinion respecting the conduct of Pliny towards the Christians, in answer to an attack made upon it by the learned Mr. Bryant. It would be indelicate, perhaps, to detail particulars of the life of any private gentleman still in being; for, though an Author may be considered as a public character, the publick have nothing to do but with his Works. Suffice it, therefore, to remark, in general, that he is no less distinguished for integrity of life, than for polite manners and elegant taste. I will add the simple fact, that he is the eldest son of that great lawyer, and good man, William Melmoth, esq. bencher of Lincoln's Inn, who died in 1743, leaving that valuable legacy to posterity, "The Great Importance of a Religious Life;" a tract which has gone through 27 editions, most of them reprinted under the inspection of Mr. Melmoth, and of which (according to the testimony of the Editor of the Biographical Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer) above 100,000 copies have been sold since the Author's decease. The Works of Mr. Melmoth are in every body's hands, and are so well known that it would be scarcely necessary to give a list of them, were it not that, by the assumption of his name, some very trifling performances † have enjoyed an *ephemeral* importance which did not belong to them or their author, who impudently enough took up a nearly similar name, with the innocent view, perhaps, of raising the price, perhaps, rather than the reputation of his Works. See *Gent. Mag. vol. LXII.*

Mr. Melmoth is generally allowed to have been one of the most elegant Writers in the British Nation. He first became known in the literary world, by a Translation of "The Letters of Pliny the Consul; with occasional Remarks, by William Melmoth, Esq. 1746," 2 vols. 8vo; reprinted 1747, and 1748, and frequently since.—Mr. Warton, in a Note on Pope's Works, mentions *Melmoth's*

† Some catchpenny publications by an obscure Writer assumed the name of *Squire Melmoth*.

Pliny,

The want of sufficient room now compelled him, though not without reluctance, to exchange White

Pliny, as one of the few works that are better than the original." And Dr. Birch, in his Life of Tillotson, p. 362, says, "One of our elegant writers, whose Version of Pliny has shewn, what was never before imagined possible, that translations may equal the force and beauty of the originals, has, in another work of his, mixed the highest compliments upon the Archbishop's sentiments with the strongest exceptions to his style, declaring, that he seems to have no sort of notion of rhetorical numbers; and that no man had ever less pretensions to genuine oratory; that one cannot but regret, that he, who abounds with such noble sentiments, should want the art of setting them off with all the advantage they deserve; that the sublime in morals should not be attended with a suitable elevation of language. The truth however is, his words are frequently ill chosen, and almost always ill placed; his periods are both tedious and inharmonious, as his metaphors are generally mean, and often ridiculous."—His next work was an agreeable specimen of epistolary correspondence, under the name of "Letters of the late Sir Thomas Fitzosborne, bart. on several Subjects—*absentis pignus amicitiæ*, 1748," 8vo. A second volume of these Letters was published in 1749; and in the same year a second edition of both volumes in one. They were afterwards frequently reprinted.—He next published "The Letters of Marcus Tullius Cicero to several of his Friends, with Remarks, 1753," 3 vols. 8vo; "Cato, or an Essay on Old Age, 1773," 8vo; "Lælius, or an Essay on Friendship, 1777," 8vo; "The Translator of Pliny's Letters vindicated from the Objections of Jacob Bryant, Esq. to his Remarks respecting Trajan's Persecution of the Christians in Bithynia, 1794," 8vo.—"The Postscript to this excellent Tract (it has been well observed) is worthy of the perusal of every hot Controvertist, and may possibly be a lesson to some of that description. Polemical writers are apt to carry on the debate with so much petulant intemperance, that the question seems ultimately to be, which of the disputants shall have the honour of the *last* word. The author of the present Defence disclaims all ambition of that kind; and no *reply*, from whatever *hand* it may come, shall induce him to advance a step farther in the controversy. It was, indeed, with the utmost regret that he was *constrained*, by a very unprovoked attack, to enter into it; and he could not but consider himself, upon that occasion, as in circumstances in several respects similar to those of a certain veteran Actor of antient Rome†, who having, in his declining years retired from the theatre, and being compelled by Cæsar, in the last period of his days, to re-appear upon the stage, addressed the audience in a suitable prologue, which concludes with these elegant and very *apposite* lines:

† Laberius. Vide Macrob. Saturn. II. 7.

Ne

Fryars, where he was born, and had resided nearly 67 years, for Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street*; where

> Ut hedera serpens vires arboreas necat,
> Ita me vetustas amplexa annorum enecat:
> Sepulchri similis nihil nisi nomen retineo."
>
> *Monthly Review, N. S. vol. XV. p. 252: and Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 530.*

In Dodsley's Poems, vol. I. p. 216, edit. 1782, is a Poem by Mr. Melmoth, intituled, "Of Active and Retired Life, an Epistle to Henry Coventry, Esq." [Author of Philemon to Hydaspes; see vol. V. p. 568]. And in Pearch's Poems, vol. II. p. 142, "The Transformation of Lycon and Euphormius," p. 149, "A Tale;" and, p. 151, "Epistle to Sappho."—This literary Veteran closed his honourable career by a tribute of filial piety to his Father, duly noticed in p. 89.—He died at Bath, March 14, 1799, æt. 89; his second wife surviving him.—Take the tribute paid to him by the Author of "The Pursuits of Literature," Part IV. p. 89: "William Melmoth, esq. a most elegant and distinguished writer 'near half an age, with every good man's praise.' His translations of Cicero and Pliny will speak for him while Roman and English eloquence can be united. Mr. Melmoth is a happy example of the mild influence of learning on a cultivated mind; I mean, of that learning which is declared to be the *aliment* of youth, and the *delight* and consolation of declining years. Who would not envy this '*fortunate old man*' his most finished Translation and Comment on Tully's *Cato?* or rather, who would not rejoice in the refined and mellowed pleasures of so accomplished a gentleman and so liberal a scholar?"—Dr. Johnson speaks very slightingly of Mr. Melmoth, whom, in some small dispute, he "reduced to whistle," about 1750 (Boswell, vol. III. p. 225).

* As there were few steps of any consequence in which he did not consult Mr. Markland, he wrote to him of course on this event, which to him was an important one. "Far from condemning you," says Mr. Markland, "in what you have done as to the Printing-house, I agree with you entirely, provided you agree with yourself; for, if a man (who is not a madman or an idiot) does not know at our time of life what is proper for him to do, the condition of mortality is certainly on a worse footing than Providence designed it."

From excessive anxiety in respect to this to him very important event at a late period of life, he experienced a slight degree of paralysis, which, though he survived it more than ten years, affected him for the remainder of his days. On this occasion I received the following kind note from his friend Mr. Markland:

"*June 7*, 1767. Sir, I hope you will pardon the liberty I take in giving you this trouble on account of Mr. Bowyer's late sudden illness. On Tuesday last some of my acquaintance from Darking saw him, and he was then much better; but, not having heard any thing of him since, I am in pain lest his complaint may have returned. You will receive this on Monday: if on Tuesday

he styled himself "ARCHITECTUS VERBORUM." Over the door of the new printing-office he placed a bust

Tuesday you will be so kind as to give me one line (directed to Mr. Markland, at Darking, Surry) with the news that he continues well; it will be a very great satisfaction to, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, JER. MARKLAND."

My answer produced a second epistle: "*June* 9, 1767. Sir, I received your letter this morning, and am obliged to you for your prompt payment, a day sooner than I expected. I shall send this evening to know whether I cannot have private lodgings for him, with very good quiet people, for as many nights as he can stay here, provided he chooses, or it be thought proper that he should come into the country, the air of which I cannot forbear thinking would be of service to him; and here is a very skilful and judicious apothecary, who can make up any medicines for him if he brings with him the prescription. I know he would prefer this to being at an inn, where perhaps he may think himself obliged to eat or drink more than he chooses. I did not write to him, because I could not tell whether he was able to read, or whether it would be agreeable to him: but I will not fail of doing it to-morrow, when I have heard concerning the lodgings. This is an accident which I as little expected could befall him, as Insanity was to Mr. Hall [see vol. IV. pp. 336, 337]. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, JER. MARKLAND."

Mr. Clarke some time after writes to Mr. Bowyer, "*Sept.* 11, 1767. Dear Sir, I should be unwilling to trouble you with a letter, if it were not for two reasons, to give you an opportunity of receiving a little money, and to hear how you go on. I thank God, I get ground a little, though the weather does not favour me. I move with more ease, and rather better spirits.—Let me know in a line or two how you are. Don't be discouraged: a neighbour of ours, that was much worse, is almost quite recovered. Does my Lord Lyttelton ever intend to finish his Life of Henry II.? I much doubt it, as half is yet to come. Is it in the press? I was glad that I got the start in publishing, we differ so much about the Saxon Parliaments—it might have been rather pert to have said what I have said, when he had given a sanction to the other opinion. I am, dear Sir, your much obliged and affectionate, &c. WILLIAM CLARKE."—Again, "*Oct.* 20. I think you should inform the publick of your *new office* under the respectable title of *Bowyer and Co.* You may prevent many people from losing their time by calling at White Fryars—and let them have the pleasure of seeing the elegance of your new devices. But why *Tully's* head? Why not *Scheffer's* and *Faust's, primi Verborum Architecti.* Enjoy your flights a little; it is being yourself—which, I hope, you are more and more every day. I like this buying of thermometers very well; people never think of weighing what is not in the scale. It is a sign of having spirits to weigh. But you must expect to find yourself changeable, like the weather. In our best health we have

your

of his favourite Cicero; under which was inscribed,

"M. T. CICERO, A QUO PRIMORDIA PRELI,"

in allusion to the well-known very early and valuable editions of Tully's Offices.

In this year he printed, for his very excellent friend Mr. Clarke, "The Connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins*; deducing the Anti-

our cloudy days: in the evening of life, as the days shorten, they are more overcast, the shadows lengthen, and the light is less. Though, I thank God, I get a little ground, and am less fatigued in riding than I was in summer—yet the days differ, some have a greater mixture of clay than others—but I live in hopes of not relapsing, and have begun to take my medicines again.—I have no objection to your explication of the symbols upon Hadrian's Coin, but that I meet with the very *same* used for different purposes. Upon the coins of some of the Empresses it is explained by the legend, as, *sideribus recepta*, and implies their *consecration*—in others, *eternity*. In some of Hadrian's, struck the same year with this, you have a Figure with a Crescent, and a Sun above it in the right hand—with the legend *Roma æterna*, and perhaps this might express the same thing without the legend; and sometimes a Sun in one hand, and a Moon in the other, but all the same import.—Have you made your excursion to Darking? I was in hopes of hearing some news from hence, that he has got the better of his complaints, and compromised his law-suit, which he has certainly seen with a jaundiced eye. I am, dear Sir, your much obliged, &c.

WILLIAM CLARKE."

* In the Preface to this Work, Mr. Clarke thus handsomely acknowledges the assistance he received from Mr. Bowyer: "Many errata, which escaped me in examining the sheets from the press, Mr. Bowyer has done me the favour to correct; and if others have passed him unobserved, he may well be excused, from the nature of this work, and the multiplicity of other business. I am obliged to him for more material observations. As for myself, I shall not think it necessary to apologise for the lesser typographical errors, especially at such a distance from the press, and at a time of life when a close attention to very minute particulars is much impaired." And, in a private letter, he says, "I am greatly obliged to you for all the trouble you have taken; for every hint, caution, alteration, correction, you have suggested. I believe I shall adopt them all.—That your friend the late Speaker [Onslow] should give so much attention to these dry disquisitions is more than I could have imagined. I suppose his favourite subject, the House of Commons, excited his curiosity."—Again, "I thank you for printing this work so handsomely, both as to the types and paper: it will make it look a little more significant; and, as the notes are large, they will be read in so large a type without difficulty. But I am still

more

quities, Customs, and Manners, of each People, to Modern Times; particularly the Origin of Feudal Tenures, and of Parliaments; illustrated throughout with Critical and Historical Remarks on various Authors, both Sacred and Profane *. By William Clarke, A.M."—"The appearance of this Work from the press," Mr. Clarke says, "was entirely

more obliged to you for altering, or correcting, any inaccuracies in the language, which, I fancy, you have done in several places; though, as I have nothing but a rough copy by me, I have nothing but memory to ascertain it. Pray go on, and use your own judgment. I should have read it over with that view, but could not find an appetite sufficient for that purpose."—Some of Mr. Bowyer's notes are interspersed with the Author's throughout the Volume. Part of the Dissertation on the Roman Sesterce is his production: and the Index (a peculiarly good one, and on which he not a little prided himself) was drawn up entirely by him. "Of all your talents," says Mr. Clarke, "you are a most amazing man at Indexes. What a flag too do you hang out at the stern! You must certainly persuade people that the book overflows with matter, which (to speak the truth) is but thinly spread. But I know all this is fair in trade; and you have a right to expect that the publick should purchase freely, when you reduce the whole book into an epitome for their benefit; I shall read the Index with pleasure."—The sending of the presents was left to Mr. Bowyer's management; on which occasion Mr. Clarke writes, "I like all that you have done very well; the sooner I get quit of all this parade the better. But don't say a word to any body of what presents I have made, lest by taking air it might give others a pretence for being offended. *April* 8, 1767."

* The title-page in several copies is only, "The Connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins, deduced from Observations on the Saxon Weights and Money;" the title as above quoted having been an after-thought.

† Mr. Clarke, *May* 4, 1767, speaks thus of his own Book, not in the usual style of Authors: "I don't think that I shall be able to get you off a single copy of the Book. I sent it to the Dean, and to my next Brother Residentiary in the Close; who returned it with very civil compliments, and said, they had read the Dedication and the Preface, but were no judges in that sort of learning. And, as I don't go abroad, I see nobody but very intimate acquaintance, who are no great proficients in any matters of Antiquity except old China. I question whether the whole County of Sussex will take off *ten* copies. You see what a purchase you have made; and I doubt the Booksellers will be no friends at the bottom: they seem to look at you with an evil eye, and had rather sell anybody's copy than yours."

owing

owing to the discovery made by the late Martin Folkes, esq. of the old Saxon pound *."

* Mr. Bowyer's zeal for his friend drew from him, in "The St. James's Chronicle," a sort of challenge to the Reviewers, dated Oct. 8, 1767; and as it contains at the same time a defence of another respectable Author, the Reader will excuse my inserting it here at large. "I have often been amazed at the superiority the Critical Reviewers assume over the Works of the Learned, often when they misunderstand them, always when they misunderstand themselves. We have an instance of this in their account of Mr. Bryant's Observations, &c. for the month of July. That very respectable author has demonstrably shewn that the Malta where St. Paul was shipwrecked was not the Malta in the Mediterranean Sea against Africa, but the Melite in the Illyrian Gulf; 1, because, Acts xxvii. 27, it is said to have been in Adria. Now the name of the Adriatic Sea was not attributed to the Sea so low as the Mediterranean, but was appropriated to the Sea within the Illyrian Gulf. This is sufficient to decide the controversy. But, 2, the inhabitants of this Island are called *Barbari*, a character that ill suited those of Melita Africana, who, as Thucydides observes, were of Phœnician original, and were famous for all sorts of artificers and linen manufacture; but it every way corresponded with the Illyrian Mellitæans, who, by Diodorous Siculus, are expressly described under that title. 3, St. Paul says, they were to be shipwrecked on an island out of the destined course; but the African Malta was directly in their way. 4, Mr. Bryant observes, modern travellers report of the African Malta, that it harbours no serpents; a blessing, we are told, bequeathed to the Island by St. Paul at his departure. If this be true, says he, what they bring as a test of the Apostle having been on this Island, is a proof that he never was there. As there are no serpents now in it, my conclusion is, that there never were any; it being owing not to St. Paul's grace, but to the nature of the Island, which cannot give them shelter; for it consists of a soft white rock, with very little earth. What Isaac Vossius says of Galata, is true of the African Malta; the same cause producing the same effects. This is clear; but Mr. Reviewer 'thinks the inference is not quite conclusive. Great Britain was once over-run with wolves, and part of it with wild boars; and he believes it would be as impossible at this time to produce a British wolf, or wild boar, as a Maltese viper:' Perhaps so; from artificial causes those animals have been exterminated out of Britain: will Mr. Reviewer therefore conclude, they could not live here from natural causes, upon which Mr. Bryant's argument is founded? But the Reviewer proceeds, 'Setting aside all consideration of the fact, whether [the African] Malta does or does not produce serpents, we are strongly of opinion, that Mr. Bryant's supposition, that it did never produce them, is expressly confuted by the words of the Apostle's own narrative, supposing [the Illyrian] Malta to be the place

The following inscription was written by Mr. Bowyer, as an introduction to one of the many presents which he made of this Book:

"TO THE ROYAL SOCIETY,
WHOSE COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCHES PENETRATE

place where he landed. Nay, it appears as if vipers had been very frequent among those barbarians [the African Maltese]. Had it been otherwise, how did they know that the animal which fastened upon St. Paul's hand was a serpent? how were they sensible that the effect of a serpent's bite was to make the party swell, and fall down suddenly? and why were they surprized that the Apostle received no harm?' Snap, says the argument. The Reviewer has here put the circumstance of the cheat upon himself, and his readers of the same size. He has transferred the circumstance of the Island's not producing serpents from the African Malta, where, for that reason, Mr. Bryant contends St. Paul did not land, to the Illyrian Malta, where, for that reason, he supposes he did land. Thus the absurdity is all the Reviewer's own. I know not personally Mr. Bryant, or the Reviewer †; but thought it a piece of justice to vindicate so masterly a writer from the mis-representations of those who with so ill a grace hold the balance of literature. I fear for another learned Work [Mr. Clarke's], which, though published, I think, this half-year, the Reviewers have not touched yet; for prudential reasons no doubt!"—Mr. Bowyer had also prepared the following article for a similar purpose: "As every branch of Literature must go through several digestions before it turns to nutriture, so Mr. Clarke's Book on Coins, being advanced chiefly on a new theory, must submit to an examination of all its parts. Let us try how it will stand the scrutiny, and trace the progress of it from its first rise. The Laws of Howell Dda, having been an age in printing, the Preface of it fell to this learned Writer's lot to draw up, in which he found occasion to enquire into the value of the Saxon pound, which Hickes had placed at LX shillings ‡, against Camden, Spelman, Fleetwood, who had valued it at XLVIII §. Both parties thought the shilling was always of the same value, worth five pence. But it is plain, from the Laws of William‖, that it was sometimes worth four pence only. This variation solves all the difficulty: five times 48 pence and four times 60, make alike 240 pence, the number of pence retained in the pound to this day. Thus this Author had the satisfaction of solving a difficulty which had puzzled all the Antiquaries before him.—The next Roman point of knowledge the Preface

† Who, it since appears, was Mr. Guthrie. *J. N.*

‡ Dissert. Epist. p. 111. Andr. Fountaine, Epistle prefixed to the Dissertation of the Saxon Coins, p. 161.

§ Remains, &c. p. 200. Spelman, Gloss. under LIBRA. Fleetwood's Chron. Pret. c. iii. Lambard and Wilkins, in their Glossaries.

‖ Laws of William I. p. 221, ed. Wilkins.

had

INTO VNIVERSAL NATVRE, SCIENCE, AND ART,
THIS HISTORY
OF THE MINVTE FRAGMENTS OF TIME,
THE FVTURE RIVALS OF IT,
FABRICATED IN BRASS, SILVER, GOLD,
AMONG THE ROMANS, SAXONS, AND ENGLISH;
THE FIRST OF WHOM SOUGHT THE ADVANTAGE
OF GERMAN ALLIANCES,
THE SECOND OF THEIR LAWS,
AND TO WHOM THE THIRD NOW OWE
THEIR BEST OF KINGS;
IS PRESENTED,
AS A MONVMENT OF HIS DVTY AND GRATITVDE,
BY THEIR MOST OBLIGED AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,
W. BOWYER *.

In the same year Mr. Bowyer completed the first and second Volumes of Lord Lyttelton's "History† of the Life and Reign of King Henry the Second," 4to; which had been at least ten years in the press.

"Remains of Japhet; being Historical Enquiries into the Affinity and Origin of the European Lan-

had occasion to mention was the Chichester Inscription, found in the county where Mr. Clarke was preferred. He produced it as a proof that Cogidubnus, King of the Regni, was made a Citizen of Rome, if not Claudius's Lieutenant in Britain; from which time it was a Roman province, and governed, as all the provinces were, by the Laws of their Conquerors. The late Dr. Ward made some objections to the alleged antiquity of this inscription, from the mention in it of DOMUS DIVINA, which he thinks was a piece of adulation not used till aftertimes. See Horseley's Brit. Rom. p. 338. Mr. Clarke could not bear to see the authority of his favourite inscription taken out of his hands, and removed the objection, in his Connexion, &c. p. 187.—Here I should have taken notice of another circumstance, which was owing to Mr. Chishull's sagacity in supplying one of the *Lacunæ* with greater accuracy than it had been before, by Roger Gale, esq. who read COLLEGIUM FABRORVM *et qui meo a sacris sunt*, or *honorati sunt*, for which Mr Chishull read *et qui in eo sodales sunt*, as I got it engraved for the Welsh Laws‡. This by the way."

* This Inscription Mr. Bowyer had intended to accompany with a motto; which he omitted in consequence of the following hint: "The most proper motto I should think for many reasons to be *none at all*. These researches into Nature have nothing to do with the subject of the Book. Virgil's '*Tibi res antiquæ laudis, et artis,*' has some relation to them, but more to the Antiquarian Society." *MS Letter from Mr. Markland.*

† Of which see more particulars under the year 1771.

‡ Preface to the Laws of Howell Dda, p. xvi.

guages, by James Parsons, M. D. Member of the College of Physicians, and Fellow of the Royal and Antiquary Societies of London;" the last publication of an old and esteemed Friend, for whom Mr. Bowyer had a very high regard, and to whose memory I am happy to inscribe a Biographical Memoir, related on his own authority, and that of his Friends and Family *.

A second Edition † of the Third Volume of "The Roman History, from the Building of Rome to the Ruin of the Commonweath. By Nathanael Hooke. Illustrated with Maps and other Plates."

The seventh, eighth, and ninth Volumes of the same excellent Work, in 8vo.

"The Naturalists' Journal," by the Hon. Daines Barrington, 4to.

"Edge-Hill, a Poem," by Mr. Jago ‡, 4to.

* See Memoirs of Dr. Parsons in vol. V. p. 472.

† "This Volume, which contains Mr. Hooke's 'Roman History' to the end of the Gallic Wars, was [first] printed under the Author's inspection before his last illness." See vol. II. p. 606.

‡ Richard Jago, descended from a family of Cornish extraction, was the son of the Rev. Richard Jago, rector of Beaudesert in Warwickshire. He married Margaret, the daughter of William Parker, gent. of Henley in Arden, 1711, by whom he had several children. Richard, the third son, was born Oct. 1, 1715. He received a good classical education under the Rev. Mr. Crumpton, an excellent country school-master, at Solihull in Warwickshire; where he formed an acquaintance with several gentlemen who were his schoolfellows; among others with William Shenstone, esq. with whom he corresponded on the most friendly terms during life. From school he was entered of University college, Oxford; where he took his degree of M. A. July 9, 1738; having taken orders the year before, and served the curacy of Snitterfield, near Stratford-upon-Avon. In 1744, he married Dorothea-Susannah Fancourt, a daughter of the Rev. John Fancourt, rector of Kimcote; and for several years after his marriage resided at Harbury, to which vicarage he was instituted in 1746. At a small distance lay Chesterton, given him much about the same time, by Lord Willoughby de Broke; the two together amounting to about 100*l.* a year. Before his removal from that place, he had the misfortune to lose his amiable companion, who died in 1751. In 1754, Lord Clare, afterward Earl Nugent, who had a great regard for him, by his interest with Dr. Madox, bishop of Worcester, procured him the vicarage of Snitterfield near Warwick, where he had formerly been curate,

"Partridge-shooting, an Eclogue," by Francis Fawkes *, M. A. 4to.

curate, worth about 140*l.* a year; whither he removed, and where he resided for the remainder of his life. In 1759, he married a second wife, Margaret, the daughter of James Underwood, esq. of Rudgely in Staffordshire, who survived him. Mr. Jago was presented, in 1771, by Lord Willoughby de Broke, to the rectory of Kimcote, then worth near 300*l.* a year, and resigned the vicarage of Harbury. During the latter part of his life, as the infirmities of age came upon him, he seldom went from home. He amused himself at his leisure in improving the rectory-house, and ornamenting his grounds, which were agreeably situated, and had many natural beauties. Mr. Jago, in his person, was about the middle stature; in his manner, like most people of sensibility, he appeared reserved amongst strangers; amongst his friends he was free and easy; and his conversation sprightly and entertaining. In domestic life, he was the affectionate husband, the tender parent, the kind master, the hospitable neighbour, and sincere friend; and, both by his doctrine and example, a faithful minister of the parish over which he presided. After a short illness, he died May 8, 1781, aged 65; and was buried, according to his desire, in a vault which he had made for his family in Snitterfield church. He had children only by his first wife; three sons, who died before him, and four daughters. On a flat stone in Snitterfield church, in the nave, is this inscription:

"To the memory of the Rev. RICHARD JAGO, A.M.
Rector of Kimcote in Leicestershire,
and Vicar of this place upwards of 20 years.
He departed this life May 8, 1781, aged 65."

Mr. Jago was the author of several Poems in "Dodsley's Collection;" and of "The Blackbirds," a beautiful elegy in "The Adventurer," respectfully noticed by Dr. Johnson, in his Life of Mr. West. His separate publications are, "A Sermon on the Cause of Impenitence, 1755," 8vo; "Edge-Hill, a Poem, 1767," 4to (for which he obtained a large subscription); "Labour and Genius, or the Mill-stream and the Cascade, 1768," 4to; "Poems Moral and Descriptive; prepared for the Press, and compared by the Author before his Death. To which is added, some Account of the Life and Writings of Mr. Jago, 1784," 8vo.

* This ingenious Poet, a native of Yorkshire, had his school education at Leeds, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Cookson, vicar of that parish, from whence he was transplanted to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees in Arts. Entering early into holy orders, he settled first at Bramham in Yorkshire, near the elegant seat of that name (Mr. Lane's), which he celebrated in verse, in 1745, in a quarto pamphlet, anonymous. His first poetical publications were, Gawen Douglas's "Description of May and Winter modernized." Removing afterwards to the curacy of Croydon in Surrey, he recommended himself to the notice of Archbishop Herring, then resident there

"Critica Hebræa, or, a Hebrew-English Dictionary without Points, in which the several Derivatives are réduced to their original Roots, their specific Significations from thence illustrated, and exemplified by Passages cited at length from Scripture, the several Versions of which are occasionally corrected. The whole supplying the Place of a Commentary on the Words and more difficult Passages in the Sacred Writings. By Julius Bate *, M. A. Rector of Sutton in Sussex," 4to.

on account of his health, to whom (besides other pieces) he addressed an Ode on his recovery, in 1754, printed in Mr. Dodsley's Collection. In consequence, his Grace collated him, in 1755, to the vicarage of Orpington with St. Mary Cray, in Kent; and Mr. Fawkes lamented his Patron's death, in 1757, in a pathetic Elegy styled Aurelius, first printed with his Grace's "Seven Sermons," in 1763. He married about the same time Miss Purrier of Leeds. In April 1774, by the late Dr. Plumptre's favour, he exchanged his vicarage for the rectory of Hayes. He was also one of the chaplains to the Princess Dowager of Wales. He published a volume of Poems by subscription, in 8vo, 1761; the "Poetical Calendar, 1763," and "Poetical Magazine, 1764," in conjunction with Mr. Woty; "Partridge-shooting, an Eclogue, to the Honourable Charles Yorke, 1767," 4to; and a "Family Bible," with Notes, a compilation, which was printed in 60 weekly Numbers, 4to, of which the first appeared July 25, 1761. But his great strength lay in translation, in which, since Pope, few have equalled him. Witness his fragments of Menander (in his Poems); his "Works of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, and Musæus, 12mo, 1760; his "Idylliums of Theocritus," by subscription, 8vo, 1767; and his "Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius," by subscription also (a posthumous publication, completed by the Rev. Henry Meen, B.D. some time fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, now rector of St. Nicholas Coleabbey, London), 8vo, 1780. Mr. Fawkes died August 26, 1777.—Mr. Meen, in the Preface to Apollonius Rhodius, speaks too modestly of his own share in the work; having written all the notes, and some of the translations. He is also the translator of "Coluthus Lycopolitus" in Dr. Anderson's edition of "Translations;" in which C. stood for *Coadjutor*, who was *Mr. Meen;* who has since also distinguished himself by "Remarks on the Cassandra of Lycophron, 1802," 8vo.

* This respectable Divine, well known to the learned world for his many excellent Tracts in explanation and defence of the Hebrew Scriptures, was a younger son of the Rev. Richard Bate by Elizabeth Stanhope, daughter of the Rev. Michael Stanhope; whose memories the son has thus preserved in Chilham church:

"Richard Bate, M.A.
Vicar of Chilham, and Rector of Warehorn,

died

"Tracts and Tables in several Arts and Sciences, by Mr. Ferguson," the celebrated Astronomer, 8vo.

died March 4, 1736, aged 63;
in well-grounded hopes of a joyful resurrection
(through the merits of Christ)
at the last great day.
Whose character
let that day shew.
He had issue by
Elizabeth, daughter of { the Rev. Mich. Stanhope and Catherine Musgrave
(besides Richard, Charles, and Susan, who died young),
James, John, Julius } Rectors of { Deptford; Warehorn, his successor; Sutton, in Sussex;
Catharine ‡, married to Richard, son of the Hon. Col. Toplady;
Elizabeth;
Richard, Elias } Officers in the { Army } { Navy } { died at Carthagena; died Captain of the Mermaid;
Edward died a Captain in the Land service;
Mary married to Capt. Lloyd of the Royal Dragoons;
Charles Commissary of Marines in the last war for this county."

On another stone is the following inscription:

"Here rests all that was mortal of
Mrs. ELIZABETH BATE,
relict of the Reverend Richard Bate,
a woman of unaffected piety
and exemplary virtue,
in the constant discharge of her duty towards God,
and in the several relations of
a daughter, a wife, and a mother,
few equalled,
none surpassed her.
She was honourably descended;
and, by means of her alliance to
the illustrious family of Stanhope,
she had the merit to obtain
for her husband and children
twelve several employments
in Church and State.
She died June the 9th, 1751,
in the 75th year of her age.
In Matris memoriam meritò dilectæ hoc marmor poni curavit
fil. nat. min. præ cæteris immeritò dilectus."

Julius Bate was born about the year 1711; and matriculated at St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1730; M. A. 1742. He was an intimate friend of the celebrated Hutchinson (as we learn

‡ Captain Toplady was buried (in the same grave) May 16, 1770.

from

"The Evidences of Christianity deduced from Facts, and the Testimony of Sense, throughout

from Spearman's Life of that remarkable Author); by whose recommendation he obtained, in 1735, from Charles Duke of Somerset, a presentation to the rectory of Sutton in Sussex, near his Grace's seat at Petworth. He was also some time chaplain to William earl of Harrington.—Mr. Bate attended Hutchinson in his last illness (1737), and was by him in a most striking manner recommended to the protection of an intimate friend, "with a strict charge not to suffer his labours to become useless by neglect." It having been reported that Hutchinson had recanted the publication of his Writings to Dr. Mead a little before his death; that circumstance was flatly contradicted by a letter from Mr. Bate, dated *Arundel, Jan.* 20, 1759; and printed in Spearman's Life of Hutchinson, p. xiii.—One short passage from it I am tempted to transcribe: "I was with Mr. Hutchinson all the illness that robbed us of that invaluable life, and am positive Dr. Mead was never with him but when I was by, and it was but a few hours day or night that I was from him. Mr. Hutchinson had not been long ill, when he took a disgust to Dr. Mead, and forbad his farther attendance; which the Doctor much wondered at, and seemed greatly to resent. Lucas, myself, and somebody else, I forget who, were standing by the bed-side one day, when Dr. Mead came in, and I believe it was the last time he was up stairs. 'Mr. Hutchinson,' says the Doctor, among other things, 'I cannot help looking upon you as one of the old Prophets, with his Disciples standing about him with concern and attention in their faces, catching up the golden words as they drop,' or to that effect.—'Doctor,' says Mr. Hutchinson, 'if I am a Prophet, what are you?—I have given you such evidence;—look to it before it is too late'."—This learned Writer died at Arundel, April 7, 1771.—His Evangelical principles of Religion shone with a steady lustre, not only in his writings, but in his life. Disinterested, and disdaining the mean arts of ambition, his preferment in the Church was always small. As a Christian and a Friend, humble and pious, tender, affectionate, and faithful; as a Writer, warm, strenuous, and undaunted in asserting the truth.—His publications were, 1. "The Examiner examined, &c. (against Calcott); with some Observations upon the Hebrew Grammar, 1739." 2. "An Essay towards explaining the Third Chapter of Genesis, in Answer to Mr. Warburton, 1741," 8vo. [In the Preface to the Divine Legation, 1740, "one Julius Bate" is accused, "in conjunction with one Romaine, of betraying conversation, and writing fictitious letters (see vol. V. p. 570)]. 3. "The Philosophical Principles of Moses asserted and defended, from the Misrepresentations of Mr. David Jennings, 1744," 8vo. 4. "Remarks upon Mr. Warburton's Remarks, shewing, that the Antients knew there was a Future State, and that the Jews were not under an equal Providence, 1745," 8vo.

5. "The

all Ages of the Church, to the present Time. In a Series of Discourses, preached for the Lecture founded

5. "The Faith of the Antient Jews in the Law of Moses, and the Evidence of the Types, vindicated in a Letter to Dr. Stebbing, 1747," 8vo. 6. "Proposals for printing Hutchinson's Works, 1748." 7. "A Defence of Mr. Hutchinson's Plan, &c. 1748." 8. "An Hebrew Grammar, formed on the Usage of Words by the Inspired Writers, 1750," 8vo. 9. "The Use and Intent of Prophecy and History of the Fall cleared, 1750;" 8vo. [This was occasioned by Middleton's Examination of Sherlock]. 10. "A Defence of Mr. Hutchinson's Tenets against Berington, 1751." 11. "The Scripture Meaning of Eloim and Berith, 1751." 12. "Micah, v. 2, and Matthew, ii. 6, reconciled, with some Remarks on Dr. Hunt's Latin Writings." 13. "The Blessing of Judah by Jacob considered; and the Æra of Daniel's Weeks ascertained, in two Dissertations, 1753," 8vo. 14. "An Enquiry into the occasional Similitudes, &c. in the Old and New Testament," &c. no date [1754 circa]. 15. "The Integrity of the Hebrew Text, and many Passages of Scripture vindicated from the Objections and Misconstructions of Mr. Kennicott, 1755," 8vo. 16. "A Reply to Dr. Sharp's Review and Defence of his Dissertations on the Scripture Meaning of Berith. With an Appendix in Answer to the Doctor's Discourse on Cherubim, Part I. 1755. A Second Part of the Reply to Dr. Sharp. With an Appendix in Answer to the Doctor's Discourse on Cherubim, 1756," 8vo. 17. "Remarks upon Dr. Benson's Sermon on the Gospel Method of Justification; 1758," 8vo. 18. "Critica Hebræa, or a Hebrew-English Dictionary without Points, &c. 1767," 4to. On this work a very sensible Reviewer remarks, "We have here a very considerable body of Hutchinsonian divinity, philosophy, and criticism. Mr. Bate has been long distinguished as one of the most redoubtable champions of that sect; and this present Work will, if we mistake not, be regarded as his greatest effort to serve and maintain that cause:—a cause which, nevertheless, we cannot but look upon as being now in a very declining way, notwithstanding the many loads of learned lumber that have been brought as props and buttresses to support it.—In his Preface, Mr. Bate warmly attacks the 'hydra of *pointing*,' as he terms it.' He commends the courage of Capellus, who ventured to encounter this monster, and vanquished it, as he says, together with its renowned advocate, Buxtorf."—After pointing out some of Mr. Bate's eccentric arguments, the Reviewer concludes, "Such is the mild and sweet temper of this learned Commentator, and such the modest manner in which he illustrates the Sacred Scriptures of the Old Testament! Yet, making due allowance for those peculiarities which may be merely constitutional in the good man,—his Work will doubtless be useful, *according to its plan*, and to the principles on which he proceeds. The followers

of

by the Hon. Robert Boyle, Esq. in the Parish-church of St. James, Westminster, in the Years 1766, 1767,

of Mr. Hutchinson's system will not fail to pronounce it a *Chef d'œuvre;* while the Rationalists will consign it to a peaceful place on the same undusted shelf, on which the great *Calasia* reposes, undisturbed, in the friendly arms of the Reverend Mr. William Romaine." *Monthly Review, vol. XXXVI. pp.* 355—361. 19. "A new and literal Translation from the original Hebrew of the Pentateuch of Moses, and of the Historical Books of the Old Testament, to the End of the Second Book of Kings; with Notes Critical and Explanatory. By the late Reverend and learned Julius Bate, 1773," 4to.

James Bate, the eldest brother, was born about 1703; B. A. of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, 1722; M. A. of St. John's 1727. He published, 1. An Address to his Parishioners on Occasion of the Rebellion in 1745. 2. "Infidelity scourged, or Christianity vindicated against Chubb, and the Author of Christianity not founded on Argument. By James Bate, M. A. Rector and Lecturer of St. Paul's Deptford, formerly Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, and chaplain to Horace Walpole, his Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, 1746," 8vo. 3. "An Essay towards a Rationale of the literal Doctrine of Original Sin; a Vindication of God's Wisdom, Goodness, and Justice; in permitting the Fall of Adam, and the subsequent Corruption of our Human Nature, 1752 (occasioned by some of Dr. Middleton's Writings)," 8vo. 4. "A Rationale of the literal Doctrine of Original Sin, &c. (the former Tract much enlarged). By James Bate, Rector of Deptford, formerly Fellow of St John's, and Fellow Elect of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge, 1766," 8vo; dedicated "To my Two Sons, Richard Bate, a merchant in the East Indies; and James Bate, a stationer in Birchin lane †." In the Preface he laments "that it was his hard fate in his younger years, to serve one of our Ambassadors as his chaplain at a foreign court ‡." He published several single Sermons. 1. "The Advantages of a National Observance of Divine and Human Laws, an Assize Sermon at Maidstone, March 13, 1733-4." 2. "The Practice of Religion and Virtue the only sure Foundation of Friendship, preached at St. Paul's Deptford, before a select Number of Gentlemen who style themselves the Order of *Ubiquitarians*, 1738." 3. "The Faith and Practice of a Christian the only true Foundation of rational Liberty, preached before the Ubiquitarians, 1740." 4. Another Sermon before the same Society, 1740. 5, 6. "Two Sermons preached at St. Paul's Deptford on Psalm cxii. 3, 4, 1742." 7. "Human Learning highly useful to the Cause of true Religion; preached at Canterbury, Sept. 13, 1752, at the annual Meeting of the Gentlemen educated at Canterbury School, 1753." 8. "The

† Who died Oct. 4, 1809. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXIX. p. 989.
‡ Horace Walpole, ambassador at Paris. See above.

prac-

1768; wherein is shewn, that, upon the whole, this is not a decaying, but a growing Evidence, 1769." By William Worthington *, D. D. 8vo.

practical Use of public Judgments; a Fast Sermon at St. Paul's Deptford, 1756." He died in 1775; as appears by, "The Boldness and Freedom of Apostolical Evidence recommended to the Imitation of Ministers. At the Death of the Reverend and learned James Bate, M. A. late Rector of St. Paul's Deptford. By Colin Mylne, D. D. 1775."

* Dr. William Worthington was born in Merionethshire, in 1703, and educated at Oswestry school, from whence he came to Jesus college, Oxford; where he made great proficiency in learning. From College he returned to Oswestry, and became usher in that school. He took the degree of M. A. at Cambridge in 1742; was afterwards incorporated at Jesus college, Oxford, July 3, 1758; and proceeded B. and D. D. July 10, in that year. He was early taken notice of by that great encourager of Learning, Bp. Hare, then Bishop of St. Asaph, who presented him first to the vicarage of Llanyblodwell, in the county of Salop, afterwards removed him to Llanrhayader in Denbighshire; where he lived much beloved, and died, Oct. 6, 1778, much lamented. As he could never be prevailed upon to take two livings, Bp. Hare gave him a stall at St. Asaph, and a sinecure, "to enable him," he said, "to support his charities;" for charitable he was in an eminent degree. Afterwards Abp. Drummond (to whom he had been chaplain for several years) presented him to a stall in the cathedral of York. These were all his preferments. He was a studious man; and wrote several books, of which the principal are the following: 1. "An Essay on the Scheme and Conduct, Procedure and Extent, of Man's Redemption; designed for the Honour and Illustration of Christianity. To which is annexed, a Dissertation on the Design and Argumentation of the Book of Job, 1743." 8vo. 2. "The Historical Sense of the Mosaic Account of the Fall proved and vindicated, 1750." 8vo. 3. "Instructions concerning Confirmation, 17.." 8vo. 4. "The Use, Value, and Improvement of Various Readings shewn and illustrated, in a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, on Sunday, Oct. 18, 1761, Oxford, 1764." 8vo. 5. "A Disquisition concerning the Lord's Supper, in order to ascertain the right Notion of it, 1766." 8vo. 6. "A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Christ-Church, London, on Thursday, April the 21st, 1768; being the Time of the Yearly Meeting of the Children educated in the Charity-schools in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, 1768." 4to. 7. "Sermons at Boyle's Lectures, 1767." 8vo. 8. "The Scripture Theory of the Earth, throughout all its Revolutions, and all the Periods of its Existence, from the Creation to the final Renovation of all Things; being a Sequel to the Essay on Redemption, and an Illustration of the Principles

Mr. Toup's "Epistola Critica ad celeberrimum virum Gulielmum Episcopum Glocestriensem *," 8vo.

ciples on which it is written, 1773." 8vo. 9. "Irenicum; or, the Importance of Unity in the Church of Christ considered; and applied towards the Healing of our unhappy Differences and Divisions, 1775." 10. "An impartial Enquiry into the Case of the Gospel Demoniacks; with an Appendix, consisting of an Essay on Scripture Demonology, 1777." 8vo. This last was a warm attack on the opinion held out by a respectable Dissenting Divine, the Rev. Hugh Farmer, in his "Essay on the Demoniacks, 1775," 8vo; and, having produced a spirited reply, 1778, Dr. Worthington prepared for the press (what by the express directions of his will was given to the publick after his death) "A further Enquiry into the Case of the Gospel Demoniacks, occasioned by Mr. Farmer's Letters on the Subject, 1779." 8vo.

* To what has been said on Mr. Toup and the Bishop of Gloucester in vol. II. p. 339, may be added the following extracts:

"The profound Greek Literature seems to have taken refuge in the farthest nook of the West. *Toup's* two pieces on Suidas are considerable in their way. He is certainly well skilled in the Greek tongue, and possesses, besides, a particle or two, discerped from Bentley's πᾶς, which I regard as the soul, or τὸ πᾶν, as we may say, of the critical world. With all this, he is a piece of a Coxcomb, as, I know not how, all the modern Greeks, I think, are. He treats his neighbour *Heath*, of Exeter, with sovereign contempt, calling him indeed *doctissimus*, as occasion serves, but withal, *laboriosissimus*; a term, as I suppose, in this lively Greek's mouth, of opprobrious import. In short, what by his real talents in his way, and the superior airs he gives himself, I expect that, in after-times, some admiring Dutch Critic, half asleep and all a-gape, will quote him by the style and title of Toupius ὁ πάνυ, that highest and most crowning appellation to which critical ambition knows to aspire. This corrector of Suidas and Kuster promises, it seems, a new edition of Longinus. I wish he had chosen some better and more useful book. The Moral Tracts of Plutarch, for instance, are many of them incomparable; but so wretchedly printed, and so corrupt even in the best editions, that they are not to be read without much trouble. From Toupius, I descend by a gradation of many steps, to Jer. Markland (see vol. II. p. 96, vol. IV. p. 269)." *Mr. Hurd to the Bp. of Gloucester, Feb.* 24, 1764.—"What you say of Toup, is undoubtedly true. But Learning is so shamefully neglected by our Church Grandees, that I thought it useful to recommend it to their patronage wherever it was found. Wherever Nature has sown her coxcomb-seeds, whether at Court or in the Country, they will spring up; and the man in the world, and the man out of the

"An Essay towards an Improvement in the Cure of those Diseases, which are the Cause of Fevers, by Thomas Kirkland*, Surgeon," 8vo. This little

the world, who was born with them, will be coxcombs alike, though coxcombs of very different species. However, this maxim is verified in all, which I think I once laid down to you, in applying it to ———; *that Nature never yet put one grain of gratitude or generosity into the composition of a coxcomb.*"

Bp. Warburton to Mr. Hurd, July 8, 1766.

* Thomas Kirkland, M.D. honorary member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh, died, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Jan. 17, 1798, at the age of 77, after about two months' illness, during which there appeared at times flattering hopes of convalescence; but, being worn out, he departed, having endured his last sufferings with the patience and fortitude of a Christian and Philosopher. His funeral was observed, on the 22d, with the respect due to his merit.—His whole life had been employed in the most unremitting attention to the study and practice of the duties of his profession; and his genius shone most conspicuously in the science and practice of the various parts of Medical-Surgery, wherein he had few equals, none superior. His different publications, on many of the most material branches of the science, of the most melancholy and dangerous tendency to the patient, and the unrivalled practical success of his doctrines in every part of the country, have immortalized his fame, and rendered every attempt at eulogium unnecessary and vain.—His publications were, 1. "A Treatise on Gangrenes, in which the Cases that require the Use of the Bark, and those in which it is pernicious (unless joined with proper correctives), are ascertained; and the Objections to its Efficacy in the Cure of Gangrenes considered, 1754," 8vo. 2. "An Essay on the Methods of suppressing Hæmorrhage from divided Arteries, 1763," 8vo. 3. "An Essay towards an Improvement in the Cure of those Diseases which are the Cause of Fevers, 1767," 8vo. 4. "A Reply to Mr. Maxwell's Answer to Mr. Kirkland's Essay on Fevers, wherein the Utility and Practice of suppressing them is farther exemplified, vindicated, and enforced, 1769," 8vo. 5. "Observations upon Mr. Pott's General Remarks on Fractures, 1770," 8vo. 6. "Appendix to the Observations upon Mr. Pott's General Remarks on Fractures, 1771," 8vo. 7. "A Treatise on Child-bed Fevers, and on the Method of preventing them, &c. 1774," 8vo. 8. "Animadversions on a late Treatise on the Kink Cough, 1774," 8vo. 9. "Thoughts on Amputation; being a Supplement to the Letters on Compound Fractures, and a Comment on Dr. Bilguer's Book on this Operation; to which is added, a short Essay on the Use of Opium in Mortification, &c. 1780," 8vo. 10. "An Inquiry into the present State of Medical Surgery, including the Analogy betwixt external and internal Disorders, and the Inseparability of these Branches of the same Profession,"

Tract is well written, and deserves the attention of those whose studies peculiarly qualify them to judge of its merit.

"Poems and Translations by [Ashley Cowper *, esq.] the Author of the Progress of Physick," 8vo.

vol. I. 1783, 8vo; vol. II. 1786, 8vo. It is hoped that a third volume of this work, which he had nearly, if not wholly, finished before his last illness, will be given to the world by some of his successors in the profession, the publick having testified their approbation and high opinion of the former parts, in the science and practice they treat of. 11. "A Commentary on Apoplectic and Paralytic Affections, and on the Diseases connected with the Subject, 1794," 8vo. 12. "Observations on the Use of Sponge after Amputations," London Medical Observations, vol. VII. 13. "Observations on the Use and Abuse of Mercury in the Cure of the Syphilis; in a Letter to Samuel Foart Simmons, M. D. F. R. S."—The following tribute to his memory may for the present supply the place of an epitaph:

"Accept, respected and lamented Shade,
These artless lines, yet fraught with love for thee,
While Mem'ry holds her seat in this frail frame.
What tho' thy healing power (which oft has snatch'd
A father, mother, or relation dear,
From dreaded dissolution;—and which oft
The fever raging with increasing heat
Timely assuag'd) is now no more; yet still
Thy worth, dear man! remains fresh in the breast
Of ev'ry feeling and afflicted soul:
But far more in the minds of those to whom
Thy bounteous care extended: they, indeed,
Inspir'd by gratitude, and pleasing thought,
Of thy good deeds, will gladly speak thy praise.
Long didst thou shine 'midst thy contemporaries
With just and envy'd glory; till, at last,
Stern Death, sure end of all the human race,
Remov'd thee hence, and sent thee to receive
The blessings of a Merciful Redeemer!"

* This gentleman, a barrister-at-law, was the third and youngest son of Spencer Cowper, esq. (chief justice of Chester in 1717, and one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas) and nephew to the first Earl Cowper. He was for many years Clerk of the Parliaments. The "Progress of Physick," the principal Poem in the above-mentioned volume (which was dedicated to his first-cousin, the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Spencer Cowper, Dean of Durham) was first published in 1744. He was also Editor of "The Norfolk Miscellany, 1744," 2 vols. 8vo. In Dodsley's Fourth Volume are some "Verses written in his *Coke upon Littleton*," by his sister Judith, who had a striking taste for poetry,

1768.

Early in this year Mr. Bowyer received from New England the following polite acknowledgement of his abilities and his bounty*:

"SIR, Cambridge, Dec. 1767.

"The President and Fellows of Harvard College in Cambridge beg leave to return you their grateful acknowledgements for the valuable donation you have been pleased to make to their library, through the hands of their most worthy friend and generous benefactor, Thomas Hollis†, esq.

poetry, and who married Colonel Madan, and transmitted her poetical taste and devotional spirit to a daughter. Under the auspices of Mr. Ashley Cowper, his nephew Mr. William Cowper, the very admirable Poet, was appointed, in 1764, to the office of Reading Clerk, and Clerk to the Committees, in the House of Lords; an employment both of profit and of responsibility; which his natural diffidence, and dread of reading in public, soon induced him to relinquish. He was afterwards appointed Clerk of the Journals; but had not sufficient self-confidence to make (as, from a particular circumstance, it was necessary for him to do) one public appearance at the Bar of the House.

* This Letter was copied by Archdeacon Blackburne, in his "Memoirs of Mr. Hollis," p. 805.

† Thomas Hollis, of Corscombe, in the county of Dorset, esq. was born in London, April 14, 1720. This nominal birth-day Mr. Hollis ever afterwards, without regard to the change of style, continued to observe. His great-grandfather Thomas, of Rotherham in Yorkshire, a whitesmith by trade, and Baptist by persuasion, settled in London during the Civil Wars, and died there, in 1718, aged 84, leaving three sons, Thomas, Nathaniel, and John. Of these the eldest, Thomas, a considerable merchant, is chiefly memorable for his benefactions to New-England, particularly to Harvard college in Cambridge (where he founded a professorship, scholarships, &c.) to the amount of near 5000*l.* in which his brothers were joint contributors, without any restriction in regard to religious sects. Thomas, the only son of Nathaniel, died in 1735 (three years before his father), leaving one son, the subject of this note, and of course the heir to his father, and also to his great-uncle Thomas, who died in 1730. His mother was the daughter of Mr. Scott, of Wolverhampton, in whose family Mr. Hollis was nurtured in his infancy. The above account will rectify a mistake which has prevailed, of his being a descendant of Denzil Lord Holles, though his grandfather used to say, they were

"We have not been strangers to your character as a learned Editor, a character by no means com-

were of one family, which separated in the time of Henry VIII. He was educated at the free-school of Newport in Shropshire, till he was about eight or nine years of age (probably), by a Mr. or a Dr. Lee; and afterwards at St. Alban's, by Mr. Wood. In his 13th or 14th year he was sent to Amsterdam, to learn the Dutch and French languages, writing, accompts, &c.; stayed there about fifteen months; and then returned to London to his father, with whom he continued till his death, in 1735. After this he was some years in the house of his cousin Timothy Hollis, esq. His guardian was Mr. John Hollister, then treasurer of Guy's Hospital; who, to give him a liberal education, suitable to the ample fortune he was to inherit, put him under the tuition of Professor Ward, whose picture, to preserve his memory, Mr. Hollis presented to the British Museum; and, in honour of his father and guardian, he caused to be inscribed round a valuable diamond ring, *Mnemosynon Patris Tutorisque.* From Dr. Jeremiah Hunt, Dr. Foster, and other eminent persons, he imbibed that ardent love of liberty, and freedom of sentiment, which strongly marked his character. He professed himself a Dissenter. In 1739-40 he went to chambers in Lincoln's-inn, being admitted as a law-student; but does not appear to have studied the law as a profession, though he resided there till July 19, 1748, when he set out on his travels for the first time, and passed through Holland, Austrian and French Netherlands, part of France, Switzerland, Savoy, and part of Italy, and returned through Provence, Brittany, &c. to Paris. His fellow traveller was Thomas Brand, esq. of The Hyde, in Essex, his particular friend and future heir. His second tour, which commenced July 16, 1750, was through Holland to Embden, Bremen, Hamburgh, the principal cities on the North and East side of Germany, the rest of Italy, Sicily and Malta, Lorrain, &c. The journals of both his tours are preserved, and would be a valuable acquisition to the publick. On his return home, finding he could not obtain a seat in Parliament in the disinterested manner he wished, without the smallest appearance of bribery, he began his collection of books and medals, "for the purpose of illustrating and upholding liberty, preserving the memory of its champions, to render tyranny and its abettors odious, to extend science and art, to keep alive the honour and estimation of their patrons and protectors, and to make the whole as useful as possible; abhorring all monopoly; and, if such should be the fitness of things, to propagate the same benevolent spirit to posterity." Among Mr. Hollis's noble benefactions to foreign libraries, none is more remarkable than that of two large collections of valuable books to the public library of Berne, which were presented anonymously, as by "an Englishman, a lover of liberty, his country, and its excellent constitution, as restored

at

mon in the present age; and the very accurate editions of many learned authors, which have come

at the happy Revolution." Switzerland, Geneva, Venice, Leyden, Sweden, Russia, &c. shared his favours. His benefactions to Harvard college commenced in 1758, and were continued every succeeding year, to the amount in all of 1400*l.* Dr. Jonathan Mayhew, pastor of the West-church in Boston, was his confidential friend and correspondent, and partook largely of his esteem and beneficence. But his liberality to individuals, as well as to public societies, cannot here be specified. Mr. Hollis purchased at Mr. Charles Stanhope's sale, June 3, 1760, an original of Milton when a boy, painted by Cornelius Jansen. A fire happening at his lodgings in Bedford-street, Jan. 23, 1761, he calmly walked out, taking the picture only in his hand. The fire, however, was happily got under without any loss. A new edition of Toland's Life of Milton was published under his care and direction, in 1761. He presented, Oct. 29, 1761, an original portrait of Sir Isaac Newton, painted by Zeeman, 1726, to Trinity College, Cambridge. All the Tracts that were published against the Jesuits he collected in 1762, and sent to the public library of Zurich, having been slighted, as he thought, by the Curators of the British Museum. In April 1763, Mr. Hollis gave the publick a new and accurate edition of Algernon Sydney's Discourses on Government, on which the pains and expence he bestowed are almost incredible. His patronising this edition, and other works of the same kind, procured him, and no wonder, the name and reputation of a Republican. "Roma Antica," by the Abbate Venuti, though a posthumous work, owed its birth to Mr. Hollis. In 1763 his friend Count Algarotti published his "Saggio sopra l'Academia de Francia che è in Roma," with a Dedication to Mr. Hollis, to his great surprize, as, when he could, he always declined such compliments. The noble library, philosophical apparatus, &c. of Harvard college, being consumed by fire, Jan. 24, 1764, Mr. Hollis immediately subscribed 200*l.* towards repairing the loss. In this year Mr. Locke's two Treatises on Government, and in the next his Letters on Toleration, were published separately, under the auspices of Mr. Hollis. In June he presented some Egyptian Antiquities, anonymously, to Count Caylus at Paris. Dr. Wallis's Latin Grammar of the English Tongue was reprinted at Mr. Hollis's desire, to promote the knowledge of our language among foreigners. The elegant preface prefixed was written, as has been already said, vol. II. p. 447, by Mr. Bowyer, who was ever desirous of forwarding Mr. Hollis's public-spirited intentions. A fine collection of books, intended by Mr. Hollis for Harvard college, being burnt, with his bookbinder's house, June 6, he immediately began collecting "a finer parcel." One of his presents this year being consigned to the public library, "if any," at Bermuda; on Dr. Mayhew's replying that

he

abroad into the world under your inspection, assure us of your great merit in that respect.

he believed there was none, the Biographers of Mr. Hollis add, "Though Bp. Berkeley's project of establishing and endowing a college at Bermuda miscarried, yet, one would think, he did not bring back the collection of books he intended for that foundation." He certainly did not, but it does not appear that he ever was at Bermuda, or got nearer to it than Newport in Rhode-Island. There he resided, and there he left his books. A second magnificent present of books was sent by our Patriot to Berne this year. His expences in books, virtù, presents, charity, &c. amounted in 1764 to about 800*l.* and were seldom much less. In this year he sent to Sydney college, Cambridge, where Cromwell was educated, an original portrait of him by Cooper, since etched by P. S. Lambourne and J. Bretherton.—Dr. Mayhew died of a nervous fever, July 9, aged 49, "overplied," as Mr. Hollis expresses it, in Miltonic phrase, "by public energies." For a drawing of him, by Cipriani, from a picture at Boston, Mr. Hollis paid 30 guineas. Dr. Andrew Elliot succeeded to his correspondence. In 1767 Mr. Hollis's projected re-publications of Andrew Marvell's Works, and of Milton's Prose Works, both proved abortive. For a frontispiece to the latter, Cipriani had drawn and etched Milton victorious over Salmasius. In August 1770, Mr. Hollis carried into execution a plan which he had formed five years before, of retiring into Dorsetshire, and of his situation there he gives the following account, from *Corscombe, Sept.* 24: "Retreat is now become more and more acceptable to me. Where I shall dwell afterwards precisely, I do not know at present; but as near to this place as may be. It is called Urles, or Urles-farm; and is a most healthy, and, I think, beautiful spot; the very earth itself is sweet beyond a nosegay; but the house is bad, and a very old farm-house. I thank God, I am well; but I feel, in several ways, the effects of my late long most rigid plan: I rise from six to seven, and to bed from eleven to twelve; and the whole day, each to the other, passes in such a variety of transactions, some not personal and of scope, that I am often surprized at the recollection of them. That of which I am most chary, is my time; and people knowing the streightness of my apartment, and that I mean well under certain singularities, are cautious enough, in general, not to break in upon and consume it. The idea of singularity, by way of shield, I try by all means to hold out." Early in the afternoon of New Year's-day, 1771, Mr. Hollis was in a field at some distance from his place of residence at Corscombe, attended by only one workman, who was receiving his directions concerning a tree which had been lately felled. On a sudden, he put one of his fingers to his forehead, saying, "Richard, I believe the weather is going to change; I am extremely giddy." These words were scarcely off his lips, when he fell on his left side. The man sprang to his assistance, and,

"It is a particular pleasure to us to mention your very curious edition of the Greek Testament, in two volumes, with critical notes, and many happy conjectures, especially as to punctuation, an affair of the utmost importance as to ascertaining the sense. This Work, though small in bulk, we esteem as a

and, raising him up, administered what little relief he could. He was still sufficiently himself to say, "Lord have mercy upon me; Lord, have mercy upon me; receive my soul;" which were the last words he was able to pronounce. His lips moved afterwards, but no sound was formed, and he expired presently after. The following quaint character of this extraordinary man appeared in one of the public prints some years before his death, July 5, 1770: "Thomas Hollis is a man possessed of a large fortune; above the half of which he devotes to charities, to the encouragement of genius, and to the support and defence of liberty. His studious hours are devoted to the search of noble authors, hidden by the rust of time; and to do their virtues justice, by brightening their actions for the review of the publick. Wherever he meets the man of letters, he is sure to assist him; and, were I to describe in paint this illustrious citizen of the world, I would depict him leading by the hands Genius and distressed Virtue to the Temple of Reward." Mr. Hollis, in order to preserve the memory of those heroes and patriots for whom he had a veneration, called many of the farms and fields in his estate at Corscombe by their names; and by these names they are still distinguished. In the middle of one of these fields, not far from his house, he ordered his corpse to be deposited, in a grave ten feet deep, and that the field should be immediately plowed over, that no trace of his burial-place might remain. In the testamentary disposition of his fortune he shewed himself as much superior to common connexions as he affected to be through life; for, without the least regard to his natural relations, he bequeathed all his real, and the residue of his personal estate, to his dear friend and fellow-traveller, Thomas Brand, esq. of The Hide, in Essex, who took the name and arms of Hollis, and whose first application of his liberality was to solicit a seat in Parliament.—To the books which Mr. Hollis published, or procured to be published, before mentioned, may be added the following: "Nedham's Excellence of a Free State;" "Neville's Plato Redivivus" (a re-publication of Mr. Spence's edition); "Neville's Parliament of Ladies," and "Isle of Pines."—This note is preserved nearly as originally written. But it is proper to observe, that very copious "Memoirs of Mr. Hollis" compiled by Archdeacon Blackburne (see p. 20), were printed, in two splendid volumes, in 4to, 1780, with a considerable number of copper-plates, by Bartolozzi, Basire, and other engravers of eminence. In the frontispiece is introduced an admirable profile of Mr. Hollis.

rich treasure of sacred learning, and of more intrinsic value than many huge volumes of the Commentators.

"We are greatly obliged to you for the favourable sentiments you have been pleased so elegantly to express of our Seminary, in the blank leaf of the New Testament*; and we hope it will prove a powerful stimulus to our youth, more and more to deserve so good a character.

"This Society is as yet but in its infant state; but we trust that, by the generosity of the Benefactors whom the Divine Providence is raising up to us, and by the smiles of Heaven upon our endeavours to form the youth here to knowledge and virtue, it will every day more effectually answer the important ends of its foundation. We are, with great respect, your most obliged, and humble servants (at the direction and desire of the Corporation of Harvard College), EDW. HOLYOKE, President.

"Sir, inclosed you have our vote of thanks for your valuable present.

"At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, Dec. 10, 1767.

Present,	Mr. Elliot,
The President,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Appelton,	Mr. Danforth,
Mr. Winthorp,	Mr. Treasurer."

"VOTE IV. That the thanks of this Corporation be given to Mr. William Bowyer of London, for several valuable Books sent to Harvard Col-

* I should have been glad to have annexed the inscription, if a copy of it had been preserved. Mr. Bowyer had a happy turn for that species of writing. One specimen has been given in vol. II. p. 444; a second in the present volume, p. 49. A third I recollect, which was prefixed to another book presented to Harvard College:

HAS ERASMI EPISTOLAS,
CAETERORVMQVE LITERATVRAE PER EVROPAM INSTAVRATORVM,
COLLEGIO HARVARDENSI,
FELICIBVS AVSPICIIS NASCENTI,
DONAT GVLIELMVS BOWYER,
TYPOGRAPHVS LONDINENSIS.

lege;

lege; particularly his late curious Edition of the Greek Testament, with learned Notes.

A true Copy, extr. de Lib. vii. p. 175.
Per EDW. HOLYOKE, President.

In the same year Mr. Bowyer printed,

"Remarks and Dissertations on Virgil, with some other Classical Observations. By the late Mr. Holdsworth *. Published, with several Notes and

* "Edvardus Holdsworth, fil. Rev. Thomæ, rectoris de North Stoneham, com. Southamptonſ. è Coll. B. Mar. Magd. Semicommunarius, A. B. 22° Junii, 1708; A. M. 18° Aprilis, 1711; deinde socius; conscientiæ ergô, anno 1714, juramenta Regi Georgio recusans præstare, Societatę exutus, inter peregrinos, Roberti Atkins, baronetti, aliorumque curam habuit. Obiit in domo Baronis Digby, apud Colehill, in comitatu Warwic. 30° Decembris, 1746; et sepultus in ecclesiâ 4 Januarii, 1746-7." Rawlinson's Oxford Writers; MS. in the Bodleian Library, No. 1675.

Mr. Edward Holdsworth (author of the "Muscipula," a poem which is esteemed a master-piece in its kind, written with the purity of Virgil, whom the author so perfectly understood, and with the pleasantry of Lucian), after having imbibed his truly classical taste at Winchester school, was elected demy of Magdalen college, Oxford, in July 1705; took his degree of M. A. April 18, 1711; became a College tutor, and had a considerable number of pupils. In January 1715, when, according to the order of succession at that time observed, he was the next to be chosen into a fellowship, he resigned his demyship, and left the College, being determined against taking the oaths to the new Government. From that period he was employed, to the time of his death, in travelling with young noblemen and gentlemen as tutor. In 1741, he was at Rome with Mr. Pitt; and again in 1744 with Mr. Drake and Mr. Townson. See "Letters from a young Painter," vol. I. pp. 58, 140. He died, of a fever, at Lord Digby's house, at Coleshill in Warwickshire, Dec. 30, 1747. Of him Mr. Spence speaks in "Polymetis," p. 174, as one who understood Virgil in a more masterly manner than any person he ever knew. See also pp. 232 and 276.—He was the author of a Dissertation, intituled "Pharsalia and Philippi, or the two Philippi in Virgil's Georgics attempted to be explained, and reconciled to History, 1741," 4to; and of "Remarks and Dissertations on Virgil; with some other Classical Observations, published with several Notes and additional Remarks by Mr. Spence, 1768," 4to. In the fifth volume of Dodsley's Miscellanies is a very good translation of the "Muscipula," 1737, by Dr. John Hoadly; and, among the Poems of Dr. Cobden, 1757, 4to, is another translation of it, made so early as 1718, introduced by a Poetical Epistle, exhibiting much friendship at least, if not

additional Remarks, by Mr. Spence (of whom, see vol. II. p. 373)," 4to.

good poetry; and in a note upon his "Strena ad Reverendum virum Doctorem Lavington, Episcopum nominatum," the good Archdeacon thus laments the death of Mr. Holdsworth: "How frail are the hopes!—how confused and uncertain the lots of mankind! Whilst I am writing this, and congratulating the fortune and dignity of one old school-fellow and friend, bad news, alas! has been brought me, which afflicts me with the greatest sorrow; that Mr. Holdsworth, my other quondam school-fellow, and most delightful friend throughout his whole life, is lately dead;

"———— Qualem neque candidiorem
Terra tulit, neque cui me sit devinctior alter—

for we were playfellows when boys, and likewise mutually intermixed our joys and sorrows, being chamber-fellows for six years together:

O once with me by Wickham's bounty bred,
Lodg'd in one chamber, with one manchet fed!

He was of a natural disposition so ingenuous, that if ever any person was, he seemed to be born without vices. A pleasant companion, and a man of probity, because he could scarcely be otherwise. It is indeed to be lamented that he fell into *one error*, by which he became lost to his Country long before he died. As his life incited all to the practice of virtue and piety; so his death more admonishes us veteran fellow-soldiers, now reduced to a small number, to embrace one another the more closely; for, the more contracted the rays are, so much the more they ought to warm."—The *one* error (on which Dr. Cobden more particularly dwelt in the Poetical Epistle) was his declining to take the oaths. This error, however, did not render him entirely *lost to his Country*; since, in his capacity of travelling tutor, he cultivated the minds of several young gentlemen, not only with all polite literature, but formed their manners by the strictest rules of morality, and incited them, by his own example as well as precepts, to the practice of virtue and piety.

At Gopsal in Leicestershire, the seat of the late Charles Jennens, esq. in the centre of a beautiful Ionic temple, raised on a gentle eminence, built in memory of the celebrated Illustrator of Virgil, Mr. Edward Holdsworth, is a capital figure of Religion, by Roubilhac, holding in one hand the Book of Life, and in the other the Cross. The writing in the Book, which is unfolded, is now illegible; but round the frieze is an inscription, in Greek capitals, translated thus: "Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." 1 Cor. xv. 57.—Beneath is a cenotaph, by Mr. Heyward, topped with a vase, executed in fine statuary marble. On one side, in relief, is a figure of Genius, pensively reclining. Virgil's tomb is represented on another side; and on a third side is Virgil's bust, with

various

"Ferney, an Epistle to M. de Voltaire. By George Keate, Esq." 4to.

various beautiful fragments of Antiquity. On the cenotaph is the following inscription, supposed to have been written by his munificent patron Mr. Jennens:

"In memoriam viri integerrimi
EDWARDI HOLDSWORTH:
de quo, si magna loqui videar,
quod Maronem fœlicissimè Juvenis imitatus,
pari felicitate Senior illustravit, defendit;
quod Ædes Magdalenas,
quas ingenio, eruditione, virtutibus Alumnus ornaverat,
Doctrinâ ac Peritiâ Architectonicâ,
ab iisdem Ædibus imò et à Patriâ
per temporum iniquitatem extorris,
eleganter instaurandas curavit.
Hoc multò majus:
quod Adolescentes pro virili suis artibus
imbuit et moribus,
contra degeneris ævi vitia,
privata simul et publica,
non minus exemplo, quam monitis munivit.
Illud verò longè maximum,
quod mundum Deo natus vicit,
quod, Dei mandato obtemperans,
è gremio Almæ Matris exivit
nescius quo esset iturus;
sed enim civitatem habentem τὰς θεμελίους,
cujus Architectus est Deus,
Fide verè Abramicâ,
verè Evangelicâ,
fretus expectavit.
Hæc ni fallor
quicquid contra oblatrent Pseudo-politici,
hæc consensu bonorum omnium,
opinionibus quantumvis diversorum,
summa sapientia."
[*A bust of Mr.* Holdsworth *here.*]
"E. HOLDSWORTH, natus 1684, mortuus 1746.
Inscriptionem præstolatus usque ad 1764.
Miraris forsan, Lector, nec immeritò,
hunc omni laude dignissimum virum
sine saxo et sine nomine corpus
jamdiu jacuisse!
Verum iste Regulus, qui Eloquium pollicebatur,
dum per plures annos
Orationibus vel Orationculis,
et Versibus Satyrico-Politicis,
scribendis, dicendis, et agendis,

suo

"Labour and Genius, or the Mill-stream and the Cascade, a Fable, written in the Year 1762, and inscribed to the late William Shenstone, Esq. By Richard Jago, M. A." 4to.

The Second Edition of Dr. Maclaine's Translation of Mosheim's "Ecclesiastical History," 5 vols. 8vo.

"Considerations on the present State of the Controversy between the Protestants and Papists of Great Britain and Ireland; particularly on the Question, how far the latter are entitled to a Toleration upon Protestant Principles. Being the Substance of two Discourses delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, in the Years 1765 and 1766. By Francis Blackburne, M.A. Archdeacon of Cleveland," 8vo.

The First Volume of the "Medical Transactions, published by the College of Physicians in London," 8vo. Of this very valuable and scientific publication Sir George Baker * and Dr. Heber-

suo denique suipsius Elogio
inanem sibi gloriam aucupatur,
Famæ interim melioris oblitus,
amicis quam dederat fidem fefellit.
Quod Genius diù solicitatus negavit,
promisit enim, nec tamen præstitit,
id demum impar quidem conatui,
sed indignata
præstat Amicitia."

See two slight sketches of this handsome cenotaph in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. IV. Plate CXXXIX.

* This very learned and eminent physician was the descendant of a family originally settled in Somersetshire, and afterwards in Devonshire. His father, George Baker, M. A. was born at West Alvington, and educated at Eton; afterwards became school-master and vicar of Modbury; and died in 1743, being then Archdeacon and Registrar of Totness. His son George was born in 1722; educated at Eton; and was entered a scholar of King's college, Cambridge, on the day that Bentley was buried; so that when the golden tree of classic learning had lost one branch, another shot out in its place. He became B. A. 1745; M. A. 1749; M. D. 1756; and was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, Physician in Ordinary to the King, and Physician to the Queen. He was created a Baronet, Aug. 26, 1776; and was also, in 1797, President of the College of Physicians in London; and for many years one of the first in his profession. He died June 15, 1809, in

den * were considered as the principal conductors; and, with the assistance of several other learned

in his 88th year, after having passed a long life without any of those infirmities from which he had relieved thousands in the course of his practice; and died so easily, and apparently so free from pain, that the remarkable words of Cicero may be said of him, *Non illi fuit vita erepta, sed mors donata.* "He was not deprived of life, but presented with death." *Dieu,* says Bishop Bossuet, on the death of a great man, *n'a pas lui oté la vie, mais lui a fait un present de la mort.*—No man, perhaps, ever followed the career of Physick, and the elegant paths of the Greek or Roman Muses, for the space of several years, with more success than Sir George Baker; the proofs of which may be seen in his published and unpublished works, the splendour of his fortune, the esteem, respect, and admiration of his contemporaries. If any of his learned friends, such as the Bishop of Ely, or Mr. Henry Dampier, could command leisure enough to write his Life from the time that he left his father's house in Devonshire to go to Eton school, down to his latest breath, his virtues and attainments might be set forth in their proper colours, and blazoned as they deserve.—He formerly practised at Stamford, co. Lincoln, several years.—He published several Essays on Medicine, which were collected into one volume, 8vo. intituled, "Opuscula Medica."

* Dr. William Heberden, educated in the grammar-school in St. Saviour's church-yard, was many years fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was admitted in December 1724, being then only 15 years of age. He proceeded B. A. 1728; M. A. 1732; M. D. 1739; and practised physick at Cambridge till about the year 1750, when he removed to London; and continued a considerable time before his matchless talents were discovered; so long that, almost weary with solicitude, he was on the point of returning to end his days at Cambridge. But, happily for the world and for his own fame, he steadily persevered, and soon shone forth in full lustre. To this worthy Physician the widow of the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton bequeathed her husband's MSS. from which Dr. Heberden, in 1761, obliged the learned world with a curious tract, intituled, "Dissertatio de servili Medicorum conditione Appendix," &c.; with a short but elegant Advertisement. In 1763 an Edition of the "Supplices Mulieres" of Euripides, with the Notes of Mr. Markland, was printed entirely at the expence of Dr. Heberden; and, in 1768, the same very learned Commentator presented his notes on the two Iphigeniæ, "Doctissimo, et quod longè præstantius est, humanissimo viro Willielmo Heberden, M. D. arbitratu ejus vel cremandæ, vel in publicum emittendæ post obitum scriptoris," &c. He wrote the Epitaph in Dorking church on Mr. Markland, who had bequeathed to him all his books and papers.

One

and respectable members of the College, a second volume was published, and a small portion of a third.

One of these, a copy of Mill's Greek Testament in folio, the margin filled with notes, was kindly lent by Dr. Heberden, "with that liberal attention to promote the cause of Virtue and Religion, which was one of his many well-known excellences," to the Publisher of the third edition of Mr. Bowyer's "Conjectures on the New Testament, 1782," 4to. To Dr. Heberden Mr. Bowyer also bequeathed his "little cabinet of coins, a few books specifically, and any others which the Doctor might choose to accept." Dr. Heberden's other publications were, "ΑΝΤΙΟΘΡΙΑΚΑ, an Essay on Mithridatium and Theriaca, 1745," 8vo; in the Medical Transactions of London, vol. I. Remarks on the Pump-water of London; Observations on the Ascarides; Account of the remarkably good Effects of common Salt in an extraordinary Case of Worms; Observations on Nyctalopia; On the Chicken-pox; Account of the epidemical Cold in June and July, 1767; Queries on Medical Subjects. In vol. II. Observations on the Hectic Fever (Gent. Mag. XLII. 182); Remarks on the Pulse (ibid. 183); some Account of the Angina Pectoris; Of the noxious Effects of some Fungi; Queries on Medical Subjects. In vol. III. farther Account of the Angina Pectoris; Method of preparing the Ginseng Root in China; on damp Linen (Gent. Mag. XLIII. 32).—From a thorough conviction of its public utility, Dr. Heberden was one of the earliest subscribers to the Royal Humane Society; and in 1778 was elected Vice-president of that excellent institution.—In a "Letter to Lord Kenyon, relative to some Conduct of the College of Physicians of London" (given to friends, but not sold), in which that learned Body has received a thundering Philippic, the character of this truly respectable Veteran is thus ably delineated by Dr. Wells: "Many of our Physicians have, no doubt, received little injury from the causes of the corruption of character to which they have been exposed; and some few may have escaped their influence altogether. One of these few, Dr. William Heberden, I must conclude to have been well known to your Lordship, from the eulogy which you pronounced upon him during the trial of Dr. Stanger's cause. He was probably, indeed, the only Physician with whom you were intimately acquainted; and, hence, from the natural error of attributing to a whole species the property of its only individual you have seen, you might imagine that he possessed his many virtues in common with the rest of his class. But Dr. Heberden, my Lord, stands, in a manner, alone in his profession. No other person, I believe, either in this or any other country, has ever exercised the art of Medicine with the same dignity, or has contributed so much to raise it in the estimation of mankind. A contemplation of his excellence, therefore, can afford little help towards obtaining a just notion of the general worth of Physicians. In speaking of a mole-hill, we would not employ

Mr. Markland's excellent Edition of the "Two Iphigeniæ" of Euripides, 8vo.

employ terms that had relation to the immensity of a mountain. Were I, my Lord, possessed of talents adequate to the undertaking, I should here endeavour to describe at full length the character of that illustrious man. In this attempt, I should first mark his various and extensive learning, his modesty in the use of it, and his philosophical distrust of human opinion in science, however sanctioned by time, or the authority of great names. I should then exhibit him in the exercise of his profession, without envy or jealousy; too proud to court employment, yet undervaluing his services after they were performed; unwearied, even when a veteran in his art, in ascertaining the minutest circumstances of the sick, who placed themselves under his care, taking nothing in their situation for granted that might be learned by enquiry, and trusting nothing of importance that concerned them to his memory. To demonstrate his greatness of mind, I should next mention his repeatedly declining to accept those offices of honour and profit at the British Court, which are regarded by other Physicians as objects of their highest ambition, and are therefore sought by them with the utmost assiduity. I should afterwards take notice of his simple yet dignified manners, his piety to God, his love for his country, and his exemplary discharge of the duties of all the private relations in which he stood to society; and I should conclude by observing, that his whole life had been regulated by the most exquisite prudence, by means of which his other virtues were rendered more conspicuous and useful, and, whatever failings he might as a human being possess, were either shaded, or altogether concealed. After my description was finished, I should think it proper to say, that I had never been acquainted with Dr. Heberden, and consequently could neither be dazzled by the splendour of his virtues, from approaching him too nearly, nor influenced in my opinion concerning them by benefits he had already conferred upon me; and that standing, as he does, upon the verge of this state of existence, ready to wing his flight to another of glory, his ear must now be closed to the voice of flattery, had he ever listened to that Syren, or were I base enough to solicit her aid, in the foolish expectation of receiving from him some future reward."—Dr. Heberden died in Pall Mall, in his 91st year, May 17, 1801, being at that time senior fellow of the College of Physicians.—He married, Jan. 19, 1760, Mary, eldest daughter of William Wollaston, esq. by whom he had five sons and three daughters. Of the sons, 1. William, died an infant; 2. Another William is now M. D. physician to the King, and deservedly high in his profession; 3. George, died 1786, æt. 16; 4. Charles, of St. John's college, Cambridge, died in May 1796, æt. 24. Of the daughters, Mary, the eldest, is married to the Rev. George Jenyns, prebendary of Ely; the other two died young.—Thomas Heber-

"A Letter to David Garrick, Esq. concerning a Glossary to the Plays of Shakspeare on a more extensive Plan than has hitherto appeared. To which is annexed a Specimen." By Richard Warner *, Esq. 8vo.

Heberden, M. D. (physician at Maderia) was brother to the late Dr. William Heberden.—In the letters of Bp. Warburton Dr. Heberden is frequently mentioned with that respect which he so well deserved. *May* 25, 1763, the Bishop says, "Of my wife I can tell you better news: after long languishing under the hands of a Bath physician, and a resolution to go to the Spa in Germany this summer (a resolution so fixed, that a house was hired there for her), I thought it proper, till the season came, that she should go to London, to be in the hands of Dr. Heberden and Dr. Letherland, the two best physicians in Europe in my opinion. She went, continued there six weeks, and is returned almost perfectly recovered, by observing a course of physick under their direction. And the Spa journey is changed, by their advice, for the waters of Tunbridge, whither she proposes to go the latter end of June."—Again, *March* 31, 1768, "The College of Physicians have lately set up a kind of *Physical Transaction*, in which I read with much pleasure a Discourse of Dr. Heberden, on common or drinking water; for it has relieved me from an apprehension that our water, which runs over a lime-stone, and has; on boiling, a large sediment of white sand, was bad for gravelly complaints."—Dr. Heberden was at all times ready to communicate literary information, as I have frequently experienced; of which the following short billet (amongst many others) is a proof: "*Pall Mall*, 27 *Jan.* 1780. Dr. Heberden presents his compliments to Mr. Nichols. Dr. Kippis, in his Life of Mr. Bowyer, says, that he stood for a fellowship, and was rejected. Now an inspection has been lately made of the Register both of the College and of the University; and from them it is certain, that Mr. Bowyer never took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and consequently was incapable of being a candidate.—Dr. Heberden has several days intended to call upon Mr. Nichols, and acquaint him with this; but, having been hitherto hindered, he sends this intelligence by post." See further proofs of his attention, vol. IV. pp. 274. 287. 309.

* This worthy man was the younger son of a banker, who (like the Upholsterer in the Tatler, No 155, the original of Murphy's *Quidnunc*) always wore black leather garters buckled under the knee, a custom most religiously observed by our Author, who in no other instance affected singularity. ["It may be observed, that the portrait of Mr. Adam Drummond the banker is represented with the same peculiarity.—"A leather garter is called a decent ornament in the Spectator, No. 596. I have lately read the Tatler and Spectator over carefully; and the

varia-

A Specimen of an intended publication by a learned Dutchman, *Henry Hoogeveen* *, on the

variations in dress then and now are remarkable. In this instance, one can hardly help smiling to hear the Spectator gravely mentioning a mode *as decent* which now would be thought below the notice of any body a degree above a drill-serjeant." *T. F.*] He was bred to the law, and for some time had chambers in Lincoln's-Inn; but, being possessed of an ample fortune, resided chiefly at a good old house at Woodford Green in Essex, where he maintained a botanical garden, and was very successful in the cultivation of rare exotics. That he was a botanist of no common skill and experience, appears by his little tract, intituled, "Plantæ Woodfordienses, 1771," 8vo; and his taste for polite literature appears from the above-mentioned "Letter to Mr. Garrick." Indeed he had been long making collections for a new Edition of Shakspeare; but, on Mr. Steevens's advertisement of his design to engage in the same task on a different plan, he desisted from the pursuit of his own; and was afterwards the Translator of all the Comedies of Plautus which the late Mr. Thornton did not live to finish. In his youth he had been remarkably fond of dancing; nor till his rage for that diversion subsided, did he convert the largest room in his house into a library. To the last hour of his life, however, he was employed on the Glossary already mentioned; which, since the appearance of several critical editions of our great Dramatic Writer's Plays, may be regarded as a work of supererogation. At his death, which happened on the 11th of April 1775, he bequeathed to Wadham College, Oxford, where he received his education, a very valuable collection of prints and books, chiefly of natural history, botany, and English poetry; and founded a botanical exhibition; and, if I am not misinformed, he left to the same Society a small annual stipend to maintain a botanical lecture.—In Woodford church-yard, under an altar-tomb, covered with a grey-marble slab, on the North side of the chancel, is thus inscribed:

"Here lieth interred
the body of
RICHARD WARNER, Esquire,
of Woodford Row,
in this county,
son of John Warner, Esquire,
of the City of London,
banker,
who departed this life
April the XIth, MDCCLXXV, aged LXIV years."

* This celebrated Philologer was born at Leyden, in the latter end of January 1712. His parents were poor, but of great probity; and, had it not been for a very laudable ambition in his father to make his son a scholar, the obscurity of a mecha-

subject of Greek Particles; and which was published in the following year, under the title of "Doctrina

mechanical trade would probably have concealed his powers through life. At ten years of age he was sent to school; but, for a considerable time, gave not the slightest proof of talents for literature, so completely depressed was he by the wanton tyranny of a severe master. When at length he was removed into another class, and was under a milder teacher, his powers began to expand, and took the lead among those of his standing, instead of holding an inferior place. So early as at fifteen, he began the task of teaching others, to alleviate the expences of his parents, being now highly qualified for such an undertaking. He was employed in teaching the inferior classes of the school to which he still belonged. While he was yet employed in his studies, he lost his father; but this misfortune rather redoubled his efforts than subdued his spirit. In 1732, before he had exceeded his twentieth year, he obtained the appointment of corrector (or under-master) of Gorcum. Within nine months the Magistrates of the city of Woerden gave him an appointment there, which induced him to think of matrimony. He married in March 1733, and began the care of this school in May the same year. By his wife, who died in 1738, he had three sons and two daughters. In the same year, he was solicited by the Magistrates of Culembourg to undertake the care of their school, to which, with much reluctance in leaving his former situation, he at length consented. Here he took a second wife, who produced him eight children; and here, notwithstanding solicitations from other places, he continued for several years. At length, much fatigued by incessant attention to a great number of scholars, he went, in 1745, to Breda, on a more liberal appointment. The very next year, Breda being harassed by a French invasion, Hoogeveen was obliged to send his collection of books to Leyden, and literary pursuits were at a stand. He remained, however, sixteen years at Breda, and had determined there to end his days, but Providence decided otherwise. The malice and turbulence of a person who had taken up some unreasonable cause of offence against him, inclined him to leave Breda. His intention being known, he was liberally invited to Dort, whither he transferred his residence in 1761. From this place, after living there three years, he was in a manner forced away by the importunity and liberality of the city of Delft. On his first arrival there, he encountered some difficulties from calumny and malice; but he weathered the storm, and remained there the remainder of his life in peace and honour. He died about Nov. 1, 1794, leaving some surviving children by both his marriages.—His works are, 1. An edition of "Vigerus de Idiotismis Linguæ Græcæ," published at Leyden in 1743, and several times re-published. His improvements to this work are of the highest value. 2. "An Inaugural Speech at Culembourg,"

in

Particularum Linguæ Græcæ*," in two large quarto volumes.

in 1738. 3. An Alcaic Ode to the People of Culembourg, "De Inundatione feliciter averruncatâ." 4. "An Elegiac Poem," in defence of Poets, against Plato; and several other occasional pieces, few of which are published. 5. "Doctrina Particularum Linguæ Græcæ," 2 vols. 4to, 1769. This great Work, the foundation of his well-earned fame, is executed with a prodigious abundance of learning, and has been approved and received throughout Europe. He followed Devarius professedly to a certain point, but went far beyond him in copiousness and sagacity. A very useful Abridgement of this Work, the only fault of which is its too great prolixity, was published at Dessau, in the year 1782, by Schütz. A posthumous work of Mr. Hoogeveen, intituled, "Dictionarium Analogicum Græcum," was printing at the University-press in Cambridge, accompanied with the Life of the Author by one of his sons, who succeeded him as rector of the school at Delft; but this last-mentioned Work I have not had an opportunity of examining.

* To this Work Mr. Clarke alludes in the following kind letter, dated *April* 20, 1768: "I want to know a little what is become of you: I begin to be afraid, that some of the falls from your horse have fallen upon your spirits, you have been so long silent. For my part, I ride, and rub on; keeping myself in as much composure as possible, and looking upon a fine day and a soft air as one of the greatest enjoyments. We have indeed the advantage of you in the country—no popular hurricanes, no Wilkes and Liberty, to disturb us. I suppose you have lain snug out of the reach of these tumults, and meddle with no controversies but those in the Commonwealth of Letters. And have you decided betwixt the two Hebrew Criticks, the Archbishop, and the Bishop of Oxford, which of them is right in translating מנחת; or, are you not willing to allow a Suffragan to dispute the Primacy at all? Dr. Heberden is very good in being a patron to the Dutchman's Particles; but sure you don't believe (if I may judge by the 5th specimen you sent me) above one half that he has said. Indulging reveries even in Learning is a dangerous thing; for if you once make any branch of it ridiculous, it dies away insensibly under your hands, there is no supporting it.—I have desired Mr. Trevigar, who talks of being in town next week, to call upon you, and pay my bill.—I wrote to him to find you at your new *Typographeum* in Fleet-street, that he might not go a step out of his way, for he is always more in a hurry than even the Master of the *Two Mansions* ‡, when the *Votes* are in the press. I suppose the *Lords' Journals* go on peaceably and regularly during the recess of Parliament, though you are in the hands of so many correctors, with each of them a tribunitian power over the press. I am for altering the constitution a little,

‡ Mr. Bowyer had at that time a house also in Great Kirby-street.

for

The State of "Holton-school," in Suffolk, for the benevolent Stephen White *, its Founder, 8vo.

1769.

In this year Mr. Bowyer printed,

"Antiquities, Historical, and Monumental, of the County of Cornwall; consisting of several Essays on the first Inhabitants, Druid-Superstition, Customs, and Remains of the most Remote Antiquity in Britain, and the British Isles, exemplified and proved by Monuments now extant in Cornwall and the Scilly Islands; with a Vocabulary of the Cornu-British Language, by William Borlase, LL. D. F. R. S. Rector of Ludgvan, Cornwall †. The Second Edition revised, with several Additions by the Author ‡," folio.

"Imitations of Juvenal and Persius, by Thomas Nevile §, M. A." 8vo.

for the sake of convenience, and making you sole Dictator; who am, dear Sir, Your most affectionate, &c. WILLIAM CLARKE."

"I hope Mr. Markland has compromised all matters with his *Roses*, and will for the future keep to Queen Bess's motto—*Rosa sine spinâ*."

* Of whom, see vol. II. p. 285.

† Of whom, see vol. V. p. 291.—No greater proof of Dr. Borlase's merit need be given, than that he lived to see a second edition of his Cornish Antiquities, and almost of his Natural History. Few ever treated such subjects so well, and so much at large; none was so favourably received.

‡ "Some of the mistakes and errors I must take wholly upon myself. The literal errors of the press, the Printer and I must take betwixt us." *Author's Preface.*—"I cannot take leave of my Printers without expressing my very great satisfaction at the pains they have taken to save me trouble in correcting the proof-sheets, and for their singular attention to the beauty and perfection of the book." *MS Letter.*

§ The Satires of Juvenal in this little volume, are the VIIth, the XIIIth, and the XIVth, which, with Five of the Satires of Persius, "completed Mr. Nevile's design of familiarizing to the young Reader the Roman Satire, consistently with his more immediate aim of delineating present manners."—The XIVth Satire of Juvenal was published separately, in 4to, 1769.—See vol. IV. p. 306.

"The

"The Present State of the Nation;" and "Sentiments of an English Freeholder," two popular pamphlets, published anonymously, but well known at the time to be by Mr. Burke *, 8vo.

* "This eminent Statesman and profound Critic died, at his seat near Beaconsfield, after a long and painful illness, June 9, 1797. His end was suited to the simple greatness of mind which he displayed through life, every way unaffected, without levity, without ostentation, full of natural grace and dignity. He appeared neither to wish nor to dread, but patiently and placidly to await the appointed hour of his dissolution. He had been listening to some Essays of Addison, in which he ever took delight; he had recommended himself in many affectionate messages to the remembrance of those absent friends whom he had never ceased to love; he had conversed some time, with his accustomed force of thought and expression, on the awful situation of his country, for the welfare of which his heart was interested to the last beat; he had given, with steady composure, some private direction in contemplation of his approaching death; when, as his attendants were conveying him to his bed, he sunk down, and, after a short struggle, passed quietly, and without a groan, to eternal rest in that mercy, which, as he had just declared, he had long sought with unfeigned humiliation, and to which he looked with a trembling hope. Of his talents and acquirements in general, it is unnecessary to speak: they were long the glory of his country, and the admiration of Europe; they might have been (had it so consisted with the inscrutable counsels of Divine Providence) the salvation of both. If not the most accomplished orator, yet the most eloquent man of his age; perhaps second to none in any age: he had still more wisdom than eloquence. He diligently collected from the wise of all times; but what he had so obtained he enriched from the vast treasury of his own observation; and his intellect, active, vigorous, comprehensive, trained in the discipline of true philosophy, to whatever subject he applied it, penetrated at once through the surface into the essential forms of things. With a fancy singularly vivid, he least of all men in his time indulged in splendid theories. With more ample materials of every kind than any of his contemporaries, he was the least confident in his own skill to innovate. A Statesman of the most enlarged views, in all his policy he was strictly practical; and in his practice he always regarded with holy reverence the institutions and manners derived from our ancestors. It seemed as if he had been endowed with such transcendant powers, and informed with such extensive knowledge, only to bear the more striking testimony, in these days of rash presumption, how much the greatest mind is singly inferior to the accumulated efforts of innumerable minds in the long flow of centuries. His private conversation had the same tincture with his public eloquence. He sometimes adorned and

dign-

Dr. Taylor's "Elements of Civil Law," 4to.

dignified it with philosophy; but he never lost the charm of natural ease. There was no subject so trivial which he did not transiently illuminate with the brilliancy of his imagination. In writing, in speaking, in the senate, or round the table, it was easy to trace the operations of the same genius. To the Protestant religion, as by law established, he was attached from sincere conviction; nor was his a barren belief without influence on his moral conduct. He was rigid in the system of duties by which he regulated his own actions; liberal in construing those of all other men; warm, but placable; resenting more the offences committed against those who were dear to him, than against himself; vehement and indignant only where he thought public justice insulted, or the public safety betrayed; compassionate to private distress, lenient even to suffering guilt. As a friend, he was perhaps too partial to those whom he esteemed; over-rating every little merit, overlooking all their defects; indefatigable in serving them, straining in their favour whatever influence he possessed, and, for their sakes more than for his own, regretting that, during so long a political life, he had so seldom borne any share in power, which he considered only as an instrument of more diffusive good. In his domestic relations he was worthy (and more than worthy he could not be) of the eminent felicity which for many years he enjoyed; an husband of exemplary tenderness and fidelity; a father fond to excess; the most affectionate of brothers; the kindest master; and, on his part, he has been often heard to declare, that, in the most anxious moments of his public life, every care vanished when he entered his own roof. One, who long and intimately knew him, to divert his own sorrow, has paid this very inadequate tribute to his memory. Nothing which relates to such a man can be uninteresting or uninstructive to the publick, to whom he truly belonged. Few, indeed, whom the Divine goodness has largely gifted, are capable of profiting by the imitation of his genius and learning; but all mankind may grow better by the study of his virtues."—The following addional article is translated from the French of M. Le Peltier, "On Sunday the 9th of July, 1797, died at his house at Beaconsfield, with that simple dignity, that unostentatious magnaninity, so consonant to the tenour of his life and actions, the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. There never was a more beautiful alliance between virtue and talents. All his conceptions were grand, all his sentiments generous. The great leading trait of his character, and what gave it all its energy and its colour, was that strong hatred of vice, which is no other than the passionate love of virtue. It breathes in all his writings, it was the guide of all his actions. But even the force of *his* eloquence was insufficient to transfuse it into the weak and perverse minds of his contemporaries. This caused all the miseries of Europe; this rendered of no effect

"The Microscope made easy. By Mr. Henry Baker *."

"An Enquiry into the present State of the Septuagint Version. By the Rev. Dr. Henry Owen †."

"Letters to a Lady, by Mr. Pope," printed for the first time ‡.

"An Essay on the Original Genius of Homer. By Robert Wood §, Esq." Of this literary curiosity

effect towards her salvation the sublimest talents, the greatest and rarest virtues, that the beneficence of Providence ever concentrated in a single character for the benefit of mankind. But Mr. Burke was too superior to the age in which he lived. His prophetic genius only astonished the nation which it ought to have governed."—Mr. Fox said of Mr. Burke, and in saying it the whole House wept, "that, if all the information from men and books were put in one scale, and the information he had acquired from his Honourable Friend in the other, the latter would greatly preponderate."—Mr. Wansey, in his "Journal of an Excursion to the United States of North America, in the Summer of 1794," p. 170, says: "Commend me, however, to honest Andrew Marvel, dining on his cold shoulder of mutton, sweetened with the enjoyment of an independent mind, rather than to honest Edmund Burke, ruminating (but not in trope and figure) over *one thousand two hundred pounds per annum out of the civil list, with two thousand five hundred pounds per annum more out of the four and a half per cents, accepted by him in defiance of a law (passed at his own particular instigation)* against such enormous pensions being ever granted without the previous consent of Parliament, and for procuring which his country once honoured, respected, and loved him. *Heu quantum mutatus ab illo!*"—From the preface to the last publication of Mr. Burke, it appears, that he had, from his Majesty and his Ministers, the offer of a peerage and an affluent income. "But from the death of his son (except on his part to withdraw his claims) no mention was made of the first and highest reward, which, for the sake of this son alone, had ever been a transient object of his ambition."—Mr. Burke's Works were collected in four volumes 4to, and eight volumes 8vo, 1803. And a fifth quarto volume has lately been announced for publication.

* Of whom, see vol. V. p. 271.

† See vol. II. p. 433.—In the church-yard at Edmonton a tomb-stone is thus inscribed: "On the 15th of October 1795, in the 80th year of his age, ceased to be mortal, Dr. Henry Owen, many years vicar of this parish. *Manet post Fanera Virtus.*"

‡ These Letters, twelve in number, were written about 1722 or 1723, and were supposed to have been addressed to Mrs. Martha Blount. Mr. James Dodsley possessed the originals.

§ This gentleman, who at that time was Under-secretary-of-state, had in the earlier part of life visited the scenes which

no more than SEVEN copies were taken off; one of which having, by the Author's permission, been

Homer has so beautifully described; where it is not surprizing that he caught what he calls "the species of enthusiasm which belongs to such a journey, performed in such society, where, Homer being my guide, and Bouverie and Dawkins my fellow-travellers, the beauties of the first of Poets were enjoyed in the company of the best of friends. Had I been so fortunate," he adds, "as to have enjoyed their assistance in arranging and preparing for the publick the substance of our many friendly conversations on this subject, I should be less anxious about the fate of the following work. But whatever my success may be in an attempt to contribute to the amusement of a vacant hour, I am happy to think, that though I should fail to answer the expectations of public curiosity, I am sure to satisfy the demands of private friendship; and that, acting as the only survivor and trustee for the literary concerns of my late fellow-travellers, I am, to the best of my judgment, carrying into execution the purpose of men for whose memory I shall ever retain the greatest veneration; and though I may do injustice to those honest feelings which urge me to this pious task, by mixing an air of compliment in an act of duty, yet I must not disown a private, perhaps an idle consolation, which, if it be vanity to indulge, it would be ingratitude to suppress, viz. that as long as my imperfect descriptions shall preserve from oblivion the present state of the Troade, and the remains of Balbeck and Palmyra, so long will it be known that Dawkins and Bouverie were my friends." Mr. Wood had drawn up a great part of this Essay in the life-time of Mr. Dawkins, who wished it to be made public. "But," says Mr. Wood, "while I was preparing it for the press, I had the honour of being called to a station, which for some years fixed my whole attention upon objects of so very different a nature, that it became necessary to lay Homer aside, and to reserve the further consideration of my subject for a time of more leisure. However, in the course of that active period, the duties of my situation engaged me in an occasional attendance upon a Nobleman [the late Earl Granville], who, though he presided at his Majesty's Councils, reserved some moments for literary amusement. His Lordship was so partial to this subject, that I seldom had the honour of receiving his commands on business, that he did not lead the conversation to Greece and Homer. Being directed to wait upon his Lordship a few days before he died, with the Preliminary Articles of the Treaty of Paris, I found him so languid, that I proposed postponing my business for another time; but he insisted that I should stay, saying 'it could not prolong his life, to neglect his duty;' and, repeating a passage out of Sarpedon's speech, dwelt with particular emphasis on a line which recalled to his mind the distinguishing part he had taken in public affairs:

Ὦ πόπον,

retained by Mr. Bowyer, he shewed it to Mr. Clarke; which produced the two Letters printed below *.

Ὦ πέπον, εἰ μὲν γὰρ πόλεμον περὶ τόνδε φυγόντες,
Αἰεὶ δὴ μέλλοιμεν ἀγήρω τ' ἀθανάτω τε
ἔσεσθ', ΟΥΤΕ ΚΕΝ ΑΥΤΟΣ ΕΝΙ ΠΡΩΤΟΙΣΙ ΜΑΧΟΙΜΗΝ,
Οὔτε κέ σε στελλοιμι μάχην ἐν κυδιανείρην·
Νῦν δ', ἐμπης γὰρ κῆρες ἐφεστᾶσιν θανάτοιο
Μυρίαι, ἃς οὐκ ἔστι φυγεῖν βροτὸν, οὐδ' ὑπαλύξαι,
Ἴομεν. Il. M. 322.

Could all our care elude the gloomy grave,
Which claims no less the fearful than the brave,
For lust of fame, I should not vainly dare
In fighting fields, nor urge thy soul to war.
But since, alas! ignoble age must come,
Disease, and death's inexorable doom;
The life which others pay let us bestow,
And give to Fame what we to Nature owe.
Pope's Homer, Il. xii. 387.

His Lordship then repeated the last word several times, with a calm and determined resignation; and, after a serious pause of some minutes, he desired to hear the Treaty read; to which he listened with great attention; and recovered spirits enough to declare the approbation of a dying Statesman (I use his own words) on the most glorious war, and most honourable peace, this country ever saw."—Lord Granville died Jan. 2, 1763; and the Treaty of Peace was signed at Paris, on the 10th of the next month.

* 1. Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bowyer.

"Dear Sir, *Nov.* 18, 1769.

"I thank you for the sight of this curiosity. It is like an Oriental Novel, wild and entertaining. The Author is certainly a man of genius and diligence, and is possessed of a spirit of enthusiasm, very proper for his subject, and agreeable to his readers. But then such a passion for Paradoxes, as does not agree so well with us old folks; it cools our appetites rather too much, who are willing to read not only for amusement, but use. What signifies tilting against some of the best established parts of antient History, unless you were armed for the purpose, with considerable evidence to support it? The Introduction of Letters among the Greeks is a fact well attested: and he who can believe that all Homer was for many ages preserved only by memory, must believe that the memory of so remarkable a fact was easily transmitted by the same conveyance. Nor do I see any thing proved in this whole Dissertation, but that Homer was an Asiatic. The verse you quote from the Iliad is a strong presumption that Homer was no stranger to alphabetical writing. It does not appear to me that Syria, the Island Homer mentions, was the Syros near Delos, but perhaps some unknown

Amongst other curiosities in my small Library at Canonbury is the copy which Mr. Bowyer kept,

island, far enough from Delos, Ὀρτυγίας καθύπερθεν; from whence the Sun in the Winter Solstice was returning. There is no making any sense of the τροπαὶ ἠελίοιο any other way: nor can καθύπερθεν signify *just by* Delos. Remarks upon Mr. Pope's Translation was a matter of no great moment. He does not alter the situation; but decorates the place with more verdure, perhaps, or beauty than they deserved. If he places the fall of the Scamander into the Ægean Sea, instead of the Hellespont, it is no more than, I think, all the old maps had done before him. It is certain that Homer's is what falls into the Hellespont? As to the defence of Homer's Pharos, I leave that to Mr. Bryant. To think that all the Delta was an acquisition to the Egyptian coast between Homer's time and Alexander's, is beyond my imagination. Was nothing of that kind done before the Israelites were in Egypt? and after that, before Homer was born? His comparison between the Patriarchal, Heroic, and Bedouin manners is far from being exact. There was no unnatural separation between the sexes in the Patriarchal times. The Patriarchs travelled from Euphrates through all Palestine down to Egypt, without meeting any difficulties in their way, and had a social intercourse with many of the inhabitants. There were many cities formerly upon the Western side of Arabia Deserta. The ruins of one of them, called Maccacee, are (if we believe the Arabs, whose veracity Mr. Wood does not question) greater than those at Palmyra, and were not yet visited by any European. But enough of this, especially by candle-light. I have scarce had a leisure hour since I received this favour, and so was forced to run it over very cursorily. That Troas and Phrygia were, in Homer's time, different kingdoms, may be easily believed, since he places no less than eight Principalities in Thessaly only. I am, Sir, your much obliged, and affectionate, &c. W. C.—You are desired to put this speck and span new Ballad into the St. *James's* or *General* Evening Post."

2. Mr. Wood to Mr. Bowyer.

"Dear Sir, *Stanhope-street, Thursday night.* [1769.]

"I find your obliging letter on my table returning from office; I shall call on you some day to thank you for it: in the mean time accept my acknowledgments for yourself and your friend*. I like his manly freedom, especially as I see he speaks as he thinks. If my little farrago of Classical Conjectures sees the light, I shall profit of his animadversions. Upon the whole, I think he is very fair; and if he is not more attached to his old opinions than I am to my new ones, we shall meet in a point; nay, I shall go more than half-way towards him, if it is Mr. Markland; for, however disposed I may be to think for myself, I am not deaf to respectable authority. I am, in great haste, but with no less truth, your humble servant. Rob. Wood."

* Whose name Mr. Bowyer had not *then* communicated.

enriched

enriched by a few of his own notes*; and, what may be more curious to those who have had the mortification of decyphering my miserably bad hand-writing, the margin contains every addition and variation made afterwards by Mr. Wood†, fairly transcribed, *jubente Bowyero*, "*manu pueri mei Johannis Nichols.*"—Mr. Wood did not live to lay the Work himself before the publick‡.

* One of these is worth inserting here: "Homer," says Mr. Wood, "has been highly extolled for his knowledge of Medicine and Anatomy, particularly the latter; and his insight into the structure of the human body has been considered so nice, that he has been imagined by some to have wounded his hearers with too much science." On this passage Mr. Bowyer's note stands thus: "Mr. Pope, as he read over every book he could think of that could give him any light into the life of Homer, had gotten an old Latin Edition of Diodorus Siculus, wherein he found Homer was said to be *medicus*. At which he was overjoyed, and thought he should communicate a great discovery. But, behold, when he consulted another edition, he found the true reading was *mendicus*. This I had from his own mouth, at Twickenham."

† This elegant Scholar had long before established his reputation as an Author, by "The Ruins of Balbec, otherwise Heliopolis, in Cœlosyria," a superb volume in folio, which he published in 1757; on which it was well observed, that, "Of all the Antiquities that have been communicated to the world; of all the remains of antient monuments brought from the East, none can be compared with the ruins of Palmyra and of Balbec; not only on account of their stupendous magnificence, but for the extraordinary diligence of those gentlemen who have favoured the publick with this view of them, and the accuracy, and elegance of the designs. We are authorized in saying thus much, by the unanimous consent of all the Literati in Europe. But it is with peculiar pleasure we observe such a work as this produced at a time when War seemed to have engrossed the attention of mankind. The drawn sword has not yet frightened the Muses from their seat: they have more dangerous enemies in the Chinese and Goths, than in the sons of Mars. Such specimens of Architecture as have already been communicated to the publick by the learned and ingenious Editor of the Ruins of Balbec, with others which are expected of Athens, &c. will, we hope, improve the taste of our countrymen, and expel the littleness and ugliness of the Chinese, and the barbarity of the Goths, that we may see no more useless and expensive trifles; no more dungeons instead of summer-houses."

Monthly Review, vol. XVIII. p. 59.

‡ Whose improved thoughts were posthumously published in 1775, under the title of "An Essay on the original Genius and Writings

"Fables for Grown Gentlemen for the Year 1770;" published anonymously by John Hall-Stevenson *, esq. This was a *second Part* of an ingenious, but whimsical, Work originally published in 1761.

Writings of Homer: with a comparative View of the antient and present State of the Troade. Illustrated with Engravings. By the late Robert Wood, Esq. Author of the Descriptions of Palmyra and Balbec." The able Critick already quoted remarks, "It is well known, and Fontaine has made a pleasant use of the story, that Æschines took a journey to Troy, to read Homer on the scene of his immortal Iliad. The same enthusiasm led Mr. Wood and his companions, Messrs. Dawkins and Bouverie, to the banks of the Scamander; a pursuit which may possibly appear fantastic to those who never felt the powerful influences which the veneration of antient genius leaves upon select minds. That veneration is respectable always, because almost always favourable to the interest of letters. Every new votary may produce some illustration or discovery, which accidental advantages, or the ardour of investigation, or, possibly, a congeniality of soul, may strike out. Mr. Wood had many acquired advantages; he had, moreover, taste, sensibility, and enthusiasm. His reputation with respect to those kinds of erudition, so amply displayed in the ruins of Palmyra and of Balbec, as well as in the present Essay, will invite the attention of persons of that turn. His finer sentiments will render his memory dear to those whom Nature has favoured with the happiness of loving and enjoying the Muses." *Monthly Review, vol. LIII. p.* 369.—Mr. Wood died in 1771, and was buried at Putney in Surrey; where a very superb monument of white marble, in the West part of the new burial-ground, is thus inscribed:

"To the beloved Memory of ROBERT WOOD,
a man of supreme benevolence,
who was born at the Castle of Riverstown,
near Trim, in the county of Meath;
and died Sept. 9, 1771, in the 55th year of his age:
and of THOMAS WOOD, his son,
who died August 25, 1772, in his ninth year.
ANN, their once happy wife and mother,
now dedicates this melancholy and inadequate memorial
of her affection and grief.

The beautiful Edition of Balbec and Palmyra, illustrated by the classic Pen of Robert Wood, supplies a nobler and more lasting Monument, and will survive those august Remains."

Arms: Azure, a tree proper, torn up by the roots; impaling, Party per fess, Argent and Azure, a star of eight points; Crest, a demy savage, on his right shoulder a club.

* "This Gentleman was a native of the county of York, where he inherited a considerable paternal estate, of which Skelton Castle, near Gisborough, was the family seat. He was born in 1718,

1770.

In this year Mr. Bowyer printed,

"Miscellanea Sacra; or, a new Method of considering so much of the History of the Apostles, as is contained in Scripture; in an Abstract of their History, an Abstract of that Abstract, and Four

1718, and died in March 1785. Where he was instructed with the first rudiments of learning we have no information; but it is well known that he completed his classical education at Jesus College, in the University of Cambridge. Here it has been generally supposed that the friendship commenced between him and Mr. Sterne, who was of the same College, which continued without interruption while they were both spared to enjoy it; though, as they were both educated in Yorkshire, it is not improbable that their acquaintance might have commenced at a more early period. Mr. Hall afterwards made the tour of Europe; and that he had made it with the best effect, was evident in his conversations upon the subjects connected with it. He was an excellent classic scholar, and perfectly acquainted with the belles lettres of Europe. He could engage in the grave discussions of criticism and literature with superior power, while he was qualified to enliven general society with the smile of Horace, the laughter of Cervantes, or he could sit in Fontaine's easy chair and unbosom his humour to his chosen friends When he resided in London, he lived as other men of the world do, whose philosophy partakes more of Epicurus than the Porch; and in the Country, when Skelton Castle was without company, and he was threatened with the spleen, to which he was occasionally liable, he had recourse to a very fine library and a playful Muse. That he was a man of a singular genius and a peculiar cast of thought, must be acknowledged by all who read his Works; that, while he caught the ridicule of life, he felt for its misfortunes, will be equally evident to those who read the page that contains the Epitaph on Zachary Moore. And nothing surely can be wanting to confirm the latter opinion, when we have added, that he was the *Eugenius* of Mr. Sterne."—His Writings were collected, in three volumes octavo, under the title of "The Works of John Hall-Stevenson, Esq. containing, Crazy Tales, Fables for Grown Gentlemen, Lyric Epistles, Pastoral Cordial, Pastoral Puke, Macarony Fables, Lyric Consolations, Moral Tales, Monkish Epitaphs, &c. &c. &c. corrected and enlarged. With several original Poems, now first printed, and explanatory Notes. 1795;" in the Preface to which we are told, that "The Works of the Author of 'Crazy Tales' are too well known, and have been too long before the Publick, to need any recommendation. They have passed the Fiery Ordeal of Examination; and, whatever opinion may have been formed of them, whether arising from prejudice, from judgment, from friendship,

or

critical Essays," by John Lord Viscount Barrington *; revised for the press by his Son, the present learned and venerable Bishop of Durham (who was then Bishop of Landaff), in 3 volumes, 8vo.

A volume of "Sermons on several Occasions, by the Rev. Thomas Ashton †, D. D." 8vo.

or from caprice, that opinion is not likely to be altered by any thing which can be offered by an anonymous Editor.—The Author, whose genius partook of Prior's wit and La Fontaine's ease and spirit, died, leaving his performances to the mercy of accident; many of them little known; and some difficult to be obtained. The fate of fugitive pieces, after the course of a few years, has been a subject frequently and feelingly lamented by those who have wished to save from destruction the works of eminent authors. Already had the veil of oblivion begun to shade several of the performances contained in the present volumes. In a short time, what has now been obtained with difficulty would have been impossible to procure on any terms whatever. Soon after the present edition was projected, an application was made to the worthy representative of the Author's family, John Wharton, esq. of Skelton Castle, Yorkshire, member of parliament for Beverley, who, with the utmost liberality and politeness, presented the publisher with corrected copies of the greater part of these Works, together with several original pieces of his grandfather, which now first appear in public. These add very much to the value of the work, and demand the grateful acknowledgment of the Publisher. It may be thought, by some over-delicate persons, that an apology would here not be ill placed for some of the performances now re-published; but this the Editor declines, as he concurs in opinion with his Author, who has already observed, that, 'Outcries against writings, composed with no worse intention than to promote good-humour and cheerfulness, by fighting against the *tædium vitæ*, were reserved for an age of refined hypocrisy. There ought to be a great distinction between obscenity evidently designed to inflame the passions, and a ludicrous liberty which is necessary to shew the true ridicule of hypocritical characters; which can give offence to none but such as are afraid of every thing that has a tendency to unmasking.'—The most prominent features of the Life of Mr. Hall, the Author of these Poems, are the Poems themselves."

* See the Essays and Illustrations in vol. VI. No. XIV. p. 444.

† Dr. Thomas Ashton was educated at Eton; and was elected from thence to King's college, Cambridge, in 1733. He was probably the person to whom Mr. Horace Walpole addressed his Epistle from Florence, in 1740, under the title of "Thomas Ashton, Esq. Tutor to the Earl of Plymouth (see Dodsley's Poems, vol. III. p. 75). He was presented to the rectory of Aldingham in Lancashire in 17..; which he resigned in March 1749; and was

Peter Osbeck's "Voyage to China and the East Indies," translated from the German, by John

was succeeded by his brother, John Ashton, M. A. fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge. May 3, 1749, he was presented by the Provost and Fellows of Eton to the rectory of Sturminster Marshall in Dorsetshire. He was then M. A. and had been chosen a fellow of Eton in December 1745. In 1752 he was collated to the rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; in 1759 took the degree of D. D.; on the 10th of December, 1760, he married Miss Amyand; and in May 1762 was elected preacher at Lincoln's-Inn, which he resigned in 1764. Dr. Ashton died March 1, 1775, at the age of 59, after having for some years survived a severe attack of the palsy. His Discourses, admirable as they are in themselves, were rendered still more so by the excellence of his delivery. Hence he was frequently prevailed on to preach on public and popular occasions. He printed a Sermon on the Rebellion in 1745, 4to; and a Thanksgiving Sermon on the Close of it in 1746, 4to. In 1756 he preached before the Governors of the Middlesex Hospital, at St. Anne's, Westminster; a Commencement Sermon at Cambridge in 1759; a Sermon at the annual Meeting of the Charity Schools in 1760; one before the House of House of Commons, on the 30th of January, 1762; and a Spital Sermon at St. Bride's on the Easter Wednesday in that year. All these, with several others preached at Eton, Lincoln's Inn, Bishopsgate, &c. were collected by himself in the volume above mentioned, which is closed by a "Concio ad Clerum habita Cantabrigiæ in Templo Beatæ Mariæ, 1759, pro gradu Doctoratûs in Sacrâ Theologiâ." His other publications were, 1. "A Dissertation on 2 Peter i. 19, 1750," 8vo. 2. In 1754 the famous Methodist Jones preached a Sermon at Bishopsgate Church; which being offensive to Dr. Ashton, he preached against it; and some altercation happening between the two Divines, some pamphlets were published on the occasion; and one intituled "A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Jones, intended as a rational and candid Answer to his Sermon preached at St. Botolph, Bishopsgate," 4to, was probably by Dr. Ashton.—3. "An Extract from the Case of the Obligation of the Electors of Eton College to supply all Vacancies in that Society with those who are or have been Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, so long as persons properly qualified are to be had within that description. London, 1771," 4to; proving that Aliens have no Right at all to Eton Fellowships, either by the Foundation, Statutes, or Archbishop Laud's determination in 1636. This is further proved in, 4. "A Letter to the Rev. Dr. M.[Morell] on the Question of electing Aliens into the vacant Places in Eton College. By the Author of the Extract, 1771," 4to. 5. "A Second Letter to Dr. M."—The three last were soon after republished, under the title of "The Election of Aliens into the Vacancies in Eton College an unwarrantable Practice. To which are now added, Two Letters to the Rev. Dr. Morell; in which

the

Reinhold Forster *; 2 vols. 8vo.—Osbeck was a Swede, rector of Hasloef and Woxtorf, Member of

the Cavils of a Writer in the General Evening Post, and others, are considered and refuted. Part I. By a late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. London, 1771," 4to. The second Part was never published.—The Father of Dr. Ashton was usher of the Grammar-school at Lancaster, not worth more than 32*l* a year certain, for near fifty years. He had a small estate with his wife, which he sold to educate his children; two sons, and as many daughters; all, I believe, now deceased.—John, the Rector of Aldingham, was esteemed by some, who knew both brothers, of superior abilities to the Doctor; but he never published any thing but a Visitation Sermon, at the request of Dr. Keen, then Bishop of Chester.—A fine mezzotinto portrait of Dr. Ashton, scraped by Spilsbury, from a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is prefixed to his Sermons, with this motto, "Insto, præpositis, oblitus præteritorum."—His son, Thomas Ashton, esq. of the Middle Temple, died at Bristol, Dec. 8, 1781, aged 19.

* This celebrated Navigator was born at Dirschau, in West Prussia, in the month of October 1729; and was formerly a Protestant clergyman at Dantzig, whence he went to Russia, and thence to England, where he pursued his favourite study, Natural History, of which he was Professor in the University of Halle at the time of his death, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. He was elected F.A.S. 1767; and, at the same time, F.R.S. In the "Archæologia," vol. II. p. 277, are his "Observations on some Tartarian Antiquities found in Siberia;" in vol. III. p. 159, "Observations on the Parthian Epoch, as found on a Coin in the Imperial Cabinet at Vienna," published by Frœlich. Upon Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander declining the second voyage with Capt. Cook, 1772, on account of the want of some proper accommodation, the Board of Admiralty, at the short warning of ten days, engaged Dr. Forster and his son George, who drew up an account of a Voyage round the World, in his Britannic Majesty's Sloop Resolution, commanded by Capt. Cook, during the years 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, published in 2 vols. 4to, 1777; translated into German, Berlin, 1778, 2 vols. 4to. Mr. Forster having here said that Mr. Arnold's watch *was unfortunately stopt*, Mr. Wales, the Astronomer of the Voyage, to whose custody it was committed, felt himself charged with having wilfully stopped it; and Mr. Forster not immediately issuing out, by way of *erratum*, a declaration that the word *was* slipt in by mistake, Mr. Wales published, 1778, some warm "Remarks" on the Voyage; which were answered with no less warmth in a "Reply to those Remarks," the same year, by Mr. Forster, jun. who, the same year, addressed "A Letter to the Earl of Sandwich," to prove that he and his Father were not rewarded sufficiently, nor agreeably to contract, for accompanying Capt. Cook in this voyage; which

the Academy of Stockholm, and of the Society of Upsal; and Chaplain to a Swedish East-Indiaman."

serves but to confirm our general observation, that Foreigners, however glad to court, even to servility, the patronage of England, rarely make those returns which the liberality and candour of Englishmen demand, especially if we consider the bad impressions too many of them take the opportunity of making on the religious and moral sentiments of Englishmen. If we wanted any other specimens of foreign discontent with us, we may read the junior Mr. Forster's philosophical and picturesque Tour through England and France, 1797. On his return from his voyage round the world, he resided at London, till he was at length invited to Halle, where, for 18 years, he was a member of the Philosophical and Medical Faculties.—Dr. Forster published, "An Introduction to Mineralogy; or, An accurate Classification of Fossils and Minerals, &c. London, 1768," 8vo. "Novæ Species Insectorum, 1771," 8vo. "An easy Method of assaying and classing Mineral Substances; containing plain and easy Instructions for any Person to examine the Products of his own Lands, or such as are obvious in Excursions or Travels in Foreign Countries, without having a complete Chemical Apparatus. To which is added, a Series of Experiments on the *Fluor Spatosus*, or Sparry Fluor. Abstracted from the Memoirs of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences for the Year 1771," 8vo, 1772. "A Catalogue of the Animals of North America, 1771," 8vo. "Account of Quadrupeds and Birds from Hudson's Bay," Phil. Trans. LXII. 370, 382. "Account of Fishes sent from Hudson's Bay," ib. LXIII. 149. "Specimen of the Natural History of the Volga," LVII. 312. "Account of a new Map of the Volga," LVIII. 214. "Management of Carp in Polish Prussia," LXI. 310. "Account of Roots used by the Indians near Hudson's Bay to dye Porcupines' Quills, LXII. 54. "Flora Americæ Septentrionalis; or, a Catalogue of the Plants of North America, 1771," 8vo, printed in Bossu's "Travels through North America, illustrated with Notes, relative, chiefly, to Natural History, 1771," 8vo, 2 vols. Also, in 1771, a translation of Bougainville's "Voyage round the World," with additional observations, and the chart improved. Translation of "Osbeck's Voyage to China and the East Indies, 1771," 8vo, 2 vols.; of Kalm's "Voyage to North America, Vol. I. Warrington, 1770, 1772, 1773, London, 1771." Translation of Baron Reidesel's "Travels into Sicily, and that Part of Italy formerly called Magna Græcia, and a Tour through Egypt, 1773," 8vo, dedicated to Thomas Falconer, of Chester, esq. Mr. Pennant's brother-in-law. "Characteres Generum Plantarum, quas in itinere ad Insulas Maris Australis collegerunt, &c. 1776," 4to, the first specimen of the natural productions of those remote countries in the South Seas which Dr. Forster and his Son were sent out with Capt. Cook, at the national expence, to collect and describe. It

contains

"Psalmorum aliquot Davidis Metaphrasis Græca Joannis Serrani *, et Precationes ejusdem Græco-Latinæ. Appendicis loco accessere Henrici Stephani, atque Græcorum quorundam Lyricorum Poemata Sacra. Edidit Franciscus Okely †, A. B. Collegii quondam Divi Joannis Cantab. Alumnus;" 12mo.

contains 75 new genera of plants. "Liber singularis de Bysso antiquorum, quo, ex Egyptia Lingua, res vestiaria antiquorum, imprimis in S. codice Hebræorum occurrens, explicatur. Additæ ad calcem mantissæ Egyptiacæ V. on Ziphath-Paaneah, Abrech, Ark, Cherub, the Topaz. 1776," 8vo. "Observations made during a Voyage round the World, on Physical Geography, Natural History, and Ethic Philosophy, 1778," 4to; translated into French, as a fifth volume to Cook's Voyages, Paris, 1778, 4to. In 1780 Dr. Forster published a Translation, from the German, of "Chemical Observations and Experiments on Air and Fire, by Charles-William Scheele, Member of the Royal Academy at Stockholm; with a prefatory Introduction by Torbern Bergman: to which are added, Notes by Richard Kirwan, Esq. and a Letter to him from Dr. Priestley," 8vo. He published at Halle, 1781, in Latin and German, Illustrations of Natural History, with 15 plates, in small folio, engraved at the joint expence of Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Loten, a Dutch East-India Governor, and Mr. Pennant, with the addition of a Dissertation on the Climate, Winds, and Soil of India, and another on the Bird of Paradise and the Phœnix (Pennant's Literary Life, p.10). In 1786 he published, in German, translated into English the same year, "A History of the Discoveries and Voyages made in the North, illustrated with new and original Maps," 4to; an useful compilation, without much original matter.—He was employed likewise, when in England, in the Critical Review; and as an instructor in the Natural History department of the Academy at Warrington; and wrote various detached Papers, on different subjects, which have been inserted in Foreign Journals, and in the Transactions of learned Academies.—He died at Halle in Germany, aged 70, Dec. 16, 1798.—His son, George Forster, who went round the world with Capt. Cook, and was afterwards Professor of Natural History at Cassel, died at Paris, at the age of 39, on the 13th of February 1792.

* Of this Author, Duport, in his Greek version of the Psalms, speaks with the highest respect; acknowledging, "that, in his opinion, he exceeds all other persons in works of this kind, unless, it is added, his printer and publisher, H. Stephens, may possibly be excepted."

† This learned and pious Divine was educated at the Charter-house, and thence entered at St. John's College, Cambridge; where he proceeded B. A. 1739. He was ordained Deacon in the Moravian Church, and offered himself a candidate for priest's orders in the Church of England; but, as the Bishop wished to

set

"Conspectus novæ editionis Historicorum veterum Latinorum qui extant omnium, ita disponendæ, ut,

set aside his first orders; Mr. Okely thought he could not receive priest's orders on such terms, and therefore continued, through life, to officiate in the Brethren's congregations.—"Though thus limited," a Correspondent observes, "he was a man of a Catholic and Christian spirit; of much learning and great piety: but his conversation was easy and cheerful, and his temper benevolent and cordial. Though he moved in a narrow circle, almost unknown to fame, yet he was usefully employed, respected where known, and a valuable Christian guide and friend. He esteemed and cultivated the religion of the heart. The writings of William Law were highly regarded by him. He was well versed in the old German divinity; and collected and translated the Life of Jacob Behmen, and the Visions of Hiel and Englebrecht. Of the value of these, different readers will form different judgments; Mr. Okely only claimed for himself, what he permitted to others, the liberty of opinion. So far as we can know the heart of man, I am certain that all his various labours proceeded from sincere piety and benevolence. Who then shall cast at him the stone of condemnation? In the course of his life he suffered heavy afflictions, which he supported with uncommon patience. The bitter draught did not sour his temper, or disgust him with life. Few better men ever lived, who more conscientiously and faithfully fulfilled the station in which Providence has placed them. The sphere of his usefulness was not large; yet few could converse with him and not be improved by his genuine piety, his unassuming modesty, and his cheerful and pleasing conversation —Perhaps I should not be doing justice, in this small sketch of his character, was I to omit mentioning, that he was a great advocate for the doctrine of Universal Restitution, believing the time would come, in the ages of ages, when all intelligent creatures would be happy. It may be hard to determine on a subject which involves so much and extends so far; I will only observe, that his zeal was tempered with mildness, and conducted with wisdom; and this sentiment had no ill effect on his mind. He embraced it with sincerity, and usefully employed it."—Mr. Okely (though without his name) was an occasional Correspondent in the Gentleman's Magazine. —He died at Bedford, in his 76th year, May 9, 1794.—He translated, from the High Dutch, "Twenty-one Discourses, or Dissertations, upon the Augsburg Confession, which is also the Brethren's Confession of Faith, delivered by the Ordinary of the Brethren's Churches, before the Seminary. To which is prefixed, a Synodical Writing relating to the same Subject;" which was published by Mr. Gambold, in 1754, 8vo. Mr. Okely's other Works are, 1. "Psalmorum aliquot Davidis Metaphrasis Græca, 1770," 12mo. 2. "The Nature and Necessity of the New Creature in Christ, stated and described, according to the Heart's Experience and true Practice; by Johanna Eleanora de Mellari; translated from

pro ordine temporum, et rerum serie, integrum corpus componat Historiæ Sacræ et Orientalis, Fabulosæ et Heroicæ, Græcæ et Romanæ, ab orbe condito, ad excidium Imperii Occidentalis et initia Regni Italici. Cum singulorum Scriptorum Historia literaria, et Annotationibus Philologicis Anglicè conscriptis; adjectis Nummis, Tabulisque Chronologicis et Geographicis," 4to.—This comprehensive plan, in which, from its magnitude, no bookseller dared venture to engage, was projected by the very learned Mr. [afterwards Dr.] East Apthorp *.

from the German, 1772," 8vo. 3. "The Divine Visions of John Englebrecht, a Lutheran Protestant, whom God sent from the Dead to be a Preacher of Repentance and Faith to the Christian World. To the whole is prefixed, the Translator's Prefatory Address, &c. and a preliminary View of the Author's Life and Writings. Translated from the original German, 1781," 2 vols. 8vo. 4. "A faithful Narrative of God's gracious Dealings with Hiel. Now first carefully selected; Englished from the High Dutch, 1781," 8vo. 5. "A Display of God's Wonders, done upon the Person, and appearing in the Life and Divine Experiences, of John Englebrecht of Brunswic: being an Epistle in Verse, composed upon his Name's Day, June 24, 1768. Translated from the original German, 1781," 8vo. 6. "The indispensable Necessity of Faith, in order to the pleasing God; being the Substance of a Discourse preached at Eydon in Northamptonshire, 1781," 8vo. On this latter work the Monthly Reviewers observe, "An amiable spirit of unaffected piety breathes through this plain and evangelical Discourse. We love and esteem the worthy and ingenious Author, though the justice of criticism hath constrained us to speak with little ceremony of some of his *German* masters."

* This eminent and respectable Divine was the son of a merchant at Boston in New England. Having been sent to this country to complete his studies, he was entered as a student of Jesus College, Cambridge; took the degree of B. A. in 1755; and proceeded M. A. in 1758. He obtained the Chancellor's Prize Medal for eminence in classical learning in 1755; and the Members' Latin Dissertation Prizes, as Middle Bachelor in 1756, and as Senior Bachelor in 1757. He was also elected a Fellow of his College; so that his Academical Honours were complete before he undertook the office of a Missionary to America; where, at Cambridge, he founded and built a church, and married a lady of the country, Elizabeth, daughter of Eliakim Hutchinson, esq.—Dr. Burnaby (the present truly venerable Archdeacon of Leicester), in his Travels, speaks of Dr. Apthorp as a very amiable young man, of shining parts, great learning, pure and engaging manners. He, however, met with so much opposition from

1771.

On the 14th of January, 1771, Mr. Bowyer became a second time a widower, by the death of

from the Congregationists in America as obliged him to quit his Church there. Whilst resident in New England, he wrote several tracts against the Socinian Independent Sectaries; and, on his return to England, under the immediate sanction of Abp. Secker, he engaged in a controversy with Dr. Mayhew, an American clergyman, upon the subject of sending Bishops to that country; and published, in 1764, without his name, "An Answer to Dr. Mayhew's Observations on the Character and Conduct of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts;" and in 1765, "A Review of Dr. Mayhew's Remarks on the Answer to the Observations on the Character and Conduct of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. By East Apthorp, M.A."—Of Mr. Apthorp's candour in this Pamphlet the following specimen is worth preserving. After citing Hooker's noted observation on the Anabaptists, he adds, from himself, a general remark on the difference of behaviour, in common and social life, between the members of the Established Church and some of our Sectaries. "The people of our communion," says Mr. Apthorp, "are generally frank, open, and sincere; they detest hypocrisy and affectation; they think for themselves, and speak what they think; and in their actions are social, generous, and free. There is likewise among them a politeness and elegance, which to a censorious eye may look worldly and voluptuous. These things may be aggravated, by gloomy and formal persons, into a total want of seriousness. God forbid! that, by expression or example, I should seem to countenance levity or licentiousness in any; to which, I fear, we are all too much inclined; and it were well, if our accusers would abate something of their stiffness, and our own people of their freedom of behaviour, and meet their Dissenting brethren half way. To express my impartial judgment, if the one excel in the *religious*, the other no less excel in the *social* virtues, which never ought to be separated; and I most heartily wish, that the reproaches of our friends in that communion may animate our zeal to adorn our own; and that we may henceforth quit every emulation, but that of excelling in virtue, piety, and benevolence."—This character of the Dissenters seems to be drawn rather from those of the last than those of the present age; though, for aught we know, it may bear a nearer likeness to the *New-England* Dissenters of our own time."

In 1765 he was collated by Archbishop Secker to the vicarage of Croydon; where he engaged for his curate the Rev. John Smith*

* This gentleman resigned the curacy in favour of the Rev. Thomas M'Culloch, who married his only daughter, and is now the much-respected rector of Wormley, Herts. Mr. Smith was afterwards rector of Breedon in Worcestershire; and died at Bath, Nov. 24, 1805, æt. 78.

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his wife, at the age of 70. Mr. Clarke, who had endeavoured to administer consolation to him on

(who held a rectory in the neighbourhood, but for his health resided in Croydon.—The preferment of Croydon was particularly acceptable to Mr. Apthorp, as he soon found in that neighbourhood a most valuable and pleasing society; to the agreeableness of which, he was himself a principal contributor. His sister, the first wife of Mr. Alderman Trecothick, was resident in the neighbouring village of Addington; and in June 1770, Mr. Trecothick having been elected to the high office of Lord Mayor of London for the remainder of the year, on the death of Mr. Beckford, Mr. Apthorp accepted the office of Civic Chaplain; and had an opportunity of delineating the public character of his brother-in-law, in a Sermon preached at Guildhall chapel, Sept. 29, 1770, on the Election of a Lord Mayor.—In this year he projected the great and comprehensive scheme of publication noticed above; which did not meet with sufficient encouragement to induce him to pursue it.—From that time he continued diligently to pursue the duties of a parish priest, very much to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of Croydon, by whom he was very justly revered, and who demonstrated that regard for him, after he had lost his sight, by a noble present of nearly 2000*l*.—In 1777 he published A Fast Sermon on the unhappy Differences between this Country and her American Colonies; dedicated by the Author to his Parishioners of Croydon, for whose Use it was written (but, it is believed, not *preached*).—In February 1778, on the death of Dr. Sclater, he was collated, by Abp. Cornwallis, to the rectory of St. Mary le Bow, in the City of London, with the rectories of St. Pancras Soper-lane and Allhallows Honey-lane annexed.—Early in that year, he published "Letters on the Prevalence of Christianity, before its Civil Establishment; with Observations on a late *History of the Decline of the Roman Empire*. By East Apthorp, M.A. Vicar of Croydon," 8vo. This Book of Letters, four in number, is dedicated to the Rev. Archdeacon Backhouse, D.D. to whom it is said these four Letters were originally written at the Archdeacon's desire. "Let. I. A View of the Controversy concerning the Truth of the Christian Religion. Origin of Deism. Let. II. On the Study of History; in the Remarks, a methodized Catalogue of Historians. Let. III. Characteristics of the past and present Times. Let. IV. Establishment of Paganism.—Almost immediately after this publication, the Archbishop conferred on him the degree of D.D.; and appointed him to preach the Lecture founded in Bow church by the Hon. Robert Boyle, "on the Prevalence of Christianity." [See p. 99.] In the same year he published "The Excellency of the Litany of the Church of England; a Sermon at the Church of St. Mary le Bow, on St. Mark's-day, 1778, pursuant to the Will of Mr. John Hutchins, Citizen of London. To which is annexed, an Account of a Catechetical Lecture revived in that Church. By East Apthorp, D.D. Vicar of Croydon, and Rector of St. Mary

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a similar occasion near forty years before, again addressed him with tenderness on this event:

"DEAR SIR, Jan. 18, 1771.

"I find, by the last papers, that you have lost poor Mrs. Bowyer. It is very happy for her that

Le Bow."—He preached before the Lord Mayor and Governors of the City Hospitals in Easter Week 1780; in the same year, at St. Paul's, the Annual Commemoration Sermon on the Fire of London.—In 1781 he published "A Sermon preached in Lambeth Chapel, at the Consecration of Dr. Samuel Hallifax, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, October 28, 1781."—On the 28th of January 1782, he had the misfortune to lose his wife*; after having had eight children; one of whom died an infant. The survivors were, the Rev. Frederick Apthorp, M.A. (who is a prebendary of Lincoln, vicar of Bicker, co. Lincoln, rector of Gumley in Leicestershire, and vicar of Farndon with Balderton, Notts): and six daughters, 1. Frances; 2. Griselda; 3. Elizabeth; 4. Anne, married to Dr. Cory, master of Emanuel college; 5. Harriet, married to the Rev. Samuel Butler, D.D. of St. John's, Cambridge, the learned Editor of Æschylus, who is master of Shrewsbury school, and vicar of Kenilworth in Warwickshire; 6. Susanna.

In 1786 Dr. Apthorp published "Discourses on the Prophecies, read at the Chapel of Lincoln's Inn, at the Lecture founded by the Right Reverend William Warburton, late Lord Bishop of Gloucester," 2 vols. 8vo. The Dedication of which, "to Lord Mansfield, Sir John Eardly Wilmot, and Sir John Skynner, Trustees of the Lecture, is dated Nov. 27, 1785.—March 6, 1787, Dr. Apthorp married, secondly, Anne, the daughter of John Crich, esq. of Thurlow in Suffolk, and sister of the Rev. Mr. Crich, rector of Thurlow and of Mildenhall, Suffolk; by whom he has one daughter, Sarah. In 1790 he was collated to a prebend in the Cathedral of St. Paul, vacant by the death of Dr. Hind; was encouraged with hopes of still higher preferment, and had the offer of the bishoprick of Kildare; but was advised, on account of his health, to renounce it.—In 1793, on the death of Dr. Christopher Wilson, bishop of Bristol, Dr. Apthorp obtained from Bishop Porteus, on the recommendation of Abp. Moore, the valuable prebend of Finsbury; for which he relinquished all his other preferments. He wished to have retained Croydon, but the Archbishop would not consent. After this he retired wholly to Cambridge; where he still continues to reside, in tolerable health; and, having been couched by Mr. Ware, has in a small degree recovered his sight.—*Dr. Stephen Apthorp, late*

* A grave-stone in Croydon church is thus inscribed:
"C. B. Apthorp, aged 3 months 12 days, died 9 October 1766.
Miss Catherine Hutchinson died January 22, 1777,
in the 24th year of her age.
Mrs. Elizabeth Apthorp, born March 2, 1741; died January 24, 1782."

she was relieved from the severe trial she had undergone so long. In that weak and painful state,

of Eton College, and rector of Worplesdon in Surrey 1774 (who died in 1790), was related to him. (See Mr. Cole's Biographical Notices, No. 5862, p. 71, Brit. Mus.)—The reserved rent of the prebend of Finsbury in 1553 was only 29*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1745, when Dr. Wilson obtained that prebend, the rental was 805*l.* By the improvements, Bp. Wilson received in his life-time more than 50,000*l.*; and charged this estate, in his will, with legacies to the amount of 50,000*l.* more; which, on the authority of his executors, has proved ample, and left a large residue.—The net division of the prebend at Christmas 1797, after all deductions, was, to the Corporation of London, 3646*l.*; to the heirs of Bp. Wilson, 2431*l.*; to Dr. Apthorp, the present Prebendary, 1215*l.* (See Mr. Henry Ellis's History of Shoreditch, p. 250; where the detail of the improvements is given from the most authentic documents.)—Having submitted the preceding article to my kind and respectable friend Dr. Calder, after returning it with some corrections, he adds, "I wish you may pick out any thing worth notice for your account of this very learned and worthy man, whose instructive conversation was a great enjoyment to me during the years that I lived in his parish; but soon after my very pleasing acquaintance with the Doctor (which commenced in 1789) his sight began to fail him; and, not long before he left Croydon it became so imperfect that he seldom went out without Mrs. Apthorp. He told me, with regret, 'there was an end of all his studies.' With wonderful facility he preached *extempore*, when he could no longer read his Sermons; and more to the satisfaction of a numerous audience; the rather as, by not stooping, as he was wont to do, he was better heard. After his settlement at Cambridge, we heard, with great pleasure, that he recovered his sight very considerably. I subjoin a friendly paper which I received from him, and which I transcribe for your use, from the original in his handwriting, at my desire, when I was one of his parishioners at Croydon, which place he and I left much about the same time.—It is a correct account of all the Sermons preached at the Lecture founded by the Hon. Robert Boyle, esq. ever since the Collection of them, in 3 vols. folio, published in 1739, which includes all the Defences of Natural and Revealed Religion preached at that Lecture from the year 1691 to the year 1732: A. D. 1742, Dr. Biscoe printed, in 2 vols. 8vo, 'The History of the Acts of the Apostles, confirmed from other Authors.' 1743, Dr. Twells published 2 vols. 8vo, containing his Sermons at Boyle's, and likewise his Sermons at Lady Moyer's Lecture. 1744. Dr. Joseph Roper's XI Sermons are in MSS. in the Library of Sion College. 1750, Dr. Henry Stebbing, sen. published the Substance of his Sermons at this Lecture, in 1 vol. 8vo. 1752, Dr. John Jortin published the Substance of his Lectures, in the first volume of his 'Remarks on Ecclesiastical History. 1754, Dr. Thomas Newton published his 'Dissertations on the Prophecies.

1763,

none of her friends could wish her to continue any longer. And I hope, as you must have expected this event, that you will receive this parting summons with due submission. Losing a companion that we have been long used to, must, at our time of life, be a mournful circumstance. But, as you must part at last, your connexions with the world are much lessened by her going first. You have nothing now to do but to make a provision for your son; and keep as much in business only as serves to amuse you, throwing off the great weight of it into other hands. It is a very desirable thing to have the world sit easy upon us when we are going to leave it."

Very soon after this event, he printed a specimen of "Apollonii Sophistæ Lexicon Homericum," for M. de Villoison of Paris, on a plan which was not put in execution in this country (though the Lexi-

1763, Dr. Heathcote published two Sermons in 4to. 1769, Dr. William Worthington published two volumes in 8vo. 1772, Dr. Henry Owen printed two volumes in 8vo, on 'The Miracles.' 1783, Mr. James Williamson printed, in a small volume in 8vo, 'An Argument for the Christian Religion, drawn from a Comparison of Revelation with the Natural Operations of the Human Mind.'—In the preceding list, it is obvious to remark, that no mention is made that the Communicator of it was himself a preacher at Boyle's Lecture, from 1781 to 1785 inclusive, though his Discourses were not published.—It seems difficult to determine with certainty whether the Contents of the Letters on the Prevalence of Christianity were originally written as Letters, and afterwards fashioned into Sermons; or whether they were first Sermons intended for Boyle's Lecture, and then published in the form of Letters."

Boyle's Lecture, it may be here observed, is a course of Eight Sermons, preached annually, by a codicil annexed to Mr. Boyle's will in 1691; the design, "to prove the truth of the Christian Religion against Infidels, without descending to any controversies amongst Christians; and to answer new difficulties, scruples," &c. He assigned the rent of his house in Crooked-lane for the support of the Lecture to some learned Divine within the Bills of Mortality, to be elected, for a term not exceeding three years, by Archbishop Tenison and others. The fund proving precarious, the money was ill-paid; to remedy which, the said Archbishop procured a yearly stipend of 50*l. per annum* for ever, to be paid quarterly, charged on a farm in the parish of Brill, in the county of Bucks. See further on this Lecture in the Essays and Illustrations, vol. VI. No. XV.

con appeared afterwards at Paris, in 2 vols. 4to*, 1773). I shall preserve below the substance of a letter† which accompanied the MS. It was not

* Some copies of this work are printed in folio pages of two different sizes.

† "Vigilantissimo rei Typographicæ Præfecto, salutem plurimam dicit d'Ansse de Villoison. Antequam, doctissime Typographe, ad hoc opus te accingas, paucis te monitum volo, quibus instructus faciliori simul et rapidiori proveharis cursu. Primùm, te supplex oro atque obtestor, ut quantùm poteris adhibeas celeritatem, præsertim in hâc primâ parte; nec priùs intermittas opus, quàm totum ad finem perductum omnibusque numeris absolutum fuerit. Accuratam enim industriam et perspicacem solertiam tibi non commendo, ex eâ scilicet gente oriundo, quæ in literis Græcis, ut in aliis omnibus, non habitat, sed regnat. Non enim obtusa adeò gerimus pectora, ut Oxonii et Theatri Sheldoniani famam non audiverimus. Nam, ut ait Poeta, 'Quæ regio in terris *vestri* non plena laboris?' Ne te, quæso, terreant mearum litterarum ductus, qui fortasse primâ facie intricatiores videri possint, sed sunt facillimi, cum ubique semper iidem, eodemque prorsùs modo depicti appareant, ut qui unius duntaxat paginæ lectionem calluerit, is omnes alias sine morâ et inoffenso pede percurrat. Spondeo reliquas partes quæ subsequentur multò nitidius et scitius exaratum iri: interim hanc pro tuâ humanitate excusatam habeas. Nota diligenter, quidquid in versione Latinâ lineolâ inferius suppositâ distinguitur, id locum esse versum Homericum; ac proinde ita typis edendum, ut extet separatum, à filo orationis abruptum, novumque inchoet versum, qui haud scio annon variis varioque modo efformatis typis, seu etiam literis quas vocant *Italicis* imprimendus sit: quod ultimum tuæ permitto elegantiæ, et huic quâ polles sagacitati ac peritiæ. . . . Cum solam versus finem afferat Apollonius nostri Lexici author, huic versui lineolam præposui, quæ in editione quoque retinenda est. . . . . Cum ad me emendanda mittentur quæ prima ex prælis gementibus exibunt specimina, simul et sequatur meum, quod habeo unicum apographum, ad cujus normam ea exigere possim. Alterum quoque eorumdem specimimum exemplar apud vos remaneat, ne forte ventis et mari infido ludibria debeat pars mei operis. Ultima emendabo specimina: in prioribus omnem diligentiam adhibebit, cui hæc cura incumbit, quem oro atque imploro ut omnem nævum excutiat, imo etsi quæ fortè transvolans calamus omisit, aut præ celeritate aberrans malè dedit puncta accentusque, ea restituat pro suâ eruditione. Quælibet pagina non pluribus quam sex et viginti constet versibus. Titulum operis et præfationem ultimo loco mittam. Iis literarum typis utendum est qui in luculentissimo Robinsoni Hesiodo adhibiti sunt: idem inspiciatur cultus externus editionis et nitor. Hæc habui, doctissime typographe, de quibus te certiorem facerem: nihil aliud mihi restat, nisi ut tuam opem implorem in celeritate præstandâ, sinceroque obtester animo quàm lætus sim quòd tam doctorum typographorum curis

intended for Mr. Bowyer, though, not being directed to any particular person, it was delivered to him on the Oxford Printer's declining the work.

"The History and Antiquities of Manchester, by John Whitaker *, B. D.," 4to.

curis superbiat hæc, quantulacunque sit, nostra opella, cui paulò immutatum accommodabo Ovidii versum: Parve, *quod* invideo, sine me liber ibis in urbem; in urbem scilicet, quæ orbis eruditi compendium reipublicæ literariæ caput merito dici potest. Vale, et mihi meisque laboribus fave. Dabam Lutetiæ Parisiorum, sexto Februarii die, anno reparatæ salutis 1771."

* The following note is given in the words of an intelligent Correspondent, whose productions as an Antiquary, a Poet, and a Divine, have long been stamped with public approbation:

"This very learned Antiquary was born at Manchester, about 1735, went early to Oxford; where he was elected fellow of Corpus Christi College; and where he discovered, in a very short time, those fine originalities, those peculiarities of mind, which afterwards so strongly marked him as an author and as a man. He took the degree of M. A. 1759; and proceeded B. D. 1767. His uncommon vigour of intellect at once displayed itself among his acquaintance; but, whilst his animated conversation drew many around him, a few were repelled from the circle by his impatience of contradiction (a failing which almost ever accompanies powers like his), and by the consciousness, it should seem, of their own inferiority. The character of his genius, however, was soon decided in literary composition. In 1771, Mr. Whitaker published the first volume of his "History of Manchester," in 4to; a work which, for acuteness of research, bold imagination, independent sentiment, and correct information, has scarcely its parallel in the Literature of this country. Nor does its composition less merit our applause, whether we have respect to the arrangement of the materials, the style, or the language. In some passages there is "supreme elegance;" in others, a magnificence of thought, a force of expression, a glow of diction, truly astonishing. The introduction of Christianity into this Island, in particular, is uncommonly beautiful. With regard to the general subject of the "Manchester," Mr. Whitaker was the first writer who could so light up the region of Antiquarianism as to dissipate its obscurity, even to the eyes of ordinary spectators; his "Manchester" being perhaps the book in which the truth of our Island History has been best elucidated by the hand of a master. It is rather singular that this Work was, in the order of merit as well as time, the first of Mr. Whitaker's publications. In proportion as our Author advanced in life, his imagination seems, by a strange inversion of what is characteristic of our nature, to have gained an ascendancy over his judgment; and we shall perceive more of fancy and of passion, of conjecture and hypothesis, in some of his sub-

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Four Volumes, in 8vo, of "Sermons by Dr. Jortin;" inscribed, by his son, Rogers Jortin, esq.

subsequent productions, than just opinion, or deliberate investigation. Mr. Whitaker's "Genuine History of the Britons asserted," an octavo volume, published in 1772, may be accepted as a sequel to "Manchester." It contains a complete refutation of "the unhappy Macpherson;" whose "Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland" is full of palpable mistakes and misrepresentations. In 1773 we find Mr. Whitaker the morning preacher of Berkeley Chapel; to which office he had been appointed, in November, by a Mr. Hughes; but in less than two months was removed from that situation. This gave occasion to "The Case between Mr. Whitaker and Mr. Hughes, relative to the Morning-Preachership of Berkeley Chapel;" in which Mr. Whitaker relates some remarkable particulars, and declares himself "unalterably determined to carry the matter into Westminster-hall." And we may be assured, that he used his utmost efforts to bring his determination into action. But the fervour of his resentment threw him off his guard; and he expressed himself so indiscreetly, that his "Case" was considered as a libel by the Court of King's Bench. During his residence in London, he had an opportunity of conversing with several of our most celebrated Writers; among whom were the Author of "The Rambler," and the Historian of the Roman Empire. It does not appear, indeed, that Johnson was much attached to Whitaker. Equally strong in understanding, equally tenacious of opinion, and equally impassioned in conversation, it is not probable that they should amicably coalesce on all occasions. In the Ossianic controversy they were decidedly hostile. With Gibbon Mr. Whitaker was well acquainted; and the MS. of the first volume of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" was submitted to Mr. Whitaker's inspection. But what was his surprize, when, as he read the same volume in print, that chapter which has been so obnoxious to the Christian world was then first introduced to his notice! That chapter Gibbon had suppressed in the MS.; over-awed by Mr. Whitaker's high character, and afraid of his censure. And, in fact, that the feeble Deist should have shrunk from his indignant eye, may well be conceived, when we see his Christian principle and his manly spirit uniting in the rejection of a living of considerable value, which was at this time offered him by an Unitarian Patron! He spurned at the temptation, and pitied the seducer! On this subject Mr. Polwhele addressed to Mr. Whitaker a Sonnet; for which see "Sketches in Verse;" second edition.—Of his integrity, however, some recompence was now at hand; and, about the year 1778, he succeeded, as fellow of Corpus Christi College, to the rectory of Ruan-Lanyborne, one of the most valuable livings in the gift of that College; and into Cornwall he went, to reside upon his rectory. There, it might have been expected, that retirement and leisure would greatly favour the pursuits of literature;

to the Parishioners of St. Dunstan in the East, at whose request they were published.

rature; and that, though "the Converser" (to use an expression of Mr. Whitaker) had disappeared, the Author would break forth with new energies. But Ruan-Lanyhorne was, for several years, no tranquil seat of the Muses. That pleasant seclusion was now the scene of contest; but of contest which (in the opinion of the Writer of this Memoir) was absolutely unavoidable. Mr. Whitaker had proposed a tithe-composition with his parishioners, by no means unreasonable. This they refused to pay: but Mr. Whitaker was steady to his purpose. A rupture ensued between the parties; the tithes were demanded in kind; disputes arose upon disputes; animosities were kindled; and litigations took place. That Mr. Whitaker was finally victorious, afforded pleasure to the friends of the Rector, and to the friends of justice and truth; yet it was long before harmony was restored to Ruan-Lanyhorne. That his literary schemes had been so sadly interrupted, was the subject of general regret. But the conscientious Pastor looked with a deeper concern to the spiritual welfare of his parishioners. He saw with sorrow their aversion to his preaching; their indifference to his instructions; their repugnance to his authority; and "he laboured more abundantly;" till, after a few years, he had the satisfaction to perceive a visible alteration in the behaviour of the principal parishioners; and a mutual good understanding was established between the Pastor and his flock. His cordial, his familiar manner, indeed, was always pleasing to those whom prejudice had not armed against him; and, in proportion as they became acquainted with his kind disposition, the transitoriness of his resentments, and, after injuries, his promptness to forgive, and anxious wish to be forgiven; they endeavoured more and more to cultivate his friendship, and at length loved and revered him as their father. Nothing can more fully display the warmth of his affections, his zeal as a minister of Christ, or his impassioned style of eloquence, than those "Sermons" which he published in 1783; after having preached them to his parishioners, we doubt not with a voice and manner to penetrate the conscience, and strike conviction into the soul, to awaken the tears of penitence, and elevate the hopes of the Christian to the abodes of immortality. They are intituled "Sermons upon Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell."—That he should have published so little in the line of his profession, is, perhaps, to be regretted; though his "Origin of Arianism" be a large volume, it is a controversial tract, full of erudition and ingenious argumentation. We have read no other work of Mr. Whitaker in Divinity, except "The Real Origin of Government" (expanded into a considerable Treatise, from a Sermon which he had preached before Bp. Buller, at his Lordship's primary visitation), and "The Introduction to Flindell's Bible." This has been much admired as a masterly piece of eloquence. In the mean time, the Antiquary was not at rest. His "Mary

Queen

"Critical Observations on the Buildings and Improvements of London," with a Caricature Print of

Queen of Scots," published in 1787, in three octavo volumes; his "Course of Hannibal over the Alps, defended, 1794," 2 vols. 8vo; "The Real Origin of Government, 1795," 8vo, a very singular pamphlet; "The Origin of Arianism;" his "Antient Cathedral of Cornwall;" his "Supplement to Mr. Polwhele's Antiquities of Cornwall;" his "London," and his "Oxford" (both as yet in MS.) furnish good evidence of an imagination continually occupied in pursuits which kindled up its brightest flame, though not always of that judgment, discretion, or candour, which, if human characters had been ever perfect, we should have expected from a Whitaker. In criticism, however (where, writing anonymously, he would probably have written as temper or caprice suggested), we find him, for the most part, candid and good-natured; not sparing of censure, nor yet lavish of applause; and affording us, in numerous instances, the most agreeable proofs of genuine benevolence. Even in the instance of Gibbon, where he has been thought severe beyond all former example, we have a large mixture of the sweet with bitterness. It was the *critique* on Gibbon that contributed greatly to the reputation of "The English Review," in which Mr. Whitaker was also the author of many other valuable articles. To his pen, also, "The British Critick" and "The Antijacobin Review" were indebted for various pieces of criticism. But the strength of his principles is nowhere more apparent than in those articles where he comes forward, armed with the panoply of Truth, in defence of our Civil and Ecclesiastical Constitution. It was there he struck his adversaries with consternation, and we beheld the host of Jacobins shrinking away from before his face, and creeping into their caverns of darkness. But we are here, perhaps, betrayed into expressions too violent for plain prose, which reminds us of another part of our friend's literary character—we mean his poetical genius. That he contributed some fine pieces of poetry to "The Cornwall and Devon Poets," is well known. These were published in two small octavo volumes; and the Editor has in his possession a sufficient quantity of good verse, by Mr. Whitaker, to fill forty or fifty pages of a third volume, now in contemplation. We have thus (with rapid glances, and in a manner too desultory to be perfectly satisfactory to ourselves) reviewed the productions of our old and valued friend; and hailed him in the several departments of the Historian, the Theologist, the Critick, the Politician, and the Poet. Versatility, like Whitaker's, is, in truth, of rare occurrence. But still more rare is the splendour of original genius, exhibited in walks so various. Not that Mr. Whitaker was equally happy in them all. His characteristic traits as a writer were, acute discernment, and a velocity of ideas which acquired new force in composition, and a power of combining images in a manner peculiarly striking, and of flinging on every topic of discussion the

strongest

the Duke of Cumberland's Statue in Cavendish-square, 4to and 8vo.

strongest illustration. With little scruple, therefore, we hazard an opinion, that though his chief excellence be recognized in Antiquarian research, he would have risen to high eminence as a Poet, had he cultivated in early youth the favour of the Muses. Be this, however, as it may, there are none who will deem us extravagant in pronouncing, that Mr. Whitaker was a "great" literary character. That he was "good" as well as great, would sufficiently appear in the recollection of any period of his life; whether we saw him abandoning preferment from principle, and heard him "reasoning of righteousness and judgment to come" until a Gibbon trembled; or whether, amongst his parishioners, we witnessed his unaffected earnestness of preaching, his humility in conversing with the poorest cottagers, his sincerity in assisting them with advice, his tenderness in offering them consolation, and his charity in relieving their distresses. It is true, to the same warmth of temper, together with the sense of good intentions, we must attribute an irritability at times destructive of social comfort, an impetuousness that brooked not opposition, and bore down all before it. This precipitation was in part also to be traced to his ignorance of the world; to his simplicity in believing others like himself—precisely what they seemed to be; and, on the detection of his error, his anger at dissimulation or hypocrisy. But his general good humour, his hospitality, and his convivial pleasantry, were surely enough to atone for those sudden bursts of passion, those flashes which betrayed his "human frailty," but still argued genius. And they who knew how "fearfully and wonderfully he was made," could bear from a Whitaker what they could not so well have tolerated in another. In his family, Mr. Whitaker was uniformly regular: nor did he suffer, at any time, his literary cares to trench on his domestic duties. The loss of such a man must be deemed, as it were, a chasm both in public and private life. But, for the latter, we may truly say, that if ever wife had cause to lament the kind and faithful husband, or children (two daughters) the affectionate parent, or servants the indulgent master, the family at Ruan-Lanyhorne must feel their loss irreparable. Such was the Historian of Manchester and the Rector of Ruan-Lanyhorne, of whom we have given a very hasty sketch; we hope, however, a just and impartial one. That he should have lived to the age of 73, is rather to be wondered; for, strong as was his bodily constitution, his mind, ever active and restless, must have worn out (we should have presumed) even that athletic frame, long before the period assigned to man's existence. Amidst his ardent and indefatigable researches into the Antiquities of London, his friends detected the first symptoms of bodily decay. His journey to London, his vast exertions there in procuring information, his energetic and various conversation with literary characters, brought on a debility, which he little regarded till it alarmed

him

"A Disquisition on Medicines that dissolve the Stone; in which Dr. Chittick's Secret is considered and discovered; in two Parts; the second Part now first published, and the first* considerably improved; by Alexander Blackrie †," 8vo.

A new edition of the Orations of "Demosthenes," by Baron Mounteney ‡, 8vo.

him in a stroke of parálysis. From this he never recovered to such a degree, as to be able to resume, with any good effect, his studies or occupations. But for the last year his decline was gradual; and it was such as we contemplated with pleasure; since we saw him sensible of his approaching dissolution, yet invariably supported with the faith of a Christian. His indeed was the resignation, the cheerfulness becoming a primitive disciple of that Jesus in whose mercies he reposed, and to whom only he looked for acceptance. And he who would derive comfort from the prospect of death should keep in view our venerable friend, when, at that awful hour which assured us of his happiness, at peace with himself, his fellow-creatures, and his God, he sank as into quiet slumber, without a trouble or a pain, and with a smile on his countenance expired, on the 30th of October 1808, at his rectory of Ruan-Lanyhorne, Cornwall.

Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVIII. p. 1035.

* Originally published in 1766.

† Apothecary at Bromley in Kent. He died May 29, 1772.

‡ Of whom, see vol. II. p. 192. His intimacy with Sir Edward Walpole at college, and his excellent Dédication of these Orations to Sir Robert, together with his strict honour and great abilities, raised him, in 1741, to the honourable office of Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland; which he filled with much reputation. The following elegant verses were addressed to him on his poetical talents, by the late Paul Jodrell, esq. at that time solicitor general to Frederick Prince of Wales:

"To a Barrister [afterwards promoted to the Bench].

"To love and verse young Ovid's tender mind
The Muse inspir'd, as Nature had inclin'd.
In vain his sire, his fortune to improve,
To learn his country's laws the stripling drove;
He studied nothing still but verse and love.
Nature, to you more eminently kind,
The wide extremes of law and verse have join'd;
Alike in both you happily succeed,
Resistless when you sing, or when you plead.
By the same force of two commanding arts,
Men gain estates, and women lose their hearts.
Whene'er the venerable coif shall spread
Its sable honours o'er thy learned head;
The Muse, expressive of thy other praise,
Around the silk shall wreathe the sacred bays."

The

The fourth Edition, corrected, of "Cicero de Oratore," with the Commentary of Bp. Pearce *.

* Dr. Zachary Pearce, born in 1690, was the son of a distiller in High Holborn. He married Miss Adams (the daughter of another distiller in the same neighbourhood, with a considerable fortune) who lived with him 52 years in the highest degree of connubial happiness. The fiftieth year of their union they celebrated as a year of jubilee; on which occasion they invited all their friends, and were thus complimented by a friend:

"No, more let Calumny complain
That Hymen binds in cruel chain,
And makes his subjects slaves:
Supported by the Good and Wise,
Her keenest slander he defies,
Her utmost malice braves.
To-day—he triumphs o'er his foes,
And to the world a Pair he shows,
Tho' long his subjects—free:
Who happy in his bands appear,
And joyful call the Fiftieth Year
A Year of Jubilee."

He had his education in Westminster school, where he was distinguished by his merit, and elected one of the King's Scholars. In 1710, when he was twenty years old, he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1716 he published the first Edition of his "Cicero de Oratore;" and, at the desire of a friend, luckily dedicated it to Lord Chief Justice Parker (afterwards Earl of Macclesfield), to whom he was a stranger. This incident laid the foundation of his future fortune; for Lord Macclesfield soon after recommended him to Dr. Bentley, Master of Trinity, to be made one of the Fellows; and the Doctor consented to it, on this condition, that his Lordship would promise to unmake him again as soon as it lay in his power to give him a living. ["It is a melancholy consideration, however, that a young man from the foundation of Westminster, who could publish Tully's Offices, must have a patron, to ask the Master of Trinity (himself the first of scholars in the same line) that he may be a Fellow. Mr. Pearce was remarkably lucky in the choice of the two Authors† he published, as their elegance and merit contributed greatly to the fame of their Editor." *T. F.*]—In 1717, Mr. Pearce, being then M. A. was ordained, at the age of 27; having taken time enough, as he thought, to attain a sufficient knowledge of the sacred office. In 1718 Lord Parker was appointed Chancellor, and invited Mr. Pearce to live with him in his house as a chaplain. In 1719 he was instituted to the rectory of Stapleford Abbots, in Essex; and in 1720 to that of St. Bartholomew, behind the Royal Exchange, then worth 400*l. per annum*. In 1723 the Lord Chancellor presented him to St. Martin's in the Fields. His Majesty, who was then at Hanover, was applied to in favour

† Cicero and Longinus.

of

A new Edition of the "Clavis Homerica," with the Corrections of Dr. Samuel Patrick, Editor

of Dr. Claget, who was there along with him; and the Doctor actually kissed hands upon the occasion; but the Chancellor, upon the King's return, disputed the point, and carried it in favour of Mr. Pearce. In 1724 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Archbishop Wake. The same year he dedicated to his patron, the Earl of Macclesfield (who the next year resigned the Great Seal) his edition of "Longinus de Sublimitate," with a new Latin Version and Notes, which has passed through four editions. Dr. Pearce was also fortunate in the good graces of Lady Sundon; upon whose recommendation of him to the Queen, he was designed for a Deanry, and was frequently honoured with her Majesty's conversation in the drawing-room. After several disappointments, the Deanry of Winchester becoming vacant, Dr. Pearce was appointed Dean in 1739. As soon as it was known that the Doctor was to be Dean of Winchester, his friend Mr. Pulteney came to congratulate him on the occasion; and, among other things which he then said, one was, "Dr. Pearce, though you may think that others, besides Sir Robert, have contributed to give you this dignity, yet you may depend upon it that he is all in all, and that you owe it entirely to his good-will towards you: and therefore, as I am now so engaged in opposition to him, it may happen that some who are of our party may, if there should be any opposition for members of parliament at Winchester, prevail upon me to desire you to act there in assistance of some friend of ours; and Sir Robert, at the same time, may ask your assistance in the election, for a friend of his own, against one whom we recommend: I tell you, therefore, before-hand, that if you comply with my request, rather than Sir Robert's, to whom you are so very much obliged, I shall have the worse opinion of you."—His friends now began to think of him for the episcopal dignity, but the Dean's language rather declined it. However, after several difficulties had been started and removed, he consented to accept the Bishoprick of Bangor, and promised Lord Hardwicke to "do it with a good grace." He accordingly made proper acknowledgments of the Royal goodness, and was consecrated February 21, 1748. Upon the declining state of health of Dr. Wilcocks, Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Bangor was several times applied to by Archbishop Herring to accept of Rochester and the Deanry of Westminster, in exchange for Bangor; but the Bishop then signified his desire to obtain leave to resign, and retire to a private life. His Lordship, however, upon being pressed, suffered himself to be prevailed upon:—"My Lord," said he to the Duke of Newcastle, "your Grace offers these dignities to me in so generous and friendly a manner, that I promise you to accept them." Upon the death of Bishop Wilcocks, he was accordingly promoted to the see of Rochester and Deanry of Westminster, in 1756. Bishop Sherlock died in 1761, and Lord Bath offered

of an improved Edition of Ainsworth's Dictionary, see vol. V. p. 250.*

offered his interest for getting the Bishop of Rochester appointed to succeed him in the diocese of London; but he had determined never to be Bishop of London, or Archbishop of Canterbury. In the year 1763, being seventy-three years old, and finding himself less fit for the business of his stations as Bishop and Dean, he informed his friend Lord Bath of his intention to resign *both*, and live in a retired manner upon his private fortune. His Lordship undertook to acquaint his Majesty, who named a day and hour, when the Bishop was admitted alone into the closet. He told the King, that he wished to have some interval between the fatigues of business and eternity, and desired his Majesty to consult proper persons about the propriety and legality of his resignation. In about two months the King informed him, that Lord Mansfield saw no objection, and that Lord Northington, who had entertained some doubts, on further consideration, thought that the request might be complied with. Unfortunately for the Bishop, Lord Bath applied for Bishop Newton to succeed. This alarmed the Ministry, who thought that no dignities should be obtained but through their hands. They, therefore, opposed the resignation, and his Majesty was informed that the Bishops disliked the design. The King sent to him again, and at a third audience told him, that he must think no more of resigning. The Bishop replied, "Sir, I am all duty and submission;" and then retired. In 1768 he obtained leave (for different reasons, probably, from those above mentioned) to resign the Deanry. ["It was singular enough in Bishop Pearce, because the Bishoprick was troublesome and interrupted his studies, to resign the Deanry, which did neither. He would have done more to the purpose, when he tried to get rid of this hindrance, if he could have got rid of old age, which is the most troublesome obstacle. The Bishop had probably in his life-time the full quantity of fame that he deserved as a writer. Dr. Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, pressed much for leave to resign; but I always understood that the difficulty was how to dispose of his right of acting as a Lord of Parliament. But it seems that in this case Lord Mansfield, and even Lord Northington, saw no difficulty, or got over it. Among the Papists there is no difficulty; their Bishops are not Lords of Parliament; and when they have a mind to resign, the Pope translates them to a Bishoprick *in partibus infidelium*, which serves to preserve title and rank. Whether this was done in the case of Bishop Huet I do not stay to examine; I think he always writes himself Ancien Eveque d'Avranches. We have had several resignations of Bishopricks in Ireland and England. Whether any of them since Popery was abolished, I cannot say†; but the question

† Miles Coverdale, bishop of Exeter, was deprived of his bishoprick by Queen Mary; and after her death refused to accept it again, but lived privately, at the age of 81.—The funeral of another deprived Bishop, in 1556,

A new Edition of Dr. Hurd's "Dialogues, Moral and Political," 3 vols. 8vo.

deserves disquisition." *T. F.*—Oct. 23, 1773, he lost his Lady; and, after some months of lingering decay, he died at Little Ealing, June 29, 1774. Being asked one day how he could live with so little nutriment? "I live," said he, "upon the recollection of an innocent and well-spent life, which is my only sustenance." His charitable addition to the pensions of the chaplain and poor widows in Bromley College will long be remembered to his honour. Soon after his wife's death, he gave to them 5000*l.* old South-Sea annuities. He left legacies to the amount of 15,000*l.* to Westminster Hospital, Society for propagating the Gospel, Poor of Ealing, Rochester, and Bangor; and his valuable Library to the College at Westminster. There is a portrait of him in Bromley College chapel, with one of Bp. Warner, the founder; a mezzotinto portrait of him, when Bishop of Bangor, "J. Hudson *pinx.* 1754. J. Faber *fecit*;" an engraving of him is prefixed to his Works; and a fine bust in white marble, esteemed a striking likeness, is placed on his monument in Westminster Abbey, which is thus inscribed:

"M. S.
viri admodum Reverendi
ZACHARIÆ PEARCE, S.T.P.
Episcopi Roffensis,
hujusque Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ
necnon Honoratissimi Ordinis de Balneo Decani.
Pueritiâ in Scholâ Westmonasteriensi bene actâ,
uberiorem scientiæ fructum
apud Cantabrigienses collegit.
Quantus indè et Criticus prodiit, et Theologus,
testantur scripta ipsius jamdudum edita,
Testabuntur et mox edenda.
Secessûs, tandem, ac otii impensè cupidus,
Quò sacris literis elucidandis vacaret,
decanatum hunc abdicavit,
episcopatum, insuper, modò licuisset,
abdicaturus,
absoluto, demùm, quod præcipuè in votis erat,
in Sacrosancta Evangelia, et Acta Apostolorum,
limatissimo Commentario,

1556, is thus described in Strype's Memorials, vol. III. p. 305: "Dr. Bell, sometime Bishop of Worcester, was buried with due respect, Aug. 13, at Clerkenwell, with a Sermon preached by Dr. Harpsfield. He was put into his coffin like a Bishop, with the mitre and other *pontificalibus*. His funeral was illuminated with two white branches, two dozen of staff-torches, and four great tapers." His effigies, *in pontificalibus*, was placed over his tomb, and is engraved in Malcolm's Londinium Redivivum, vol. III. p. 212. The inscription was,

"Contegit hoc marmor Doctorem nomine Bellum,
Qui bene tam rexit præsulis officium;
Moribus, ingenio, vitæ pietate vigebat,
Laudatus cunctis, cultus et eloquio.
A.D. 1556, die Aug. 11."

a la-

The last volume of "The History of the Life and Reign of King Henry the Second, by George Lord Lyttelton," 4to.*

"à laboribus requievit
XXIX Junii, A. D. MDCCLXXIV. ætat. LXXXIV."

Bishop Pearce spent the part of the year he did not reside at Bromley in his paternal house at Ealing, where he was well respected. On the East wall of the North aile of the church at Ealing, on a neat monument of white marble, is this inscription to the memory of his Lordship's father:

"To the memory of THOMAS PEARCE of Little Ealing, esq.
who lieth buried in the middle aile of this Church.
During forty years he was a constant
inhabitant of this parish,
to which he retired from business.
He died on August 14, 1752, aged 85 years,
having the character (which he well deserved) of
an honest man and a sincere Christian."

And at bottom, Ermine in chief, 3 bees, a lion rampant Gules.

The Bishop's other Works are, 1. Two Papers in "The Spectator," No 572, on Quacks; and No. 633, on Eloquence. 2. The Letter signed Ned Mum in "The Guardian," No. 121. 3. No. 114 in "The Free-Thinker." 4. "An Account of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1720." 5. Epistolæ duæ, ad F. V. Professorem Amstelodamensem de editione Novi Testamenti a Bentleio, 1721," 4to (reprinted, with the "Commentary," in 1777). 6. "A Letter to the Clergy of the Church of England, on occasion of the Bishop of Rochester's Commitment to the Tower, 1722," of which two editions were printed, and a Translation into French. 7. "The Miracles of Jesus vindicated," 1727 and 1728. 8. "A Review of the Text of Milton, 1733." 9. "Cicero de Officiis, 1745," which has been twice reprinted. 10. "Two Letters against Dr. Middleton," third edition, 1752. 11. "A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Hunt, Hebrew Professor at Oxford," containing a curious account relative to the publishing of Sir Isaac Newton's Chronology, 1754. 12. "Nine Sermons on public Occasions, one on Self-murder, and a Concio ad Clerum." 13. "A Commentary, with Notes, on the Four Evangelists, and the Acts of the Apostles; together with a new Translation of St. Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians, with a Paraphrase and Notes," 2 vols. 4to, published (1777) after his death, by his chaplain and executor, Mr. Derby*, who had married the Bishop's niece. Four volumes of Bishop Pearce's Sermons were also published by Mr. Derby† in 1778.

* See the Essays and Illustrations in vol. VI. No. XVI.

† John Derby, M. A. rector of Southfleet and Longfield in Kent; and one of the six preachers in Canterbury Cathedral. He died Oct. 6, 1778; only five days after the date of his Dedication to the Bishop's Sermons.

"The

"The Duty, Circumstances, and Benefits of Baptism," by Thomas Barker*, esq. 8vo.

* The father of this gentleman was the descendant of an antient and respectable family at Lyndon in Rutlandshire; of which frequent notices may be seen in the Memoirs of the pious and learned William Whiston. His father was remarkable for a critical knowledge of languages, particularly the Hebrew; and his mother was Mr. Whiston's daughter.—Mr. Barker was a remarkable instance of abstemiousness, having totally refrained from animal food; not through prejudice of any kind, or from an idea that such a regimen was conducive to longevity, as some of the newspapers improperly stated, but from a peculiarity of constitution which discovered itself in his infancy. Till within a few years of his death he enjoyed uncommon health and spirits, but was distinguished more than by any other circumstance, by his exemplary conduct in all respects through the whole of a long life.—He died in his 88th year, at his house at Lyndon, Dec. 29, 1809.—He was author of several tracts on religious and philosophical subjects; particularly one on the Discoveries concerning Comets, 1757; which contains a Table of the Parabola, much valued by competent judges, and re-printed by Sir Harry Englefield, in his excellent Treatise on the same subject; but he was most known as an assiduous and accurate observer in Meteorology; and his annual journals on this subject were many years published in the Philosophical Transactions.—He wrote also. 1. "An Account of a Meteor seen in Rutland, resembling a Water-spout" (Phil. Trans. 1756, p. 248.) 2. "Account of the Discoveries concerning Comets, with the Way to find their Orbits, and some Improvements in constructing their Places, with Tables, 1757," 4to. 3. "On the Return of the Comet expected in 1757 or 1758" (Phil. Trans. 1759, p. 347). 4. "On the Mutation of the Stars" (ib. 1761, p. 498). 5. "Account of a remarkable Halo, May 20, 1737" (ib. 1762, p. 3). 6. "Observations on the Quantities of Rain fallen at Lyndon for several Years; with Observations for determining the Latitude of Stamford" (ib. 1771, pp. 221, 227). 7. "The Duty, Circumstance, and Benefits of Baptism, determined by Evidence, 1771," 8vo. 8. "The Messiah; being the Prophecies concerning him methodized, with their Accomplishment, 1780," 8vo. 9. "The Nature and Circumstances of the Demoniacks in the Gospel stated, methodized, and considered, in the several Particulars, 1780," 8vo.—Mr. Barker's philosophical Treatises redound highly to his credit; and, in his theological pieces, though his sentiments, on some occasions, are not in congruity to the Orthodox or Calvinistical tenets, the firmness of his faith, the integrity of his heart, and his honest desire to promote the interests of genuine Christianity, are very apparent.—When Mr. William Harrod (the industrious Historian of Stamford, Mansfield, and Market Harborough) projected a Re-publication and Con-

1772.

In this year appeared a new Edition, considerably enlarged, of Mr. Bowyer's "Conjectures on the New Testament, collected from various Authors, as well in regard to Words as Pointing: with the Reasons on which both are founded. *Est enim ceu Commentariolus Sermo rectè scriptus ac rectè distinctus.* HIERONYM. AD HEDIBIAM."—At the conclusion of the Preface, Mr. Bowyer thus pathetically describes the disorders which had been for some years undermining his constitution: "It is time for me to withdraw my disabled hand, and to ask pardon of those learned Friends whose collections I have purloined. That is the least injury I have done them: I have so unconscionably used the liberty indulged me by one * of them, that to

Continuation of Wright's "History and Antiquities of Rutland," in 1788, Mr. Barker was one of his kindest Patrons; and, though the Work was discontinued, after the appearance of Two Numbers, from want of proper encouragement, the History of the Parish of Lyndon, by Mr. Barker, was one of the few parts that were given to the publick.

* Mr. Markland, whose notes (by his own direction) were distinguished by the letter *R.* To Mr. Clarke, Dr. Owen, and many other respectable names, he acknowledged his obligations in that useful Collection; of which a *third* edition, still much more considerably improved, was published in quarto, 1782, by the Editor of these Anecdotes, with the following apologetic Advertisement: "It is in full compliance with the wishes of the original Collector of these Conjectures, that a new and enlarged Edition is now submitted to the publick. After having been abundantly honoured with the approbation of the Learned on the Continent as well as in this Kingdom, Mr. Bowyer considered it as a duty incumbent on him to revise his former labours. With this view he had prepared a copy for the press, which is the ground-work of the present volume; and has since been considerably augmented by the liberty of transcribing from the margin of Mr. Markland's Greek Testament such new observations as were suitable to the plan. For this invaluable acquisition the Reader is indebted to that liberal attention to promote the cause of Virtue and Religion, which is one of the many well-known excellences of Dr. Heberden.—Conscious of the inadequateness of his own abilities, the present Editor would not have presumed to venture on a task of such importance, as well as difficulty, if he had not been encouraged throughout by the

him I can make no apology; except that I need one to my readers, for not making greater use of that indulgence. My imperfections they will impute to age, and the consequent infirmities of it. Torpid with the palsy *, and only quickened by a painful vicissitude of the stone, I feel the worst side of humanity: they will have the pleasure of

unremitted labours and friendship of Dr. Owen; whose regard for the memory of Mr. Bowyer, and distinguished zeal for the interests of Sacred Literature, have prompted him not only to enrich the Volume with a considerable number of new Notes, but also kindly and attentively to superintend the correction of the whole. —Independent of the honour such communications have conferred, it would be unjust if the Editor did not also here acknowledge how greatly he is indebted for the many valuable notes he has received from the Honourable and Right Reverend Dr. Barrington, Lord Bishop of Landaff [now of Durham]; from Sir John David Michaelis, the learned Professor at Goettingen; from the Rev. Mr. Stephen Weston, of Exeter College, Oxford; from the Rev. Mr. [now Dr.] Isaac Gosset; and some other excellent Friends, whose names, as they occur less frequently, it will be unnecessary here to enumerate.—'In conjectural criticism great liberties have been taken with the Sacred Text,' as one of my Contributors [Bp. Barrington] observes, 'both by Antients and Moderns; yet surely bounds must somewhere be set to what an eminent writer calls *the frolic of conjecture*. On any other ground, one is at a loss what to believe or what to practise. Reasons authorized by MSS. or early Versions appear to be the only solid foundations on which alterations may be safely built: and where a Critic proposes a conjecture unsupported by either, it seems necessary to apprize the world, that he does it on a presumption that future discoveries may give a sanction to his emendation.' —Upon this principle the following Conjectures were chiefly raised; and in this light only do they presume to claim the Reader's notice or regard. J. Nichols."

* A short extract from a friendly letter received by Mr. Bowyer on this occasion from the learned and Reverend Dr. John Strachey (since Archdeacon of Norfolk) may not be unacceptable: "Mr. Nichols has transmitted to me your 'Conjectures on the New Testament;' for which very obliging and acceptable proof of your regard, I beg leave to offer you my sincerest thanks. I should have been happy not to have had the melancholy descriptions which you give of your health, in your Preface, so frequently confirmed by the accounts I have received in Red Lion Passage. I hope you will excuse my presuming to wound your *eruditas aures* with barbarous Latin; and permit me to apply to you what was said of (I think) Bp. Hall:—*Cui nihil inest acre neque acerbum, præter stranguriæ calculique cruciatus.*"

exer-

exercising the better side, even of forgiving, which approaches nearest to Divinity."

With a copy of this Book the following conciliatory letter was sent to Bishop Warburton*, who had censured a passage in the former edition:

"MY LORD, February 1772.

"I beg your acceptance of these *Conjectures* on the N. T. drawn up under all the imperfections of nature; which your Lordship will perceive by the incorrectness. These both you and I must overlook, as being the will of the Supreme Being. But may I hope you will acquit me for differing from you in some points where I fell under your censure? If I may be allowed to offer my reasons with decency and good manners, I will take care to offend no more with the *liberty of prophesying*†; and am, my Lord, your Lordship's most dutiful and obliged humble servant, WILLIAM BOWYER."

"Fitz-Stephen's Description of the City of London, newly translated from the Latin Original; with a necessary Commentary. A Dissertation on the Author, ascertaining the exact year of the Production, is prefixed; and to the whole is subjoined, a correct Edition of the Original, with the various Readings, and some useful Annotations. By an Antiquary‡," 4to.

* A copy of the Work was at the same time sent to another learned Friend; who returned the following answer:

"DEAR SIR, *Lincoln's Inn, Jan.* 13, 1772.

"I thank you for your very kind, and, I dare say, valuable *Conjectures on the New Testament*; though I have not had time, as yet, to look further into them than to the passages to which you refer me in your note of the 11th. The Author of the *Letter to Dr. Leland* cannot certainly take offence at your citation from him; and I see no reason to suppose that the other person, you mention, will be offended at what you say in p. 27 of the Preface, and Acts xvii. 18. I think you do well to intend sending him your Book. Once more I beg you to accept my best thanks and best wishes; and am, dear Sir,

Your much obliged humble servant, R. HURD."

† See Div. Leg. b. vi. § 6. vol. V. p. 304. ed. 1765.

‡ It is now no secret, that this learned Antiquary was the late venerable Dr. Samuel Pegge, to whose literary labours the learned world had before very frequently been obliged; and to whose

"*Fumifugium*; or, the Inconvenience of the Air and Smoke of London, dissipated; together with some Remedies humbly proposed, by J. E[velyn]*,

unvaried friendship to Mr. Bowyer the Author of these Anecdotes (who had himself also very many obligations to Dr. Pegge) is happy to inscribe this note.

* John Evelyn, esq. the great ornament of his family, and indeed of his country, was born in Wotton in Surrey, Oct. 31, 1620. He was educated at the School at Lewes, under the care of his grandmother Stansfield, where he acknowledges, in his own Memoirs, that he was too much indulged, and did not make so good use of his time as he ought to have done; for this, however, he made ample amends by his future diligence. In April 1637 he was entered of the Middle Temple, though then at School; and in the following month was admitted a Fellow Commoner of Baliol College, Oxford, of which Dr. Parkhurst was Master. He was placed under the tuition of Mr. Bradshaw (marked by him as *nomen invisum!*) son of the rector of Ockham, and relation of the Regicide. Whilst he was at College, Nathaniel Canopius came thither, being sent into England by the famous Patriarch Cyril. He was the first who introduced coffee, not before heard of here, nor made a common entertainment till many years after, sack and tobacco being before the common liquor and drug. From hence he removed, about three years after, to the Middle Temple. In 1641 he went into Holland, and was admitted a volunteer in the company of Captain Apsley commanding some English troops there. In the end of that year, or in 1642, he returned to England, went to the King at Brentford, where he rode a volunteer in Prince Rupert's troop; but the King going to Gloucester, and leaving Surrey quite open to the Parliament's forces, and his being in arms not being known, he obtained the King's licence to travel, and in that year set out to make the tour of Europe, and did not return till 1651. He went first to Holland and Flanders, and then to France and Italy, and has left a large and minute account of all that he found worthy of observation in his travels; and nothing seems to have escaped him. At Padua he purchased the rare Tables of Veins and Nerves of Dr. John Athelsteinus Leonænas; and caused him to prepare a third, of the Lungs, Liver, and Nervi sextipar with the gastric veins, which he sent into England, being the first that had been seen here, and which he afterwards presented to the Royal Society. At Paris, in 1647, he married Mary the daughter and at length heir of Sir Richard Brown, then the King's Ambassador in France. By this match he became possessed of Sayes Court, in Deptford, in Kent, at that time a retirement perfectly suited to his studious and contemplative mind, though, from subsequent alterations, and the great influx of public and private business, it would be now little adapted to the habits of a studious man. In 1662, when the Royal Society was established, he was appointed one of the first Fellows

to his Sacred Majestie, and to the Parliament now assembled; published by his Majesty's Command, 1661;" proposing the removal of such Trades as required great fires five or six miles out of London, towards Greenwich; also of Slaughter-houses and Chandlers; and to plant fragrant nurseries and gardens in the low grounds near the City.—The Lime-trees in St. James's-park were planted in consequence of this suggestion.

"Miscellaneous Poems, consisting of Originals and Translations by Vincent Bourne *," M. A. for-

Fellows and Council. He was a constant attendant, and was a considerable benefactor to it; as, besides his various communications, he gave them the curious Tables of Veins, &c. mentioned above, and procured of the Lord Henry Howard the Arundel Library for the Society. Of the same Nobleman, whose grandfather, Thomas Earl of Arundel, had been the collector of these curiosities, he likewise obtained the Arundel Marbles for the University of Oxford, who thereupon presented him with the degree of LL. D. in 1660. In 1664, on the breaking-out of the Dutch war, he was appointed a Commissioner for the care of the Sick and Wounded. On the erection of a Board of Trade, he was named one of the Members. On the accession of James II. he was made, in December 1685, one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord Privy Seal, in the absence of Henry Earl of Clarendon, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; but held it only till March 1686. After the Revolution, he had the place of Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital. Having succeeded his brother George in the Wotton estate, he made that the place of his future residence, and died there Feb. 27, 1705-6, in the 86th year of his age. Of his numerous publications, amounting to no less than 26, a full account is given in Aubrey, vol. IV. p. 119, &c. in the Biographia Britannica, and in Dr. Hunter's new Edition of the most celebrated of them, his "Silva," published in 1776. [Dr. Hunter, an eminent physician in York, has made this book still more valuable, by adding to it the observations of later writers. He has prefixed to it a portrait of Mr. Evelyn, drawn and engraved by the celebrated Bartolozzi, in his best manner.]—Mr. Evelyn's "Treatise of Medals," which is highly spoken of, was published in 1697, when he was 77 years of age.—See an admirable letter of his, two years later, in the "Epistolary Correspondence of Archbishop Nicolson," vol. I. p. 137.—His last work, "A Discourse of Sallets," was printed in 1699, and dedicated to Lord Chancellor Somers.—He etched at Paris, 1649, five views of places which he had drawn on the spot between Rome and Naples, with a frontispiece. Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, vol. II. p. 152.

* This amiable writer's classical taste was equalled by the goodness of his heart. From conscientious motives he was induced

merly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Usher of Westminster-School," 4to.

"De Ratione et Usu Interpungendi; an Essay on Punctuation, by James Burrow *, Esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A." 4to.

duced to refuse a very valuable ecclesiastical preferment offered him in the most liberal manner by a noble Duke. In a letter to his wife, written not long before his death, he says, "There is one thing which I have often heard myself charged with, and that is my neglect of entering into holy orders, and a due preparation for that sacred office. Though I think myself in strictness answerable to none but God and my own conscience; yet, for the satisfaction of the person that is dearest to me, I own and declare, that the importance of so great charge, joined with a mistrust of my own sufficiency, made me fearful of undertaking it: if I have not in that capacity assisted in the salvation of souls, I have not been the means of losing any: if I have not brought reputation to the function by any merit of mine, I have the comfort of this reflection, I have given no scandal to it by my meanness and unworthiness. It has been my sincere desire, though not my happiness, to be as useful in my little sphere of life as possible: my own inclinations would have led me to a more likely way of being serviceable, if I might have pursued them; however, as the method of education I have been brought up in was, I am satisfied, very kindly intended, I have nothing to find fault with, but a wrong choice, and the not knowing these disabilities I have since been truly conscious of: those difficulties I have endeavoured to get over, but found them insuperable. It has been the knowledge of those discouragements, that has given me the greatest uneasiness I have ever met with: that has been the chief subject of my sleeping as well as my waking thoughts, a fear of reproach and contempt." Mr. Bourne died December 2, 1747.

* This gentleman (afterwards Sir James Burrow) was elected F. A. S. 1751; and was also F. R. S. On the death of Mr. West, in 1772, he was prevailed on to fill the President's chair at the Royal Society till the anniversary election, when he resigned it to Sir John Pringle; and on the 10th of August, 1773, when the Society presented an Address to his Majesty, he received the honour of knighthood. He published two volumes of "Reports," 1766, two others in 1771 and 1776; and a volume of Decisions of the Court of King's Bench, upon Settlement Cases, from 1732 to 1772 (to which was subjoined "An Essay on Punctuation"), in three parts, 4to, 1768, 1772, 1776. The "Essay" was also printed separately, in 4to, 1773. He published, without his name, "A few Anecdotes and Observations relating to Oliver Cromwell and his Family, serving to rectify several Errors concerning him, published by Nicol. Comn. Papadopoli in his Historia Gymnasii Patavini, 1763," 4to.—He died Nov. 5, 1782, at his

Two Editions of "The Select Works of Cowley," with Notes by Dr. Hurd, 8vo.

Two Editions of the same excellent Author's "Lectures at Lincoln's Inn" (a third in 1773, and a fourth in 1776), 8vo.

"The Principles of Penal Law," by William Eden *, esq. 8vo.

his seat at Starborough Castle, Surrey, at the age of 81.—An elegant whole-length portrait of Sir James Burrow was engraved, after Devis, by Basire, in 1780. He had held the office of Master of the Crown-office from 1724 till his death.

* This learned Author is descended from the antient family of Eden, of West Auckland, in the county of Durham, to whom the Baronetage was granted by Charles II. in 1762. Sir Robert Eden, his Lordship's father, died June 25, 1755, having married Mary, daughter of William Davison, of Beamish, in Durham, esq. Having been educated at Eton, where he formed an intimacy with the Earl of Carlisle and other men of rank, he went to Christ Church, Oxford, and thence to the Middle Temple, where he was called to the Bar, in 1769. But he made little progress in the lucrative parts of this profession; and seems to have early turned his ambition to politicks. Hence he obtained a seat in Parliament; and in 1771 was appointed Auditor, and one of the Directors of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich. In 1772 he became Under Secretary of State, and retained that employment till 1778. In 1776 he was made one of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and continued at that Board till its duties and powers were transferred to a Committee of the Privy Council, in 1782. In 1778 he was named by his Majesty one of the Commissioners for the purpose of restoring Peace in North America. In 1782 he was appointed Chief Secretary in Ireland, in the Vice-royalty of Frederick earl of Carlisle, and served in that situation till April 14, 1782. In April 1783, he was appointed one of the Vice-treasurers of Ireland, which office he resigned in the beginning of the year following. In December 1780, he was sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland; and in April 1783 of his Majesty's Privy Council in England. In December 1785 he was named Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Versailles, for the purpose of concluding a Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and France; which was accomplished on the 26th of September 1786. On the 15th of January 1787, he signed, with the Comte de Vergennes, a farther Commercial Convention: and on the 31st of August, in the same year, he concluded and signed with the Comte de Montmorin, a Convention for preventing all Disputes between the Subjects of their respective Sovereigns in the East Indies. In the months of October and November following, in con-

"The Tragedy of King Lear, as lately published, vindicated from the Abuse of the Critical Reviewers, and the wonderful Genius and Abilities of those Gentlemen for Criticism set forth, celebrated, and extolled. By the Editor * of King Lear," 8vo.

concurrence with the Duke of Dorset, he negotiated and signed the Declarations which were exchanged between the Courts of London and Versailles, relative to the Revolution which then took place in the United Provinces. In January 1786 he was appointed one of the Lords of the Committee of the Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations. In March 1788, he went as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain. In October 1789 he was promoted to the dignity of the Irish Peerage, and in 1793 to the English Peerage; and in the following month he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces.—His Lordship married, Sept. 26, 1776, Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Elliot, bart. of Minto (and sister to the present Lord Minto), by whom he has a very large family. He is a man of literature, a constant debater in Parliament, of manners well adapted for diplomacy, and of great industry and detailed information. About 1776, he published Four Letters to Lord Carlisle on Finance, which obtained him some credit; and is supposed to have written some political pamphlets.

* Charles Jennens, esq. of Gopsal in Leicestershire; for whom Mr. Bowyer printed afterwards, on the model of his Lear, the Tragedies of "Hamlet," 1772; "Othello" and "Macbeth," 1773. He would have proceeded further, but Death prevented him. The Tragedy of "Julius Cæsar," which was in his life-time put to the press, was published in 1774. He had a very noble library, and a large collection of pictures, both in Great Ormond-street and at Gopsal, described in "London and its Environs," vol. V. p. 76—97; and in the Connoisseur, 8vo; and his house at Gopsal in Young's Tour.—I have the less occasion to enlarge on his character, as it has been very strongly delineated by a gentleman who knew him well. I scarcely need add, that this was the late George Steevens, esq.; and, as the attack, though severe, was on Vanity, not on Vice, I do not hesitate to retain the article in the present Edition, reserving to myself the right of subjoining to it some proper antidotes.

"In his youth he was so remarkable for the number of his servants, the splendour of his equipages, and the profusion of his table, that from this excess of pomp he acquired the title of *Solyman the Magnificent*. He is said to have composed the words for some of Handel's Oratorios, and particularly those for "The Messiah;" an easy task, as it is only a selection from Scripture verses. Not long before his death he imprudently thrust his head into a nest

of

Mr. Whitaker's "Genuine History of the Britons asserted," against Mr. Macpherson, 8vo.

of hornets, by an edition of Shakspeare, which he began, by publishing "King Lear," in 8vo. The chief error of Mr. Jennens's life consisted in his perpetual association with a set of men every way inferior to himself. By these means he lost all opportunities of improvement, but gained what he preferred to the highest gratifications of wisdom—flattery in excess. He generally took care to patronise such tradesmen and such artists as few other persons would employ. Hence his shelves were crowded with the lumber of Russel's needy shop, and his walls discoloured by the refuse of Hayman's miserable pencil. He wrote, or caused to be written by some of his numerous parasites, a pamphlet against Dr. Johnson and Mr. Steevens, the editors of Shakspeare, whom he suspected *(perhaps justly enough*)* of having turned his commentatorial talents into ridicule. This doughty performance he is said to have had read aloud to him every day for at least a month after its publication, while he himself kept a constant eye on the newspapers, that he might receive the earliest intelligence of the moment at which these gentlemen should have hanged or drowned themselves in consequence of his attack on their abilities and characters. But, alas! while they were only laughing, he, poor man, was so much hurt by the playful severity they had exerted, that he rarely met with a forlorn object in the street, but he was ready to ask what unsuccessful work of literature had reduced him to such wretchedness, being unwilling to admit that any thing

——— could have subdued nature
To such a lowness, but his unkind *criticks.*

In short, his companions having continually intercepted every approach of unwelcome truth to his ears, he was confounded when it reached him through the pen of an opponent; and he saw himself publicly represented as the only Editor to whom the scenes of Shakspeare had not even the most inconsiderable obligation. He might indeed with equal prudence have enlisted his age under the banners of Venus, where it would have appeared to as much advantage as in the service of Literature.—That the two Criticks already mentioned may escape the accusation of having disturbed an unoffending old man in his harmless amusement, it is necessary we should add, that hostilities were commenced by himself, he having, in his Preface and Notes to King Lear, charged all his predecessors, by implication at least, with negligence and infidelity.—A pleasant circumstance, however, relative to his mode of collation, ought not to be forgotten. An eminent surgeon called at his house one evening, and found him, before a long table, on which all the various editions of his Author were kept open by the weight of wooden bars. He himself was hob-

* See, in particular, a trimming article, which *fathers itself*, in the Critical Review, vol. XXXIV. p. 475, vol. XXXV. p. 230.

bling

"Sermons on different Subjects. By the late Rev. John Jortin, D. D. Archdeacon of Lincoln, Rector of St. Dunstan in the East, and Vicar of Kensington. Volumes V. VI. and VII." 8vo.

bling from one book to another with as much labour as Gulliver moved to and fro before the keys of the Brobdingnagian harpsichord sixty feet in length. The obstinacy of Mr. Jennens was equal to his vanity. What he had once asserted, though manifestly false, he would always maintain. Being in possession of a portrait by Cornelius Jansen, he advertised it as the head of Shakspeare; and though it was found to be dated in 1610, before Jansen was in England, our Critick not only disdained to retract his first position, but wrote letters in the newspapers to compliment himself on the ownership of such an undoubted original of his favourite Bard. So enamoured (as has been before observed) was our *Magnifico* of pomp, that if his transit were only from Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury, where he resided, to Mr. Bowyer's, in Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street, he always travelled with four horses, and sometimes with as many servants behind his carriage. In his progress up the paved court, a footman usually preceded him, to kick oyster-shells and other impediments out of his way. He changed his Publishers more than once, having persuaded himself that the ill success of his projected Edition of our great Dramatic Poet was in some measure owing to their machinations, in conjunction with those of the Booksellers. The important sinecure of vending his Works he at last conferred on the truly honest Master Owen of the Mineral Water Warehouse at Temple Bar; who deserved a more creditable occupation than that of exposing to sale what no man would purchase. To his first Printer, Mr. Richardson, as often as he disappointed him of a proof, he would display all the insolence of conscious wealth; and on his domesticks he occasionally poured out a turbulence of rage that was not over-delicate in its choice of expressions. The fate of his critical undertakings may convey a useful lesson to those who commence Authors in their dotage. It may likewise teach the 'golden fool' (as Shakspeare calls the man of greater opulence than learning) that though the praise of a few sycophants is an easy purchase, the world at large will never sell its approbation, were there, as Jugurtha said, any merchant rich enough to buy it. Let us, however, do justice to Mr. Jennens's merits where we are lucky enough to find them. He was profusely liberal to those who in his opinion deserved liberality. The indigent Nonjuror and Nonconformist never solicited relief in vain. At his country seat, as well as at his house in town, he chiefly lived in intimacy with these discontented members of the commonwealth, and to a lower order of the same beings his munificence was in general confined. The Reviewers indeed might have made their fortunes out of his purse, could they have

A new Edition of Dawson's "Lexicon Novi Testamenti," 8vo.

have been bribed to applaud his editorial abilities, prefer Hayman to Raffaelle, and support his assertion relative to Cornelius Jansen, by setting both chronology and probability at defiance."

I shall now subjoin a remark which I received on this note very soon after its publication, by an anonymous but judicious Correspondent, who favoured me with several other corrections and additions: "There is one account in your Publication I cannot read without great distaste and dissatisfaction; and that is what you say of that ever to be respected man the late Mr. Jennens of Gopsal. He certainly deserved to be painted in infinitely better colours than you have given him. What, shall a man's inclination to publish a book in a way peculiar to his own taste, because it displeases some other people, cancel the merits of a most exemplary life, of ten thousand good actions, and cause only a set of inoffensive follies to be exposed to the public view, from which, or some others of a kind equally ridiculous, perhaps no man is free? I knew him not, nor was I known to him; but, as a neighbouring gentleman, I was perpetually hearing of his good actions. His charity and benevolence were not, as you represent, limited and confined, but were pure and boundless; as extensive, as that noble Religion, which he sincerely believed and practised, prescribes to its most attached votaries. In short, Sir, I should not think I exalted his character too much, or dishonoured your worthy friends, were I to give it as my opinion, that the Christian school has not produced in this present century three more deserving disciples than Jennens, Markland, and Bowyer. *W. B. B.*"

This worthy gentleman, let me add, was as benevolent as he was rich. The establishment of his houshold, both in town and country, were on a scale of hospitable magnificence. He was, from education and principle, a Nonjuror; and many worthy men of the same turn of mind were fed and protected by his bounty. His writing the unfortunate Preface to Lear, however, was literally "thrusting himself into a nest of hornets." Among these was Mr. Steevens, who played off his artillery against Mr. Jennens both in Reviews and Newspapers. One Letter of his, in particular, in the Public Advertiser of Jan. 26, 1771, called forth an answer in the same Paper, of Feb. 14; in which the Writer says, "I assert that Mr. Jennens is a man of abilities; is conversant in the Polite Arts; that he understands Musick, Poetry, and Painting: I appeal to the Catalogue of his Pictures, which bear all the living testimony that Pictures can bear of original and intrinsic merit. His taste in Musick is still less disputable—the compilation of the Messiah has been ever attributed to him. Handel generally consulted him; and to the time of his death lived with him in the strictest intimacy and regard. Respecting his knowledge in Poetry, the testimony of Mr. Holdsworth must principally be referred to.

This

"Confusion worse confounded; Rout on Rout; or, The Bishop of G[loucester]'s Commentary on

This ingenious Author left to Mr. Jennens his most valuable Notes on Virgil, which were lately published, and received with the fullest approbation. Were Handel or Holdsworth men so mean or despicable, as to offer incense at the shrine of Ignorance? If Adulation was the idol of Mr. Jennens's heart, is it likely he would have sought for it from the bluntness of the one, or the sober dignity of the other? Would he not (for the ear of Flattery is seldom nice) have rather expected it from some languid Musician, or some adulterate Critick? In short, Mr. Printer, there are some oblique reasons for which this Gentleman must be sacrificed; for, if Truth had access to the Publick, it would pronounce that he is a man of Taste and Erudition; of the strictest morals; and (let it not be matter of still further scandal to him) that he bears an inviolable regard to the duties of Religion; that he is a Defender of the Unfortunate, a Protector of Innocence, an Encourager of Arts, a Patron of Learning, a generous and forgiving Enemy, and the tenderest and most affectionate of Friends."—He died Nov. 20, 1773; and was buried on the 27th, in the family vault at Nether Whitacre, in the county of Warwick, where his monument is thus inscribed:

"*Non omnis moriar.*

Here lie interred the remains of CHARLES JENNENS, esq. of Gopsal, in the county of Leicester, who died Nov. 20, 1773, aged 75; the last male heir, in a direct line, of an antient and most respectable Family; a gentleman of sound piety, and strict adherence to the principles and practice of the Christian faith. He was learned, and an admirer of learned men; fond of the Arts, and a great encourager of them among the Professors; of a liberal nature; very charitable in his life-time, and in his bequests he shewed the same disposition of benevolence. He was never married; having, therefore, no children of his own, he endeavoured to become as general a Parent and Benefactor to Mankind as possible. By his will, he provided for his Relations, remembered his Friends, and distributed amply to those Charities which are most beneficial to Society. For the Propagation of the Gospel abroad, he bequeathed 500*l.*; to six Hospitals in London, 500*l.* each; to two others, each 200*l.*; to the Widows of Clergymen in Leicestershire, 200*l.*; for Lectures on the Catechism, 1000*l.*; to schools round Gopsal, 1000*l.* and 200*l.* to the poor of adjacent townships. And to the parish of Nether Whitacre he left ample marks of his bounty; for, having given in his life-time the great tithes, a glebe to the curacy, and 100*l.* towards re-building the church, he bequeathed, on his death, to the poor, 100*l.* and endowed a school for the instruction of their children.—This token of gratitude was placed here, by his nephew and executors, 1775."

By

Arise Evans's Echo from Heaven examined and exposed. By *Indignatio*, 1772," [by the Rev.

By the last will of this worthy gentleman, the manors, lands, &c. in Gopsal, Orton upon the Hill, Twycross, Norton juxta Twycross, Bilston, Congeston, Ratcliff Culey, Atterton, and Witherley, in Leicestershire; with several manors, lands, &c. in the counties of Warwick, Derby, Stafford, and Worcester, he gave to Edward Viscount Wentworth and Sir Robert Burdett, bart. in trust, for the use of Penn-Assheton Curzon, only son of Assheton Curzon, esq. by his niece, Esther Curzon, his late wife, deceased, and his male issue, &c.; and for want of such issue, to his godson, the Hon. Charles Finch, second son of Heneage Earl of Aylesford, and his issue, &c. To Esther Curzon and Mary Curzon, sisters of the said Penn-Assheton Curzon, and to his sister Hanmer, messuages or tenements in Ormond-street and Ormond-yard, in the parish of St. George the Martyr (where he lived); 5000*l.* each to Esther and Mary Curzon when 21, or married. To his said godson, Charles Finch, 5000*l.* within six months after his death, or when 21. To Mr. Abraham Jennens, 1000*l.* To his goddaughter Elizabeth Noel, daughter of Edward Viscount Wentworth, 1000*l.* To his friends Thomas Godfrey Clark, esq. Samuel Baldwin, esq. (if living at the time of his decease; if not, to his son Charles Baldwin), and John Hetherington, esq. 1000*l.* each. To the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 500*l.*; to St. Luke's Hospital, 500*l.*; to Westminster Infirmary, 500*l.*; to the London Hospital, 500*l.*; to the Lying-in Hospital in Aldersgate-street, 500*l.*; to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 500*l.*; to the Asylum, 200*l.*; to the Magdalen, 200*l.*: All within six months. The residue to Penn-Assheton Curzon. He appointed his sister Hanmer and Assheton Curzon to be his executors. The will is dated April 30, 1765, the codicil Aug. 7, 1766; and was proved Dec. 10, 1773, by Elizabeth Hanmer, widow, and Assheton Curzon, esq. All his pictures, prints, drawings, models, statues, plate, &c. at Gopsal, to Mr. Curzon (except his musick-books, which with his musical instruments of all sorts he gave to Heneage Earl of Aylesford), to be considered as heir-looms. To his sister Hanmer the furniture, books, &c. in Ormond-street (except the plate, which he considered as belonging to Gopsal); but directs that "all the books in the case on that side of the little room in his house in Ormond-street which fronts towards the windows, and all the books in the narrow slip between the said room and the closet, be, immediately on his decease, restored to the Rev. Mr. Robert Gordon, who lodged them there." (From the original will.)—He died very rich; and left many other legacies.

Whilst this Note was in the press, my learned Friend the Rev. Dr. Robert Boucher Nickolls, Dean of Middleham, and rector of Stoney Stanton in Leicestershire, observed to me, "I know not whether you are aware that there is a probability, I think almost an immediate proof, that Handel's Oratorios took their rise in this

Henry Taylor *, Rector of Crawley, Hants], 8vo.

this County [Leicestershire]. The rich Mr. Jennens of Gopsal was a man of great piety, beneficence, and taste in the Fine Arts. He built a magnificent house, and in it a beautiful chapel, in which he read prayers to his family daily. Handel (who, you know, loved good living) was often his guest; as also Dr. Bentley of Nailston, his neighbour, nephew of the great Bentley. I have heard that the idea of the Oratorios was Mr. Jennens's, and Dr. Bentley furnished the words. Perhaps that Sacred Musick may have contributed more than any modern Sermons to spread diffusely the knowledge of the finest and most interesting parts of Scripture, to which many besides the Great World might otherwise have paid little or no attention! We know not how widely the effects of *one* good action may extend. In some recent Voyage, I have read that Handel's Oratorios were favourite musick at the Philippine Islands; where I suppose the words of Scripture would not, among the bigoted Spaniards, have been otherwise known. Mr. Jennens left by his will 40*l.* for six Sermons, to be preached in Lent, in the Churches within six miles of Gopsal."—The Cenotaph erected by Mr. Jennens to the memory of his friend Mr. Holdsworth, has been noticed in p. 68; and is still more particularly described in Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 305. The inscription round the frieze is,

ΤΩι ΘΕΩι ΧΑΡΙΣ ΤΩι ΔΙΔΟΝΤΙ
ΗΜΙΝ ΤΟ ΝΙΚΟΣ ΔΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ
ΗΜΩΝ ΙΗΣΟΥ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΥ.
ΙΕΡΟΝ ΝΙΚΗΣ.

The inscription, p. 69, is preceded by *Non omnis moriar;* and in the same page, l. 9, read *Magdalenienas.*—The inscriptions, as I have before observed, were written by Mr. Jennens; whose honest indignation could not be restrained from a censure on the famous Dr. William King, of Oxford, for neglecting to perform the kind office he had undertaken.

Mr. Holdsworth was buried in Coleshill church, where a plain black marble gravestone is thus inscribed:

"Mr. Edward Holdsworth was born at North Stoneham, Hants, Aug. 6, 1688; was early upon the foundation at Winchester College; where he continued till he removed to Oxford, and was chosen demy of Magdalen College; which he quitted, in 1715, on account of the Abjuration-oath. After this, he travelled with several Noblemen and Gentlemen, till near the time of his death, which happened Dec. 30, 1746, at the seat of the good Lord Digby, in this neighbourhood.

He was an elegant Latin Poet, a judicious Critick, a faithful Friend, and a good Christian.

Qui plura cupit,
Adeat Cenotaphium in Templo Gopsaliensi:
Ubi viri quem impensè amavit memoriæ
Imbellem sanè operam navavit, C. Jennens."

* This acute Controversialist was also the author of "An Essay on the Beauty of the Divine Œconomy; being the Substance of a Sermon

"The Apology of Benjamin Ben Mordecai to his Friends for embracing Christianity; in Six Letters to Elisha Levi, Merchant of Amsterdam *. With Notes and Illustrations by the Author and the Editor. Letter I." 4to. [This ingenious Work was another anonymous production of the Rev. Henry Taylor †. Letters II. III. IV. appeared in 1773; V. VI. and VII. in 1774.]

"A free Enquiry into the Origin, Progress, and present State of Pluralities. By W. Pennington; printed for B. White ‡," 8vo.

Sermon (with many large Additions) preached at the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Winchester, held by the Worshipful and Rev. Dr. John Hoadly, Chancellor of the Diocese, on Tuesday Sept. 13, 1759, at the Cathedral Church of Winchester; and published at the Desire of Mr. Chancellor and the Clergy. By Henry Taylor, M. A. Rector of Crawley, and Vicar of Portsmouth, 1760," 8vo. —"Thoughts on the Nature of the Grand Apostacy, with Reflections and Observations on the 15th Chapter of Mr. Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. To which are added, Three Dissertations: 1. On the Parousia of Christ; 2. On the Millennium; and the Third, by the Rev. Mr. Richard Wavell, on Prophecy, 1782," 8vo.—"Further Thoughts on the Nature of the Grand Apostacy of the Christian Church, foretold by the Apostles; with Observations on the Laws against Heresy, the Subscription to Articles of Human Composition, and other Subjects of the utmost Importance to the Religion of Protestants, and to Christianity in General, 1783," 8vo.

* These Letters excited considerable interest, and produced many pamphlets; which were closed, it is believed, by "A brief Answer to the Editor of Ben Mordecai's Letters; in which the eternal Generation and divine Nature of the Word that was made Flesh, and suffered for the Sins of Mankind, is asserted and proved, and his vain Objections, and those of all other Unbelievers, fully refuted. By the Author of *The Harmony of the Truth*. Birmingham, 1777."

† See p. 126.—Mr. Taylor died in May 1785.

‡ Originally partner with Mr. John Whiston, the well-known and worthy son of the celebrated William Whiston. Mr. White afterwards opened a separate shop, and carried on for several years an extensive business, particularly in the line of Natural History, and other expensive books. He retired from business with a plentiful fortune; and died, at his house at South Lambeth, March 9, 1794.—Benjamin, his eldest son, retired also in a few years after him; and is still living at Hampstead; leaving the business to a younger brother, John, who is also about to retire, with an easy competence, to the enjoyment of a country life.

A beau-

A beautiful Edition of "Poems by Michael Wodhull*, Esq." of which only 150 copies were printed, not for sale, but as presents to the Author's friends.

A new Edition of Sir William Dugdale's "History of imbanking and drayning of divers Fenns and Marshes, both in Foreign Parts and in this Kingdom; and of the Improvements thereby. Extracted from Records, Manuscripts, and other authentick Testimonies†. Lond. 1662," folio. Re-

* This elegant and accomplished Scholar favoured the publick, in 1782, with the earliest English Translation of "The Nineteen Tragedies and Fragments of Euripides," in 4 volumes 8vo; which have been recently re-printed, in 3 volumes 8vo. He also printed, for the use of his friends, in 1804, a new edition of his "Poems," in a very handsome octavo, with his portrait prefixed.—He is still living, at Thenford in Northamptonshire, not less esteemed in that neighbourhood for his humanity and general benevolence, than he is in the literary world as a gentleman of profound erudition, and a skilful Collector of Books.

† This valuable Work was drawn up and published at the request of Lord Gorges and other principal adventurers in that costly and laudable undertaking of draining the Great Level, extending into a considerable Part of the Counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk, together with the other marshes in the kingdom; of which here are eleven exact maps, by Hollar. The original papers (many unprinted) were in Mr. Peter Le Neve's hands, and purchased at the sale of Mr. Thomas Martin's MSS. 1773, by Thomas Astle, esq. This valuable book being become extremely scarce, and a person in the Fens having published Proposals for re-printing it by subscription, with new plates; the Corporation of Bedford Level, who were more particularly interested in a second Edition, readily undertook one. Upon application to Richard Geast, esq. of Blythe-hall, in the county of Warwick, a lineal maternal descendant of the Author, he desired that it might be conducted entirely at his own expence. It was accordingly printed under the inspection of their registrar, Charles-Nalson Cole, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, from the Author's own copy, under the original title, with the addition of three indexes, one of the principal matters, the second of names, and the third of places, making eleven additional sheets. Lond. 1772. fol. The original plates, which remained in the possession of Mr. Geast, and wanted no re-touching, were used. It was Mr. Geast's intention to have proceeded with the other parts of his learned Ancestor's Works; but the restraint laid upon literary property effectually diverted his thoughts from an expence which a period of *fourteen years* can never be expected to repay."

Gough's British Topography, vol. I. p. 154.

printed,

printed, with the addition of three Indexes, under the direction of Charles-Nalson Cole*, esq.

* Of St. John's College, Cambridge; whence he proceeded B. A. 1743. He was afterwards of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, and Registrar to the Corporation of Bedford Level; and published "A Collection of Laws which form the Constitution of the Bedford Level Corporation, with an Introductory History thereof, 1761," 8vo.—Mr. Soame Jenyns (who died Dec. 18, 1787) bequeathed to Mr. Cole the copy-right of all his published Works; and consigned to his care his literary Papers, with a desire that Mr. Cole would collect together and superintend the publication of his Works. This was accordingly done, in 1790, under the title of "The Works of Soame Jenyns, Esq. in Four Volumes, including several Pieces never before published. To which are prefixed, some Sketches of the History of the Author's Family, and also of his Life, by Charles-Nalson Cole, Esq.;" who says, "I considered this trust as a mark of his confidence, of which, after a friendship between us for near half a century, he thought me deserving. Impressed with this sentiment, from gratitude I undertook the trust with great pleasure; in the execution of which, as far as I could, I have acted precisely in the same manner in which he would have done himself had he lived, as there is reason to believe, from the remembrance I have of many conversations I had with him on the subject."—The Dedication of these Volumes, to Dr. Heberden ‡, I shall transcribe at length, from respect both to the Dedicator and the Dedicatee; to each of whom, when a young man, I was under considerable obligations: "Dedications in general are so many sacrifices of praise, laid upon an altar erected for him to whom they are offered, at the expence of truth, one of the most amiable virtues. All the excellencies of human nature which form the characteristic differences between good and bad men, are indiscriminately consigned to him to whose honour the rite is performed. Hence a sad reverse of characters is handed down to posterity; and those, the remembrance of whom should have ended with their lives, stand recorded in their deaths as the distinguished actors, as well as patrons, of all that is praiseworthy.—I know, Sir, that you, as well as myself, condemn such sacrifices, and those who offer them. After this declaration of the sense I entertain of the general addresses of this sort, I found myself under no difficulty in applying to you, the Friend of Human Nature, for permission to send into the world, under the sanction of your name, the Works of an Author, who, through life, had a strict claim to that character; and whose substitute, since his death, you are in some sort become, by the alliance of one of your family with that person whom, by the last solemn act of his life, he appointed his representative.—Give me leave to acknowledge the sense I entertain of your

‡ Dr. Heberden's eldest daughter, Anne, was married to the Rev. George Jenyns, Prebendary of Ely.

"Medical Transactions, published by the College of Physicians; Vol. II. In this Volume, as in the former one, noticed in p. 70, the Papers of Dr. Heberden are particularly to be observed; but the names of several other Physicians of eminence are to be found in both the Volumes; particularly that of Dr. Richard Warren *.

kindness, in granting me this permission, since it satisfies my feelings as to the execution of the trust committed to me by the Author, of collecting and superintending the publication of all his Works; by warranting me to do that which, could he have foreknown, would have had the sanction of his highest approbation.—Having thus far discharged the trust reposed in me by the Author, I cannot satisfy, so far as is in my power, a debt of gratitude I owe to you, without availing myself of this opportunity to declare publicly (and that, I trust, not without an honest and becoming pride), how much I am bound to you for the kind and uninterrupted friendship with which you have been pleased to favour me through a very long course of years; an obligation which hath been extended to such a length, by your constant and affectionate watchfulness over a constitution, the existence of which, under Providence, your great professional knowledge and experience have prolonged far beyond that period which, from the infirmities long attending it, could ever have been expected, or hoped for, by, dear Sir,

Lincoln's-Inn Fields, Your sincere, affectionate, and obliged;
Feb. 1, 1790. CHARLES NALSON COLE."

Mr. Cole died Dec. 18, 1804, in Edward-street, Cavendish-square, after a tedious and severe illness, in his 82d year. He was brother to the Rev. William Cole of Ely.

* This eminent Physician was son of Dr. Richard Warren, archdeacon of Suffolk, and brother of Dr. John Warren, Bishop of Bangor. He was at the head of his profession; and having been for many years in the receipt of larger annual profits than had been then known to accrue from it, left a large family in opulent circumstances. As an Author, he is only known by a Paper on the Bronchial Polypus, and another on the Colica Pectonum, printed in the "Medical Transactions." His eminence was not derived from patronage, from singularity of doctrine, from the arts of shewy address, from any accidental stroke of fortune; but was the fair and unblemished attainment of unparalleled talents. His powers of mind, his felicity of memory, that presented to him, on every occasion, the stores of knowledge, and the solidity of judgment that directed their application to the particular case, would have equally enabled him to outstrip competition in any other branch of human art. He was one of the few great characters of the age whose popularity had nothing in it of party favour; he enjoyed equally the suffrages of all; and of his own profession, who were the best able

to

"A Letter to the Members of the House of Commons; respecting the Petition for Relief in the

to estimate his merits the most. He was brought up to the Church; and was engaged as tutor to the only son of the late Dr. Peter Shaw, an eminent Physician. The young Shaw shewing no turn for instruction, or regard for Learning, his Father taught the profession to his Son's preceptor, and gave him also his only daughter and his fortune; and he immediately succeeded to his business. He is said to have received, in the course of one day, fees to the amount of 99 guineas, and to have died worth upwards of 150,000*l.*; and that after his Majesty's recovery in 1788 he made 8000*l.* a year." After this, who will say that the *manus aurea* is not to the full as characteristic of the first English Physician as the bloody hand? The following were understood to be the principal among the bequests of his will: To his Widow, during her life, his houses in Dover-street and Hertfordshire, with all their fixtures and furniture, with his landed estate of 3000*l.* a year; to his two daughters 10,000*l.* each; to his eldest son 10,000*l.* payable immediately, with the reversion of the houses and estates after his mother's death; and to each of his other seven sons 6000*l.* assigning, as a reason for leaving them no more, that he had given each of them a profession, and advanced them, in his life-time, as far, in their respective professions, as he could. His Widow was his residuary legatee. He was Physician in Ordinary to the King and the Prince of Wales. He died of spasms in his stomach, very unexpectedly, at a moment when Sir George Baker and Dr. Pitcairn were most sanguine in the hopes of his recovery. His complaint had been a violent erysipelas, or St. Anthony's fire in his head.—He was buried in the chancel at Kensington, where a tablet to his memory is thus inscribed:

"Ricardo Warren apud Cavendish in agro Suffolciensi nato, Collegii Jesu Cantab. quondam socio, Regis Georgii Tertii Medico, viro ingenio prudentiâque acuto; optimarum artium disciplinis erudito; comitatis et beneficentiæ laude bonis omnibus commendatissimo, qui medicinam feliciterque Londini factitavit. Decessit x kalend. Jul. anno Christi MDCCXCVII. ætat. suæ LXVI. Elizabetha uxor et liberi decem superstites H. M. faciendum curaverunt."—And in the Register of the parish, among the Deaths, is entered: "Richard Warren, M.D. of Dover-street, London, aged 65, buried June 30, 1797."

"This celebrated Physician, being asked one day what was the best School of Physick, replied, 'The best school of physick that I know is a large London Hospital.' This, however, like every other aphorism, must be understood with allowance. The great Physician who made it supposed that a certain portion of medical reading and lectures had been gone through before the student observed the practice of that useful and arduous science. Lord Mansfield said of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, that Wisdom herself would have chosen to speak by his mouth: Sagacity itself

Matter of Subscription. By a Christian Whig," 8vo.—This Letter, "replete with true good-sense and genuine moderation," was written by a respectable Divine, still living, an ornament of the Church, in which he has long been a Dignitary.—It was soon followed by "A Second Letter from a Christian Whig *."

"The Spiritual Quixote, or Summer's Ramble of Mr. Geoffrey Wildgoose," 3 vols. 12mo. [by the Rev. Richard Graves †.]

would have chosen that of Dr. Warren to record its observations; his expressions were neat and forcible, and plainly evinced that they arose from a mind pregnant with information and acuteness. Of every subject on which he conversed he always went to the leading feature, the discriminating trait; and left every hearer convinced, that, had he pursued the Law, had he studied Theology, or had he taken to Politicks, he would have been as distinguished in them as he was in his own particular science. In this he verified what was said of the illustrious Marshal Catinat to Lewis XIV. 'Does your Majesty want an archbishop, a chancellor, a general, or a prime minister? You may take Catinat for any of those great situations; he will fill either of them with honour to you and to himself.'"

Seward's Biographiana, vol. II. p. 629.

* "This Letter-writer is not one of the Petitioning Clergy, nor does he approve of their mode of application. He thinks that the Bishops have not, in the present struggle, been respectfully treated; and that it has injuriously been taken for granted, that no blessings could come from the Bench, no reformation from the Prelacy, no good out of Galilee. His arguments for the removal of Subscription, and for a revision of the Articles of the Church of England, are clear, judicious, and unanswerable. In some points he seems to have carried his candour to an excess that may be thought scarce consistent with an extensive knowledge of the world. But, perhaps, it was his real acquaintance with mankind which dictated to him, that no concessions can be obtained from our superiors, unless they be treated with the utmost possible deference and respect."—In the Second Letter, "besides considering the case of graduates in the Universities, the Author hath added a pathetic address to the Bishops, on the subject of a farther reformation of the Church of England." *Monthly Review, vol. XLVI. p. 161.*

† This ingenious Divine was the second son of Richard Graves, esq. of Mickleton in Gloucestershire, where he was born, May 4, 1715. He was great-nephew to Professor Graves of Oxford, and to Sir Edward Graves, bart. physician to Charles II. His Father was esteemed a learned man, and was well versed in Antiquities. [Some account of him and the Family may be seen in Dr. Nash's Worcestershire, vol. I. pp. 198, 199.] The Rev. Mr. Graves received

T. Gainsborough Esq.r pinx.t — D. Parker del. — J.s Basire Sculp.

REV. RICHARD GRAVES, M.A.

Born in 1715, died in 1804.

"Hamlet, Prince of Denmark. A Tragedy. By William Shakspeare. Collated with the old and modern Editions." [By Mr. Jennens.] 8vo.

ceived the first rudiments of his classical education under the Curate of the parish. About the age of 13, he was sent to Abingdon school in Berkshire, then a public seminary of note. At the age of sixteen, he was chosen scholar of Pembroke college, Oxford, where he soon after went to reside. Here, he informs us, in his Life of Shenstone, he joined a party of young men, who amused themselves in an evening in reading Greek, and drinking water; and that they read over several Greek Authors seldom read in School. It was about this time he commenced an acquaintance with Mr. Shenstone, which continued till his death. In 1736, Mr. Graves was elected Fellow of All Souls College; but, instead of pursuing his Theological studies, as he at first intended, formed the idea of studying physick; and, as preparatory to it, attended two courses of Anatomy in London. About this time he was attacked with a nervous fever, which left him in so languid a state, that he gave up all thought of proceeding farther in that pursuit; and soon after resumed the study of Divinity. He was elected Fellow of All Souls in 1736; and in 1740 received the degree of M. A. and took orders. Some time after, he went to reside with Mr. Fitzherbert, at Tissington, in Derbyshire, he having a donative in his gift, and wishing a Clergyman with him in the house as a companion. After spending about three years in Derbyshire in a very agreeable manner, he came by turn into office in the College, which induced him to get a curacy nearer Oxford; where he boarded with a gentleman-farmer, whose youngest daughter, an amiable and beautiful person, so far captivated him, that he soon after married her. This circumstance is beautifully related in the second volume of the Spiritual Quixote, under the character of *Rivers*. About 1750, Mr. Graves was presented to the rectory of Claverton in Somersetshire; and, in 1763, to the vicarage of Kilmersden, in addition to that of Claverton, through the interest of Ralph Allen, esq. of Prior park, who likewise procured him a scarf from Lady Chatham. Mr. Graves for many years, we believe more than 30, kept a reputable Academy for young gentlemen; and many of his pupils have made a respectable figure in life. His earliest publication was, "The Festoon; or, a Collection of Epigrams, with an Essay on that Species of Composition, 1767." In 1772, he produced "The Spiritual Quixote," in 3 vols.; which, in these days of Religious Quixotism, should be read by every one who regards the Established Religion of his Country. In 1773, "The Love of Order, a Poetical Essay, in three Cantos." He published, two volumes of Poems, under the title of "Euphrosyne, a Collection of Poems," in 1776 and 1780, which have gone through several editions. "Columella, or the distressed Anchoret," in 2 vols. 1778; to shew

"The Poems of Mark Akenside, M. D." very handsomely printed in quarto, under the superinten-

shew the consequence of a person of education and talents retiring to solitude and indolence in the vigour of youth: in this, it is thought, he alluded to his friend Shenstone. Then appeared his "Eugenius; or, Anecdotes of the Golden Vale," in 2 vols. "A Translation from the Italian of Galateo; or, a Treatise on Politeness, by De la Casa, Archbishop of Benevento." In 1788 appeared, "Recollections of some Particulars in the Life of William Shenstone, Esq. in a Series of Letters from an intimate Friend of his to William Seward, esq. F. R. S." This was published to vindicate the character of his friend from the criticisms and censure of Dr. Johnson, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Mason. "Plexippus; or, the aspiring Plebeian," in 2 vols.; "The Meditations of Antoninus, translated from the Greek, 1792;" "Hiero on the Condition of Royalty," from the Greek of Xenophon, 1793; "Fleurettes," a Translation of Fenelon's Ode on Solitude, and other French Authors; "The Life of Commodus," from the Greek of Herodian; "The Rout," from a young man in Town to his friend in the Country; "The Reveries of Solitude," consisting of pieces of prose and verse; "The Coalition; or, Opera reversed," a Comedy in three Acts, 1794; "The Farmer's Son," a moral tale, in the ballad metre; "Sermons on various Subjects," in one volume, 8vo, 1799; "Senilities," consisting of pieces in prose and verse; "The Invalid, with the obvious Means of enjoying Life, by a Nonagenarian, 1804." He was Author also of The Cabinet, the Panacea, the Parting, and the Ode to a Young Lady somewhat too solicitous about her Manner of Expression, in Dodsley's Collection of Poems, vol. IV. p. 330—7. The above, it is believed, is a tolerably correct list of the publications of Mr. Graves; whose Works will always be read with pleasure, there being a sprightliness and epigrammatic turn in his writings which was peculiar to himself, and which he retained to the last. He purchased the advowson of Claverton from the Trustees of the late Ralph Allen, esq. in 1767, who had partly built the parsonage-house, a very good substantial building, which was much enlarged and improved by Mr. Graves. The garden, though not large, is a pretty rural spot, strongly marked by that classic elegance of taste which distinguished the late proprietor as an author. He was always remarkably well, and wrote his Essay on his Manner of preserving Health but a short time before his death; which happened at Bath, Nov. 23, 1804, aged 90.

In Claverton church, in a niche, stands a handsome festooned urn, on a small pedestal, bearing this inscription:

"Luciæ Conjugi carissimæ Ricardi Graves,
Conjux infelicissimus fecit, et sibi.
Ob. Cal. Maii, 1777, æt. 46."

In Mr. Graves ended the bright associates of their time, composed

dence of his friend Jeremiah Dyson *, esq. to whom the Doctor has addressed a grateful tribute of respect and attention †.

"Observations on Mount Vesuvius, Mount Ætna, and other Volcanos, &c. By the Hon. Sir William Hamilton ‡, K. B. F. R. S. &c." 8vo; re-printed in 1773.

A very ingenious "Inquiry into the Value of the Antient Greek and Roman Money, by Matthew Raper §, Esq. F. R. S." was printed in the Philoso-

posed of Shenstone, Whistler, and Jago. If Mr. Graves's friends would publish his Letters to the above gentlemen, it would certainly be a great gratification to his acquaintance, and would not by any means diminish his literary reputation.

* Who was for many years Principal Clerk of the House of Commons; and afterwards Secretary of the Treasury. He died Sept. 6, 1776; and was at that time M. P. for Haslemere, Coffèrer of his Majesty's Household, &c. &c.

† Of Dr. Akenside, see vol. II. p. 435.

‡ This honourable gentleman was for many years his Majesty's Envoy at the Court of Naples; an office which he sustained with the highest credit and magnificence. He published, in 1770, "Antiquités Etrusques, Grecques, et Romaines," in 2 vols. folio; and in 1772 an octavo volume of Observations on Mount Vesuvius and other Volcanos. In 1776, he published, in 2 vols. folio, at Naples, "Campi Phlegræi;" or, Observations on the Volcanos of the Two Sicilies, to which was afterwards added a supplemental folio Volume. In 1791, he published, on the Continent, the first volume of "A Collection of Engravings from Antient Vases, mostly of pure Greek Workmanship;" and, in 1795, the second volume. His Works are in high and merited repute among the Learned; as were for many years the hospitalities of himself and Lady Hamilton to every British Traveller of distinction. Their services to the publick in assisting the immortal Nelson will never be forgotten. Sir William died April 6, 1803.

§ Mr. Raper was a sound scholar, and as able a mathematician. He resided on his paternal estate at Thorley, Herts; where he died, and was buried with his ancestors. And in that church are the following epitaphs:

"Near this place lies interred the body of MARTHA, the wife of Moses Raper, esq.; who departed this life the 18th of March, 1725, in the 39th year of her age. And likewise the body of the said MOSES RAPER, esq.; who departed this life the 30th of March, 1748, in the 69th year of his age."

"In memory of MATTHEW RAPER, esq.; who died June 18, A. D. 1728, aged 73. He was a man of unblemished life and sincere

phical Transactions for 1771. This respectable gentleman's opinion on these subjects not coinciding with that of Mr. Bowyer, he printed a little pamphlet, under the title of "Remarks occasioned by a late Dissertation on the Greek and Roman Money, 1772," 4to; which was intended as an Appendix to Mr. Clarke's Book on Coins *. The opinions of many excellent Writers in Germany and France having been ably controverted in that volume, Mr.

sincere piety; a tender husband and affectionate father. And of ELIZABETH, his wife, who bore him six sons and one daughter, and died April 11, 1760, aged 77. And also of ELIZABETH, his only daughter; who died unmarried, July 8th, 1781, in the 68th year of her age: she was a religious and a virtuous woman, and an affectionate daughter and sister."

"In memory of JOHN HOWE, of Hanship in the county of Bucks, esq.; whose learning, wisdom, and virtue, made him honoured and beloved, and his memory dear to his friends. He died Sept. 1st, 1769, in the 62d year of his age.

And of MATTHEW RAPER, of this place, esq. F.R.S. who died Dec. 29th, 1778, in the 74th year of his age. The friendship of their youth was founded in mutual esteem, and continued uninterrupted till death."

* Before the publication of these "Remarks," Mr. Bowyer addressed the following letter to the gentleman whose opinions he had ventured to examine:

"SIR, Having an opportunity of sending to the King of France's Library a Copy of Mr. Clarke's Book on Coins, as he in his life-time advised me to do, I took occasion to inclose to Mons. Capperonier, the Library-keeper, and Member of the Academy of Inscriptions, the small Memoir I had drawn up on the difficult passage of Pliny, Nat. Hist. I. xxxiii. I hope this Appeal to a Nation, no less famous for its humanity than literature, will give no more offence to you, equally remarkable for both, than it will to them for differing from Pere Harduin, Crevier, La Barré, and others. The cause of Learning is the cause of All; and I beg your acceptance of Mr. Clarke's Book, which, at least I may say, is written very entertainingly. I shall deliver out in England no more of the Memoir than what I inclose to you, without your express permission; intending chiefly to raise some friendly debates among the French Criticks, who have studied this branch of Learning more than we have, though I think with less success than this our valuable Countryman; and hope I shall still continue in your esteem and favour; and remain, Sir, your obedient and most humble servant, W. BOWYER."

Mr. Raper returned a polite answer to the above letter, with full permission to publish the Memoir.

Bowyer

Bowyer transmitted a copy of it to the French King's Library, and inscribed his little Appendix,

"REGI CHRISTIANISSIMO
GULIELMUS BOWYER, TYPOGRAPHUS ANGLICANUS.
Judicium ut subeat magis æquum, candidiúsve,
Quî poni potuit commodiore loco?"

It was very much his wish, that Mr. Clarke's elaborate Work should have been translated and reprinted in France; and he took some pains to have it performed *; but without effect.

* It was his first wish that the translation should have been made by the friend who declined the task in the following terms:

"DEAR SIR, *September* 9, 1773.

"After considering the inclosed, with as much attention as other unavoidable and urgent affairs would permit, the best I can do is, to make what haste I can to send it back; and acquaint you, that it is utterly impossible for me, either to undertake a translation of the same at present, or even foresee a time when I might be better able to undertake it.

"I hope this forced refusal will not be taken amiss, from one who (within the too small compass of his power) is most well-wishingly your humble servant, CÆSAR DE MISSY.

"P. S. Nor will you, I hope, take it as a piece of unkindness if I amicably tell you, that I fear the Latin inscription *Regi Christianissimo*, &c. will hardly have a good effect; because it looks as though you wished to obtain from His Most Christian Majesty the decision of a controversy, concerning which (were it indeed to come before him) he might be ready to say something equivalent to the Greek, Τίς με κατέστησε δικαστὴν ἐφ' ὑμᾶς."

Mr. Bowyer applied to another gentleman, who undertook to get the work translated at Paris. Two copies of it were accordingly sent: and the receipt of them was thus acknowledged:

"SIR, *Ipres, May* 17, 1774.

"Some unforeseen accidents obliged me to put off my journey to France much longer than I intended. I returned from Paris but five days ago, and could not have the pleasure of acquainting you sooner, how I disposed of the two copies you gave me of Mr. Clarke's Connexion of Antient Coins. One Copy is to be placed in the King's Library; and another to be given to Mons. Le Seur, to be translated into French. He is an elegant writer; and his Translations of Dr. Robertson's History of Charles V. and of the Voyages published by Dr. Hawkesworth, sufficiently shew that he is qualified to do justice to Mr. Clarke's performance. Mons. Capperonier desires that the plates may be sent by the way of Calais, addressed to Mons. Pissot, Libraire, Quai de Conti à Paris; and promises they shall be returned when the Translation is finished.

"I am

1773.

In this year Mr. Bowyer printed,

"The Works of Benjamin Hoadly *, D.D. successively Bishop of Bangor, Hereford, Salisbury,

"I am sorry it was not in my power to convince you sooner that I have not neglected what you recommended to me.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

ALEXANDER MAC AULAY."

The original copper-plates were accordingly sent to Mons. Capperonier; who returned them, Sept 10, 1774, with this answer:

"J'ai reçu, Monsieur, les planches de l'ouvrage de M. Clarke, dont je suis très faché d'apprendre la mort par la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire, et laquelle mes occupations m'ont empeché de repondre jusqu'à ce moment. J'avois trop presumé de la bonne volonté de nos Libraires pour les monnoyes Saxonnes. Depuis qu'ils ont vû l'ouvrage, ils ne le croyent plus susceptible d'un certain debit en France, et ils ont renoncé le projet de la traduire. C'est pourquoi j'aurai l'honneur de vous en renvoyer les planches à la premiere occasion. Je vous offre d'ailleurs mes services pour notre pays; et je suis très parfaitement, Monsieur,

"Votre très humble et très obeisant serviteur, CAPPERONNIER,

Garde de la Bibliotheque du Roi."

* "The Tracts inserted in the First Volume of this handsome and complete Edition are prefaced by, 1. The Life of the Author, re-printed from the Supplement to the Biographia Britannica, with additions. This article was originally prepared by Dr. John Hoadly, the Bishop's son; whose prudence and delicacy led him *then* to conclude, that a life written under such circumstances as that which is now under consideration, ought to consist of mere facts; with as little personal partiality towards the Bishop, as a Son could be supposed to express;—and afterwards, imagining himself, in the character of the professed Editor of his Father's Works, in great measure bound to the like delicacy, 'he rather preferred re-printing the same *Article* (with what little alterations had since occurred) than to take upon him the invidious and suspected task of composing *The Life of a Father*.'—In a great measure, however, to supply any deficiency of just and well-merited encomium, the Reader will not (as Dr. Hoadly himself observes) 'be displeased to see, in an Appendix, some detached parts of his Lordship's correspondence with the prudent and amiable Lady Sundon (more known by the name of Mrs. Clayton, Bed-chamber woman, and friend, of the late Queen Caroline) as they discover more of his private character than can be seen in his Works, or than becomes the Editor to display in words: particularly his more intimate sensibility of real friendship; and the unreserved intercourse of minds truly virtuous, and confident of each other.'—Placed before these Letters, the Reader will find, re-printed, two *Dedications* to the Bishop; which may also be considered as properly supplemental to the

article

and Winchester. Published by his Son, John Hoadly, LL. D. Chancellor of the Diocese of Win-

article re-printed from the Biographia: the *more* properly, as they only contain, what we do not usually look for in dedications, the *truth*. The first of these pieces, is the honest Epistle Dedicatory of Mr. Coade's celebrated 'Letters to a Clergyman, relating to his 30th of January Sermon; being a complete Answer to all the Sermons that ever have been, or ever shall be, preached, in the like Strain, on that Anniversary.' This Dedication consists, as Dr. Hoadly observes, of *historical facts*,—the voice of the Dissenters, in gratitude for the Bishop's defence of our common religious and civil liberties: though he had been a strenuous defender of the Church of England, in every quarter where he thought it defensible. The other Dedication, above referred to, is that prefixed to a Collection of Tracts, moral, theological, &c. By John Balguy, M. A. Vicar of Northallerton, and Prebendary of Sarum. This piece consists of 'well-deserved panegyric;'—the voice of 'an obliged friend, speaking the honest dictates of his heart, to his *patron*; which *he* alone thought too high an encomium.'—That part of the Appendix to the *article* of the Life of *Hoadly* in the Biographia may be regarded as a very curious addition. They contain the Bishop's private sentiments on a variety of interesting topics; and in particular a censure of Berkeley's 'Minute Philosopher.'—The Tracts in the first volume of the Edition of Bishop Hoadly's Works, exclusive of the introductory papers already noticed, are, 1. Tracts, collected into a volume, in 1715; 2. Tracts on Conformity to Church and State. Vol. II. contains: 1. Tracts relating to the Measures of Submission to the Civil Magistrate; 2. Tracts written by Bishop Hoadly in the Bangorian Controversy, as it was afterwards called.—In the Third Volume we have, 1. The Political Pieces; 2. An Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Clarke; 3. The Practical Divinity; 4. The famous Letter to Clement Chevalier, Esq. relating to the notable Forgery committed by Fournier, in order to defraud the Bishop of 8,800*l*.—This is an animated and spirited performance; and was, if we mistake not, the last of his Lordship's public Writings. It was published in 1757, about three years before his death. The Writer of his Life, speaking of this long Letter, which made a very large eighteen-penny pamphlet, justly says, 'It was the astonishing performance of a Divine turned of *eighty-one*; and he received many compliments on that account, both by visits and letters, from several of the greatest Lawyers of the age. Mr. Horace Walpole humorously said, 'The Bishop had not only got the better of his adversary [Fournier] but of his *old age*." *Monthly Review, vol. LI. p.* 195.

A monument is erected to his memory in the West aile of the Cathedral at Winchester. The inscription is in Latin, drawn up by himself. The principal contents and dates as follows:

"He was the son of Samuel Hoadly, a presbyter of the Church of England, and for many years instructor of a private school;

and

chester. With an Index to the whole, and an Introductory Account of the Author;" 3 vols. folio.

and afterwards of the public school, at Norwich; and of Martha Pickering, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Pickering; born at Westerham in Kent, Nov. 14, 1676. Admitted into Catharine hall, Cambridge, 1692; of which Hall he was afterwards chosen a fellow. Afternoon Lecturer for ten years at St. Mildred in the Poultry, London, from 1701. Rector of St. Peter le Poor, London, for 16 years, from 1704. Also Rector of Streatham in Surrey, for 13 years, from 1710. Consecrated Bishop of Bangor, March 18, 1715. Confirmed Bishop of Hereford, Nov. 23, 1721. Confirmed Bishop of Salisbury, Oct. 19, 1723. Confirmed Bishop of Winchester, Sept. 26, 1734. His first wife was Sarah Curtis, by whom he had two sons; Benjamin, M. D. and John, LL. D. Chancellor of the diocese of Winchester. His second wife was Mary Newey, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Newey, Dean of Chichester. He died April 17, 1761, aged 85."

On a small tablet underneath, are these words:

"Patri amantissimo, veræ religionis ac libertatis publicæ vindici, de se, de patriâ, de genere humano optimè merito, hoc marmor posuit J. Hoadly, filius superstes."

His constant motto was, "Veritas et Patria."

A very fine portrait of the Bishop is prefixed to the Collection of his Works. Under which is inscribed,

"Benj. Hoadly, D. D. Bishop of Winchester, aged LXXX. Drawn by N. Hone after a wax model by Mr. Gosset, done in the year 1750, and engraved by James Basire, 1772."

And a good original painting of him will be mentioned hereafter, amongst the Benefactions to the Company of Stationers.

"The character of this Prelate was truly illustrious and amiable. By his seizing every proper opportunity to defend the cause of Truth, Virtue, and Religion in general, and of our happy Constitution in particular, in whatever quarter attacked; by his asserting and vindicating on the most interesting occasions, and against the greatest names (and that at once with the temper of a Christian, and the good-manners of a Gentleman), the rights of the Throne and those of Englishmen, he added to the name of Scholar, those far superior, of a *good Man*, a *good Subject*, and a *true Lover of his Country*."

As a writer, he possessed uncommon talents; his greatest defect was in his style, extending his periods to a disagreeable length, for which Pope has thus recorded him:

"——— Swift for closer style,
But Hoadly for a period of a mile."

In his character he was naturally facetious, easy, and complying, fond of company, from which however he would frequently retire, for the purposes of study or devotion; happy in every place, but peculiarly so in his own family, where he took all opportunities of instructing by his influence and by example. In his tenets he adhered strictly to the doctrines of the Church.

But,

Of these large and handsome Volumes only *twelve* copies were printed on fine royal paper, for his

But, as he took some latitude himself, he was ready also to allow it to others. His doctrine, that sincerity is sufficient for acceptance, whatever be the nature of opinions, is favourable to such indulgence.

Dean Swift takes frequent occasion to mention Bp. Hoadly; and in general speaks of him slightingly. In the Journal to Stella, Sept. 13, 1710, he writes, "I called at Bull's on Ludgate-hill: he forced me to his house at Hampstead to dinner, among a great deal of ill-company; among the rest Mr. Hoadly, the Whig Clergyman, so famous for acting the contrary part to Sacheverell."—In a letter from Mr. Ford, Dec. 23, 1732, he says, "There is no danger of repealing the Test. The Court has taken the usual method of gaining the fanatic leaders, much against the grain of the body. It is said the Bishop of Salisbury is the chief encourager of them: that the Queen spoke to him, and that he answered, 'He can be besmeared, although they would not suffer him to go the dirty road to Durham.' That was the excuse they made him upon the last vacancy of that See."—Mr. Bowyer, in a note on Swift, observes, "The Bishop has an ill name from our Author; but lived to see the Nation become his converts; and Sons have blushed, to think their Fathers were his foes."

The Rev. John Jones of Welwyn says, "Having received some complimental letters from Mr. W. Warburton, relating to certain points in which the Letter-writer was then engaged, Bp. Hoadly, in an accidental conversation with Bp. Sherlock, happened to touch upon the subject of those Letters, and to mention what Warburton had written to him. Sherlock immediately told him, that he also had received from that learned and ingenious gentleman, letters to the same purpose. 'Have you preserved them, my Lord?' said Hoadly. 'No,' said the other, 'I have destroyed them.' 'I wish you had not,' Dr. Hoadly returned: 'I have preserved those with which he favoured me: and the reason I give you for this part of my conduct and caution is this: I have often observed writers of this cast change their sides, receding from their first positions and pretences; and I sometimes like to amuse myself with their inconsistencies, &c.'—Warburton afterwards, being perhaps disgusted, wrote against Bp. Hoadly's 'Plain Account.'—N. B. This Bishop did not think fit, even in his later days, to declare that he was the Author of the famous Dedication of Sir Richard Steele's Writings to Pope Clement XI."

Dr. John Hoadly, the Bishop's youngest son, was born in Broad-street, Oct. 8, 1711, and educated at Mr. Newcome's school in Hackney, where he gained great applause by performing the part of Phocyas in "The Siege of Damascus." In June 1730, he was admitted at Corpus Christi college in Cambridge; and about the same time at the Temple, intending to study the Law. This design, however, he soon abandoned; for in the next year we find

Majesty's and a few other Public Libraries, particularly those of the College and Cathedral at Win-

find he had relinquished all thoughts of the Law as a profession. He took the degree of LL. B. in 1735; and, on the 29th of November following, was appointed Chancellor of Winchester, ordained Deacon by his father, Dec. 7, and Priest the 21st of the same month. He was immediately received into the Prince of Wales's household, as his Chaplain; as he afterwards was in that of the Princess Dowager, May 6, 1751.—His several preferments he received in the following order of time: the rectory of Michelmersh, March 8, 1737; that of Wroughton in Wiltshire, Sept. 8, 1737; and that of Alresford, and a prebend of Winchester, 29th of November in the same year. On June 9, 1743, he was instituted to the rectory of St. Mary, near Southampton; and on Dec. 16, 1746, collated to that of Overton. He had the honour to be the first person on whom Abp. Herring conferred the degree of a Doctor. In May 1760, he was appointed to the Mastership of St. Cross; and all these preferments he enjoyed until his death, except the rectory of Wroughton, and the prebend of Winchester. He wrote some Poems in "Dodsley's Collection," and is supposed very materially to have assisted his brother in "The Suspicious Husband." He likewise published the above-mentioned edition of his Father's Works. After living to the age of 64, the delight of his friends, he died, March 16, 1776, and with him the name of Hoadly became extinct. He was the author of five dramas: 1. "The Contrast," a comedy, acted at Lincoln's-inn Fields, 1731, but not printed. 2. "Love's Revenge," a pastoral, 1737. 3. "Phœbe," another pastoral, 1748. 4. "Jephtha," an oratorio, 1737. 5. And another, intituled, "The Force of Truth," 1764. He also revised Lillo's "Arden of Feversham;" and wrote the fifth act of Miller's "Mahomet." He left several dramatic Works in MS. behind him; and, among the rest, "The House-keeper, a Farce," on the plan of "High Life below Stairs," in favour of which piece it was rejected by Mr. Garrick, together with a tragedy on a religious subject. So great, however, was the Doctor's fondness for theatrical exhibitions, that no visitors were ever long in his house before they were solicited to accept a part in some interlude or other. He himself, with Garrick and Hogarth, once performed a laughable parody on the scene in "Julius Cæsar," where the ghost appears to Brutus. Hogarth personated the spectre; but so unretentive was his memory, that, although his speech consisted only of a few lines, he was unable to get them by heart. At last they hit on the following expedient in his favour. The verses he was to deliver were written in such large letters on the outside of an illuminated paper lanthorn, that he could read them when he entered with it in his hand on the stage. Hogarth prepared the play-bill on this occasion, with characteristic ornaments. The original drawing is still preserved; and we could

wish

chester; and, if I mistake not, to Catharine Hall, and to Bene't College, Cambridge*.

wish it were engraved, as the slightest sketch from the design of that incomparable Painter would be welcome to the Collectors of his Works.—Dr. Hoadly's tragedy was on the story of Lord Cromwell, and he once intended to give it to the stage. In a letter dated June 21, 1765, he says, "My affair with Mr. Garrick is coming upon the carpet again;" Aug. 1, 1765, he thus apologizes to Mr. Bowyer, to whom he intended to present the copy-right: "Your kind concern, &c. demanded an earlier acknowledgment, had I not delayed till an absolute answer came from my friend David Garrick; with his fixed resolution never more 'to strut and fret his hour upon the stage again.' This decree has unhinged my schemes with regard to Lord Cromwell, for nothing but the concurrence of so many circumstances in my favour (his entire disinterested friendship for me, and the good Doctor's memory; Mrs. Hoadly's bringing on a piece of the Doctor's at the same time; the story of mine being on a religious subject, &c. and the peculiar advantage of David's unparalleled performance in it), could have persuaded me to break through the prudery of my profession, and (in my station in the Church) produce a play upon the Stage."

* To each of the copies so presented Dr. Hoadly prefixed a neat inscription; two of which are here preserved:

"To the Reverend
the Dean and Chapter
of Winchester,
the Works of
Bp. Hoadly
are presented,
by his only surviving Son,
the Editor;
as a remembrance of
his Father's public connexion with them,
and an acknowledgment of
his own private happiness
for upwards of twenty years
in that Society.
1773."

"To the Society of Winchester College,
the Works of Bp. Hoadly
are presented,
by his only surviving Son,
the Editor,
as an acknowledgment of
the Civilities received by him,
through a Course of 35 years
from the respective Members of that Body.
1773."

"Joannis

"Joannis Davidis Michaelis, Prof. Ordin. Philos. et Soc. Reg. Scient. Goettingensis Collegæ, Epistolæ * de LXX Hebdomadibus Danielis, ad D.

* These Letters were revised through the press by Sir John Pringle, an excellent Physician and Philosopher, who was a younger son of Sir John Pringle, of Stitchel, in the shire of Roxburgh, baronet; took the degree of M. D. at Leyden, 1730; and published there "Dissertatio Inauguralis de Marcore Senili," 4to. After having been some years Professor of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh, he was, in June 1745, appointed Physician to the Duke of Cumberland, and Physician-general to the Hospital of the forces in Flanders, where the Earl of Stair appears to have been his patron. In February 1746, Dr. Pringle, Dr. Armstrong, and Dr. Baker, were nominated Physicians to the Hospital for lame, maimed, and sick Soldiers, behind Buckingham-house; and in April 1749, Dr. Pringle was appointed Physician in Ordinary to the King. In 1750 he published "Observations on the Nature and Cure of Hospital and Gaol Fevers, in a Letter to Dr. Mead," 8vo (re-printed in 1755); and in 1752 he favoured the publick with the result of his long experience, in an admirable Treatise, under the title of "Observations on the Disorders of the Army in Camp and Garrison," 8vo. These excellent Observations have been frequently re-printed, in 8vo and 4to. A seventh edition appeared in 1775, 8vo; an Italian Translation of them at Naples, 1757, 4to; and a German Translation at Altona, 1772, 8vo.—On the 14th of April, 1752, he married Charlotte, second daughter of Dr. Oliver, an eminent physician at Bath.—In 1756 he was appointed, jointly with Dr. Wintringham (afterwards Sir Clifton Wintringham, bart.) Physician to the Hospital for the service of the forces of Great Britain.—After the accession of his present Majesty, Dr. Pringle was appointed Physician to the Queen's houshold, 1761; Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in 1763, in which year he was admitted of the College of Physicians in London; and on the 5th of June, 1766, he was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain. In 1772 he was elected President of the Royal Society, where his speeches for five successive years, on delivering the prize-medal of Sir Godfrey Copley, gave the greatest satisfaction. The Writer of these Anecdotes recollects with pleasure the honour conferred on him by the worthy Baronet, in condescending to submit these speeches to his perusal before they were addressed to the Royal Society. These titles are, 1. "Discourse on the different Kinds of Air, 1773," 4to; 2. "Discourse on the Torpedo, 1774," 4to; 3. "Discourse on the Attraction of Mountains, 1775," 4to; 4. "Discourse on the Improvements of the Means of preserving the Health of Mariners, 1776," 4to; 5. "Discourse on the Theory of Gunnery, 1777," 4to. Sir John Pringle in 177 was appointed Physician Extraordinary to the King. He was also a Fellow of the

Joannem Pringle, Baronettum: primò privatim missæ, nunc verò utriusque consensu publicè editæ," 8vo.

the College of Physicians at Edinburgh; of the Royal Medical Society at Paris, and member of the Royal Academies at Paris, Stockholm, Goëttingen, and of the Philosophical Societies at Edinburgh and Harleim; and continued President of the Royal Society till Nov. 1778; after which period he gradually withdrew from public life; and in 1781 quitted his elegant house in Pall Mall (where he had long distinguished himself as the warm friend and patron of literary men of every nation and profession), and made an excursion to his native country. Returning to London in the latter end of that year, he died, greatly beloved and respected, Jan. 18, 1782; and, having no children, was succeeded in estate, and also (agreeably to the limitation of the patent) in title, by his nephew, now Sir James Pringle, bart.—Among this worthy Physician's Communications to the Royal Society, the following articles have occurred to my researches: 1. "Some Experiments on Substances resisting Putrefaction," Phil. Trans. No. 495, p. 580; and No. 496, pp. 525. 550; re-printed, with Additions, in Martin's Abridgement, vol. XI. p. 1365. 2. "Account of some Persons seized with the Gaol Fever by working in Newgate; and of the Manner by which the Infection was communicated to one entire Family," vol. XLVIII. p. 42. [At the request of Dr. Hales, a copy of this useful paper was inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1753, p. 71, before its appearance in the Transactions.] 3. "A remarkable Case of Fragility, Flexibility, and Dissolution of the Bones," Ib. p. 297. 4. "Account of the Earthquakes felt at Brussels," vol. XLIX. p. 546. 5. "Account of Sinking of a River near Pontypool, in Monmouthshire," Ib. p. 547. 6. "Account of an Earthquake felt Feb. 18, 1756, along the Coast of England, between Margate and Dover," Ib. p. 579. 7. "Account of the Earthquake felt at Glasgow and Dumbarton; also of a Shower of Dust falling on a Ship between Shetland and Iceland," Ib. p. 509. 8. "Several Accounts of the Fiery Meteor which appeared, on Sunday, Nov. 26, 1758, between eight and nine at Night," vol. L. p. 218. 9. "Account of the Virtues of Soap in dissolving the Stone, in the Case of the Rev. Mr. Matthew Simson," Ib. p. 221. 10. "Account of the Effects of Electricity in Paralytic Cases," Ib. p. 481. And see a Letter to him on that subject from Professor Winthorp.—"Some Account of the success of the Vitrum Ceratum Antimonii" was printed in the "Edinburgh Medical Essays," vol. V.—In 1773 he took great pains, and was at some expence, to communicate to the publick the above-named tract of Professor Michaelis.

Dr. Theobald addressed, in 1753, "Ode, Viro ingenuo pariter, ac docto, Joanni Pringle, M. D. et S. R. S. sacra:

"Diva, Romano cata temperare
Barbiton Cantu, O habilis modorum

Three little Tracts, under the title of "Select Discourses*: 1. "Of the Correspondence of the Hebrew Months with the Julian, from the Latin of Professor Michaelis. 2. Of the Sabbatical Years, from the same. 3. Of the Years of Jubilee; from

Artifex, festis mihi nuper horis
Sæpe vocata!
Fida Pringelli modulos corusco
Ede sacratos merito, colendi
Semper et culti, celebri revincti
Tempore serto.

Inclytis nulli viget is secundus
Laudibus, tu sive animum benignum
Respicis, seu quo Medicum refulget
Clarus Honorem.

Concini dignus meliore plectro,
Fac, ut haud surda hoc bibat aure carmen,
Conditum parva licet arte, grato at
Pectore textum."

"Calling on my learned friend and kind Patron Dr. Ross, in Curzon-street, May Fair, I found him in his little study, or closet, with Sir John Pringle. And the Doctor immediately began by saying, 'We are talking on a subject that you will bear a part in. This is Sir John Pringle, whom you don't know, and therefore I add, he is a good Believer, though not disposed to take things on trust. He has lately turned his attention to Daniel's Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks; and, not being quite satisfied with what has been wrote on the subject, he has wrote to the learned Michaelis for his opinion; who in his answer rather declines giving it, as he cannot on the spur of the occasion satisfy himself as to the true reading of the passage,' &c." *T. F.*

* Of these Tracts he sent two copies, as he had before done of the "Conjectures" (see p. 115), to Dr. Hurd and the Bishop of Gloucester; which were thus elegantly acknowledged:

"Good Sir, *Lincoln's-Inn, Jan.* 10, 1773.

"I thank you for the copy of *Select Discourses* you have kindly sent me; and will take care that the Bishop of Gloucester (who is not yet come to town) shall have the other.—If, among the other pieces designed by you, that respecting *one Gentleman who came in your way* be written by yourself, I shall read it with more pleasure than any thing from the hand of M. Michaelis.

"I am happy to receive this remembrance from you on the opening of the new year; and happier still to find by it that you have health and spirits enough to pursue these literary amusements.

"I am, very truly, Sir,
Your much obliged and faithful servant, R. Hurd."

an

an Anonymous Writer, in Masson's Histoire Critique de la Republique des Lettres *."

"The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer, to which are added, an Essay upon his Language and Versification, an Introductory Discourse, and Notes," by Thomas Tyrwhitt †, esq. 4 vols. 8vo.

* "Since the revival of Letters, the Translator observes, Learning is become so diffused by printing, that it is difficult to see the several parts of it, through the wideness of its extent. As it is not contained in one universal language, it is necessary it should be brought home to us in many. With this sole view, I have put these little pieces on a similar subject into English, that our part of the world might be better acquainted with them; which is the surest was to have them esteemed."

† Thomas Tyrwhitt, esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S. (whose critical abilities distinguished him as a scholar, and his unlimited benevolence as the friend of humanity) was born in 1730; came from Eton to Queen's college, Oxford, 1747; took the degree of B. A. in 1750; was elected fellow of Merton in 1755; took the degree of M. A. in 1756; and remained Fellow of that College seven years; i. e. till 1762; when he was made Clerk of the House of Commons, in the room of the late Jeremiah Dyson, esq. and resigned his Fellowship. He had been previously Deputy Secretary at War, which he also at the same time relinquished. In 1768, preferring to that "post of honour" a "private station" devoted to learned ease, he resigned it to John Hatsell, esq. (whose abilities and long service in that important department require no encomium.) From that time he occupied himself chiefly in critical and other literary studies, to which the greater part of his former life had been devoted. Mr. Tyrwhitt is one of the Pleiades celebrated by Dr. Burney, as noticed under the article of Mr. Markland, in vol. IV. p. 660. Besides a knowledge of almost every European tongue, he was deeply conversant in the learning of Greece and Rome, of which latter acquisition some valuable tracts are distinguished proofs. He was thoroughly read in the old English writers; and, as his knowledge was directed by a manly judgment, his critical efforts have eminently contributed to restore the genuine text of Shakspeare. The admirers of Chaucer are also greatly indebted to him, for elucidating the obscurities, and illustrating the humour, of that antient Bard. His loss as a Curator of the British Museum (to which office he was elected in 1784, with his friend Mr. Cracherode, on the deaths of Mr. Wray and Mr. Duane, and in the duties of which he was indefatigably diligent) was greatly regretted.

The publications of Mr. Tyrwhitt were, 1. "An Epistle to Florio (Mr. Ellis of Christ Church), at Oxford, London, 1749," 4to. 2. "Translations in Verse. Mr. Pope's Messiah, Mr. Philips's Splendid Shilling, in Latin; the Eighth Isthmian of

A new Edition of Mr. Whitaker's "History of Manchester," 2 vols. 8vo.

Pindar in English," 1752, 4to. 3. "Observations and Conjectures on some Passages of Shakspeare, 1766." 8vo. (Many other judicious remarks on our great Dramatic Bard were afterwards communicated by him to his friend Mr. Steevens for the Edition of 1778, and others to Mr. Reed for the Edition of 1785.) 4. "Proceedings and Debates in the House of Commons in 1620 and 1621; from the original MS. in the Library of Queen's College, Oxford: with an Appendix. Printed at the Clarendon Press, 1766," in 2 vols. 8vo. 5. "The Manner of holding Parliaments in England: by Henry Elsynge, Cler. Par. Corrected and enlarged from the Author's original MS. Lond. 1768," small 8vo. With a view to raise a spirit of research into classical antient MSS. unnoticed, his first critical publication in Literature was, 6. "Fragmenta Duo Plutarchi, 1773," 8vo. from a Harleian MS. 5612, not, he observes, of any great merit, but to induce further enquiries after such (see p. 156). 7. "The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer, 1773," in 4 vols. crown 8vo; to which, in 1778, he added a fifth volume, with a Glossary. Of this performance it is not too much to say, that it is the best edited English Classick that ever has appeared. 8. "Dissertatio de Babrio, Fabularum Æsopearum Scriptore. Inseruntur Fabulæ quedam Esopeæ nunquam antehac editæ, ex Cod. MS. Bodl. Accedunt Babrii Fragmenta, 1776;" shewing that the Collection of Fables which pass under the name of Æsop, are inserted many from another antient Writer, of the name of Babrius, whose Fragments in Verse are preserved in Suidas's Lexicon, and many of whose Fables, translated into prose, are here printed from a Bodleian MS. This is a small pamphlet, but sufficient to establish the celebrity of his critical acumen on the broadest basis. He published also, 9. some "Notes on Euripides," of which I do not recollect the exact title or the date. 10. "Poems, supposed to have been written at Bristol, by Thomas Rowley and others, in the 15th century; the greatest part now first published from the most authentic copies, with an engraved specimen of one of the MSS. To which are added, a Preface, an introductory Account of the several Poems, and a Glossary, 1777," 8vo. This was twice re-published in 1778, "with an Appendix, containing some Observations upon their Language, tending to prove that they were written, not by any antient Author, but entirely by Chatterton." This affair became the foundation of a vehement controversy. Mr. Malone and the Rev. T. Warton entered the lists professedly on the side of Mr. Tyrwhitt; and were supported by the sterling wit of the "Archæological Epistle," addressed, with the most poignant brilliancy of satire, to Dean Milles, who, with Mr. Bryant and some other writers, defended the originality of the Poems. The business, however, was completely settled, by 11. "A Vindication of the Appendix to the Poems called Rowley's, in Reply to the Answer of the Dean of Exeter, Jacob Bryant,

"The Monument in Arcadia; a Dramatic Poem in Two Acts. By George Keate, Esq." 4to.

Bryant, esq. and a Third Anonymous Writer, with some further Observations upon those Poems, and an Examination of the Evidence which has been produced in support of their Authenticity. By Thomas Tyrwhitt, 1782," 8vo. The active spirit of our learned Commentator had produced, meantime, a very accurate and judicious Edition of, 12. "ΠΕΡΙ ΛΙΘΩΝ, de Lapidibus, Poema Orpheo à quibusdam adscriptum, Græcè et Latinè, ex editione Jo. Matthæi Gesneri. Recensuit, notasque adjecit, Thomas Tyrwhitt. Simul prodit Auctarium Dissertationis de Babrio, 1781," 8vo. The Poem on Stones, ascribed to Orpheus, is by this enlightened Critic referred to the age of Constantius. The Supplement to Babrius consists of additional Notes. Of, 13. his "Conjecturæ in Strabonem," printed only for private use, 1783, see Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 103. His amiable disposition also prompted him to superintend the publication of, 14, "Two Dissertations, I. On the Grecian Mythology. II. An Examination of Sir Isaac Newton's Objection to the Chronology of the Olympiads. By the late Samuel Musgrave, M. D. 1782." For this Work a very liberal subscription was raised, entirely by the exertions of Mr. Tyrwhitt. The last public literary labour which passed through his hands was, 15. A newly-discovered Oration of Isæus, against Menecles, which he revised in 1785, and enriched with some valuable remarks (at the request of Lord Sandys, one of the few Noblemen who have condescended to unite to the talents of a Statesman the taste and abilities of a polite Scholar). These few specimens are from the Medicean Library, and are sufficient to shew Mr. Tyrwhitt's powers, and to make us regret that his modesty declined the proposal made to him of directing the publication of the second volume of Inscriptions collected by Mr. Chishull, and first laid open to the publick by the sale of Dr. Askew's MSS. How he succeeded in the illustration of such subjects will best appear by that most happy explanation of the Greek Inscription on the Corbridge altar, which had baffled the skill of all preceding Criticks, and will be a lasting proof how critical acumen transcends elaborate conjecture. (See Archæologia, vol. III. p. 324, compared with vol. II. pp. 92, 98.) Nor must his Observations on some other Greek Inscriptions in Archæologia, vol. III. p. 230, be forgotten. His "Conjecturæ in Strabonem," were published by Charles Hailes, in 1788.—He left to the British Museum all such of his printed books as were not before in the rich Library of that admirable repository.—"Mr. Tyrwhitt's intimate acquaintance with the antient English Poets (a Correspondent observes) enabled him to detect the pretensions of an Impostor, whose principal merit, if there be merit in forgery, was, that he conducted his deception so well, that less enlightened criticks could not penetrate the disguise. The first edition of the Poems ascribed to Rowley was superintended by Mr. Tyrwhitt, who left the question of their authen-

"Fables of Flowers, for the Female Sex, with Zephyrus and Flora, a Vision. Written for the

authenticity to the impartial publick, only intimating his opinion, that the external evidence on both sides was so defective as to deserve but little attention. In an Appendix to the *third* edition of these Poems, he shewed that the internal evidence, founded on the language, was sufficient to prove that they were not written in the fifteenth century, but that they were written entirely by Chatterton. When the late Dean of Exeter, Mr. Bryant, and an Anonymous Writer, had ranged the field of controversy, Mr. Tyrwhitt published, 1782, 8vo, a "Vindication of his Appendix." To this last Pamphlet he put his name; and it clearly proved, that all these Poems were written by Chatterton. With this, we presume, the controversy is brought to a fair conclusion. It can never be enough lamented, that Mr. Tyrwhitt did not continue the publication of the Writings of Chaucer, and compile the Glossary for the whole of them, which he so much regrets the want of."—The following account of Mr. Tyrwhitt is from an anonymous hand: "Mr. Tyrwhitt was naturally of a calm and contemplative disposition. He manifested the strongest propensities to Literature at an age when other boys are employing every moment they can steal from books, in pursuit of pleasure. From the University he carried with him an uncommon fund of various knowledge, to which he afterwards added, by the most unwearied application. Even while he sustained a public character, his vacant hours were appropriated to the closest study of the dead and living languages. The profundity and acuteness of his remarks on Euripides, Babrius, Chaucer, Shakspeare, the Pseudo-Rowley, &c. bear sufficient witness to the diligence of his researches and the force of his understanding. His mode of criticism is allowed to have been at once rigorous and candid. As he never availed himself of petty stratagems in support of doubtful positions, he was vigilant to strip his antagonists of all such specious advantages. Yet controversy produced no unbecoming change in the habitual gentleness and elegance of his manners. His spirit of enquiry was exempt from captiousness, and his censures were as void of rudeness, as his erudition was free from pedantry.—Of his virtues a record no less honourable might be made. *Ab uno disce omnes.* To the widow of the late Dr. Musgrave he is said to have given up a bond for several hundred pounds, which her husband had borrowed of him. At the same time he undertook the patronage and correction of one of his posthumous Works; which produced, by subscription, an ample sum for the benefit of his children. No political sentiments could be at greater variance than those of the Doctor and Mr. Tyrwhitt; yet the latter was an unshaken friend to the former throughout all his misfortunes. True generosity is uninfluenced by party considerations, which operate only upon narrow minds. What Mr. Tyrwhitt was may indeed more exactly be inferred from the characters of those with

Amusement of the Princess Royal. By John-Huddleston Wynne *," 12mo.

with whom he lived in intimacy—a set of gentlemen as conspicuous for their amiable qualities as for their rank in life and their literary acquisitions.—I had almost added, that, by exhibiting a list of the adversaries and associates of any private man, his genuine merits might be ascertained. But, in the present instance, such an experiment, if attempted, would be incomplete; for he who, like Mr. Tyrwhitt, had no enemies, must be content to lose the benefit of contrast, and be estimated only by the value and number of his friends.—Of the Royal Society Mr. Tyrwhitt was many years a Fellow; and, to his honour be it remembered, that one of the Trusteeships of the British Museum, an office not unfrequently courted by the great and the vain, was conferred on him without the slightest private interest or solicitation.—His constitution had never been of the athletic kind, and therefore easily gave way to a joint attack from two violent disorders, which hurried him with uncommon speed to his grave.—Can it be necessary to subjoin, that he died lamented by all who knew the worth of his friendship, or enjoyed the honour of his acquaintance?" Τὸ γὰρ, γέρας ἐστὶ θανόντων.—He died in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, Aug. 15, 1786, in his 56th year.

* Whilst I was compiling a short biographical article for this ingenious but unfortunate Writer, a Friend pointed out to me the following memoir, which was written by his Son in 1806; and being well worth preserving, I shall only add to it the titles of a few of his works.—"Edward Wynne, Richard Wynne, and Thomas Wynne, were sons of a gentleman of Welsh extraction, who gave them respectively a liberal education. Edward enjoyed a situation under Government, and resided on a small estate in Southampton. Richard had a classical education, obtained the degree of Master of Arts, became afterwards Chaplain to the Earl of Dunmore, and Rector of St. Alphage, London; was author of 'An Universal Grammar of the Learned Languages,' 'Letters on Education,' and several other productions. And Thomas held a situation in the office of the Duke of Bedford. Edward was considered handsome, and had a good address. He married thrice, and had portions with all his wives. By the first of these ladies he had one son only, who was christened John-Huddlestone, the subject of the present memoir.

Mr. John-Huddlestone Wynne, a character pretty generally known in the literary world, was born in the year 1743, and flourished between the years 1760 and 1786.—Being an only child, his mother was particularly solicitous for his safety; and as it generally happens that the impressions received in childhood are retained, and pervade our ideas the rest of our lives, so it happened with the subject of the present essay, who imbibed some eccentricities from his too indulgent mother, of which he never afterwards became entirely divested. Her anxiety for his health and

"Othello, a Tragedy. By William Shakspeare. Collated with the modern Editions. By the Editor of King Lear;" 8vo.

and preservation kept her in a perpetual state of alarm. He was encompassed with flannels winter and summer, and bled and physicked for the most trifling indisposition. And, calling him to her bed-side when on the point of death, she made him solemnly promise that he would attend her injunctions; which, among several others, were, to shun horses, never to go into a boat, or enter a belfry. Had not these cautions been too much heeded, and occasioned a peculiarity of manner in his conduct, which seemed unaccountable, these circumstances would not have been noticed. But though the care and attention he experienced from his mother during her life-time plainly indicated he was a great favourite with her, yet it seems he was in no high estimation with his father and other of his relations, who, as appears by their conduct to him, rather envied or strove to suppress his dawning genius, than used any endeavour to foster it. Taught by his father early to contemn mechanical employments, and expecting he should be bred to some liberal profession, he was much disappointed by being, contrary to his expectations, prematurely apprenticed, at the age of thirteen, as a compositor to a letter-press printer. His education was by no means finished: he had been initiated in Latin at St. Paul's school: the progress he afterwards made in classical knowledge must have been attained during his leisure-hours, when the business of the day was over, undirected by any, and the sole result of his own exertions. Very early in life he evinced his poetical talent, having, when scarcely eight years of age, written a Poem, which he afterwards declared would not have disgraced his riper years. During his apprenticeship he sent many of his effusions to different periodical publications, where they obtained a ready insertion, and were generally approved by those who read them. Shortly after completing his term, not choosing to follow the business of a printer, he obtained a Lieutenancy in the East-India service; whither he went; but, on account of some unhappy controversy with a superior Officer, and from a disgust he had taken to some unfair proceedings in that hemisphere, he in less than two years from his departure returned to England; and, being received coldly by his relations, who were not pleased at his quick return, he resolved on the expedient of trying his success as an Author. He got accordingly introduced to several booksellers of that day, among whom were Kearsley, Riley, Bell, Evans, and Wilkie, who gladly availed themselves of his literary talents. Mr. Wheble engaged him to conduct the Lady's Magazine, for which he received a regular monthly stipend; nor had he any reason to complain of their liberality for his labours, as it is certain several of these gentlemen were great friends to him in future life. Many of Mr. Wynne's poetical productions are to be found in a publication intituled, 'The

British

"Macbeth, a Tragedy." By William Shakspeare. Collated with the modern Editions. By the Editor of King Lear;" 8vo.

British Magazine and Review.' Some of these appeared in his own name, others under the fictitious signature of 'George Osborne, esq.' Mr. Wynne also wrote 'The History of England in Verse,' which has not yet appeared in print.—Though Mr. Wynne excelled as a Poet, his prose productions are likewise numerous. It was by the advice of Dr. Goldsmith, who was his contemporary, that he first began the 'History of Ireland,' which he afterwards dedicated to the Duke of Northumberland. The Doctor jocosely observed, 'that it would be better to relinquish the draggle-tail Muses; as, for his part, he found productions in prose were more sought after and better paid for.' Mr. Wynne's reputation as an Author soon become established; and had his œconomy kept pace with his success, it is certain he might have passed through life, if not in affluence, at least above indigence. But want of œconomy was his prevailing fault. Possessing a sanguine imagination, and having the highest sense of honour and rectitude himself, he was easily imposed upon; and while he had money, he considered but little the value of it; yet, wanting it, perhaps none suffered more from the poignancy of poverty than he did. His acquaintances, knowing his failings, took advantage of his unsuspecting benevolent disposition, by soliciting him to become surety for a person, of the name of Stevenson, which he did, for goods to a considerable amount, which were to be disposed of in India, whence Stevenson was to remit the value at a stated period; but, through change of climate, and inebriety, Stevenson died, no remittances came from India, and his security, unable to pay the demand, was forced to prison; where he remained, in great distress, for a considerable time; until, by the assistance of his uncle Edward, the debt was paid, and he obtained his discharge.—In the beginning of the year 1770 he married the daughter of an eminent mason of Lambeth, who had at his death bequeathed 1000*l.* to each of his daughters; but the Brother, being principal executor to the will of his Father, applied his Sister's fortune to his own use in trade; and, through his ill success, not a guinea of Mrs. Wynne's portion was ever paid. This lady, however, had received a good education, possessed an agreeable person, and was not more than seventeen when she was married. She was accomplished, and had an excellent understanding, which became afterwards materially improved by her connexion. Before she was eighteen the fruit of their union was the Writer of this Memoir. From the great number of acquaintances Mr. Wynne at this time had, some of whom were persons of wit and erudition, it was almost impossible for a man of his ardent imagination to avoid on every occasion sacrificing too freely at the shrine of Bacchus; and it frequently happened that it was one or two o'clock in the morning

A Third Edition of Dr. Hurd's Warburtonian Lectures at Lincoln's Inn, 8vo.

morning when he returned home. This occasioned an unquiet house; and his bride, being very abstemious herself, often admonished him in strong terms on the impropriety of his conduct; but, notwithstanding such remonstrances, he was too frequently led to err in the same way; and though gentle means would probably have brought him to reform, harsh treatment had a contrary effect. Had his wife's good sense led her to adopt those endearing methods of persuasion which some few women of discernment know how to employ with such great effect, she would have ultimately succeeded; but, alas! in this respect she only copied the generality of her sex. Repeated brawls at home not suiting her husband's irritable disposition, and tending to disturb his studies, constrained him at length to seek an asylum elsewhere, so that the remainder of his life passed more like a single than a married man. Nor can it occasion much surprize that a man of literary pursuits should, under such circumstances, abandon his home, especially when it is so well known that a Xantippe was never a friend to the students in Philosophy, or the suitors of the Muses. Mr. Wynne was for a considerable time Editor of the Gazetteer, and was a well-known speaker at the Robin Hood and Coachmakers Hall Debating Societies; but, being unhappily a staunch supporter of an Administration whose measures were extremely unpopular, he got little good by his political speculations. In those days such topics were freely discussed, and often agitated with much warmth. Mr. Wynne in this respect acted the part of a champion, and undertook to defend the Ministry in their War with America, and other ruinous measures. This was done in the most disinterested and ingenuous manner possible, as he acted purely from the dictates of his own opinion. On his return from these heated debates, way-laid by some of the opposite party, many an unmerciful drubbing has he suffered, and once was so cruelly beaten that his life was endangered. It was in one of these rencounters that the lachrymal vessels of his right eye became contused, and occasioned him to undergo at times the most excruciating agonies, to alleviate which he frequently had recourse to large doses of opium.—But the most fatal accident happened at the time he was in the zenith of his fame, about the year 1778, when, crossing Snow-hill on a dark night, he was run-over by a hackney-coach, and his leg broken in three places. Surgeon Young reduced the fracture as well as he could, being loth to amputate the limb; but, owing to the terrible manner in which it was shattered, sixteen weeks elapsed ere it was judged proper to shift the leg from the cradle that encompassed it. The limb, from remaining so long in one posture, became constricted, and an instrument was obliged to be had to enable him to walk, and by degrees to reduce the contraction of the sinews, which in time

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"The Intent and Propriety of the Scripture Miracles considered and explained, in a Series of Ser-

it nearly effected. It was during this confinement (although obliged to remain nearly in a horizontal position) that he wrote the Elegy on the Death of Garrick, published by Mr. Harrison. This accident was severely felt by his family, and occasioned himself much pain and anxiety. After writing many Volumes, of which the Writer of this article can give no satisfactory account, an asthmatic complaint, with which he had long been afflict d, occasioned his death, Nov. 1788, in the 45th year of his age. His wife survived him but a few days, leaving three children totally unprovided for, the eldest of whom alone survives, and has now a wife and six children of his own.—Mr. Thomas Wynne died at an advanced age. The Rev. Richard Wynne lived till the year 1793, being more than eighty years of age when he died. The whole of his fortune he left to an only daughter.—Mr. John Huddlestone Wynne was below the middle size (about five feet four inches in height), of a clear complexion, dark hair, a sanguine temperament, irritable and nervous. Previous to his lameness, though he always took short steps, yet he walked remarkably fast. In his youth he acquired a bad habit of stooping, which his subsequent infirmities tended to increase. His eyes were piercing; his brow remarkably fine, and had the appearance of being pencilled; his nose aquiline, which, as Lavater well observes, always indicates a good arrangement of features. He certainly had many peculiarities, was very absent and negligent in his external appearance, and the dress worn when himself a youth he seemed always to prefer, and would probably have done the same had he lived in affluence. He spoke and read with wonderful facility, yet with accuracy and taste. When speaking in public, which he was much in the habit of, his delivery was flowing, animated, and eloquent, and almost forced conviction on his hearers. His reading must have been multifarious, and his memory very retentive; for, without the advantages of a classical education, or being taught any language than the Latin, he nevertheless by his own exertions attained a perfect knowledge of the French, and a cursory one of the Greek and Hebrew. Nor was he ignorant of the elements of physicks, astronomy, mathematicks, and navigation; and in theological and philosophical knowledge in general he stood high in repute. But his chief delight was poetry; and to his friends it is well known that he has sometimes composed a poem with as much facility as a merchant would write a letter on the ordinary concerns of business; so that many of his productions may be considered as mere extempore effusions. Yet, with these uncommon abilities he was modest and diffident; and far better would it have been for himself and his family had he duly appreciated his own merit, been less prodigal and abstracted in his ideas, and made men and manners more his study."

He published, amongst other works, "A general History of the British

mons, preached in the Parish Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, in the Years 1769, 1770, and 1771; for the Lecture founded by the Hon. Robert Boyle, Esq. By the Rev. Dr. Henry Owen, Rector of St. Olave, Hart-Street, and Fellow of the Royal Society." 8vo.

"Fragmenta duo Plutarchi *," published by Thomas Tyrwhitt, esq. a single sheet, 8vo.

A new Edition † of Hutchinson's "ΚΥΡΟΥ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑ," 8vo.

"The Antiquities of Herculaneum. Translated from the Italian, by Thomas Martyn ‡ and John

British Empire in America; including all the Countries in North America and the West Indies, ceded by the Peace of Paris, 1770." 2 vols. 8vo. —"The Prostitute, a Poem, 1771;" "Choice Emblems, 1772;" "Fables of Flowers, 1773;" "A general History of Ireland; from the earliest Accounts to the present Time, 1772," 2 vols. 8vo; "Evelina, a Poem, 1773;" and "The Four Seasons, a Poem, 1774;" which was "a wretched fricassee in rhyme, of some passages in Thomson's charming work on that subject."

* "Fragmenta hæc Plutarchi huc usque, ut opinor, inedita, ex Codice manuscripto, qui inter Harleianos in Museo Britannico asservatur, N. 5612, visum est typis describere, non quod ipse de illis magnificè nimis sentirem, sed ut, proposito hujus ἰαμάτιο exemplo, homines otiosos, et eos præsertim quibus Bibliothecarum cura demandata est, ad codices manuscriptos diligentius excutiendos stimularem." *Editor's Advertisement.*—See p. 148.

† In the course of printing this Volume Mr. Bowyer made an accurate "Index to the places of the N. T." which is inserted in a later Edition of the Volume, 1781.

‡ Mr. Thomas Martyn is one of the three sons of Mr. John Martyn, the very eminent Professor of Botany at Cambridge (see vol. I. p. 482), by Eulalia, youngest daughter of the Rev. John King, D.D. rector of Chelsea, and prebendary of York. Mr. T. Martyn was admitted first at Emanuel College, Cambridge; where he took his degree of B.A. 1756; he was elected thence to a Fellowship in Sidney college; proceeded A.M. 1759; and B.D. 1766.—In 1761 he was elected Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, in the room of his father; who had resigned that office, after having filled it most ably for nearly thirty years.—Mr. T. Martyn was one of those patriotic gentlemen who established the Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture. He has published, "A Sermon for Addenbrooke's Hospital." "*Plantæ Cantabrigienses*: or, a Catalogue of the Plants which grow wild in the County of Cambridge, disposed according to the System of Linnæus. *Herbationes Cantabrigienses*; or, Directions to the Places where they may be found, comprehended

Lettice, Bachelors of Divinity and Fellows of Sidney College, Cambridge. Vol. I. Containing the Pictures;" 4to. This Translation was not continued.

hended in thirteen botanical Excursions. To which are added, Lists of the more rare Plants growing in many Parts of England and Wales, 1763," 8vo. "A short Account of the late Donation of a Botanic Garden to the University of Cambridge, by the Rev. Dr. Walker, Vice-master of Trinity College; with Rules and Orders for the Government of it. Camb. 1763," 4to.—In 1770 he favoured the publick with his Father's very learned "Dissertations and Critical Remarks upon the Æneids of Virgil, containing, among other interesting Particulars, a full Vindication of the Poet from the Charge of an Anachronism with regard to the Foundation of Carthage;" to which is prefixed an excellent and copious Account of his Father and his Writings; comprizing also many interesting particulars of the earlier branches of the family; also of their near relation (by marriage), Dr. Thomas Hodges, Vicar of Kensington, one of the Assembly of Divines, and, after the Restoration, Dean of Hereford, and Rector of St. Peter's Cornhill; whose second son, Nathanael Hodges, M.D. staved in London, and attended patients unhurt during the great Plague. Memoirs likewise are given of Patrick Blair, M.D. F.R.S.; William Sherard, LL.D. F.R.S.; John James Dillenius, M.D.; Mr. Vincent Bacon, F.R.S. a surgeon and apothecary; Charles Deering, M.D. (who came over to England first in the train of a Foreign Ambassador, and afterwards practised physick at Nottingham); and Walter Tullideph (amanuensis to Dr. Douglas, who afterwards settled at Antigua); Mr. Richard Bradley, F.R.S.; the Rev. Dr. John King, rector of Chelsea, and his son, Mr. John King, of Stamford; with extracts of Letters to and from Dr. Patrick Blair, Mr. Miller the celebrated Botanist, Mr. Houston, the Rev. Mr. Arnald of Emanuel College, Dr. Mead, Mr. Knapton, &c. Mr. Martyn published also "The English Connoisseur," in two small volumes, 12mo. "*Catalogus Horti Botanici Cantabrigiensis*, 1771," 8vo, with his botanical Lectures, and a Plan of the Gardens, prefixed to a second Edition, 1772. A Translation, from the Italian, of the First Volume of the Antiquities of Herculaneum, 1773 (as noticed above). Elements of Natural History. Letters on the Elements of Botany, from the French of J. J. Rousseau, with additional Letters. Botanical Plates illustrative of Linnæus's System of Vegetables. "Sketch of a Tour through Switzerland, with an accurate Map, 1787." Mr. Martyn also made considerable Additions and Improvements to the ninth Edition of "The Gentleman's Guide in his Tour through France, &c." 1787. "A Tour through Italy: containing full Directions for travelling in that interesting Country; with ample Catalogues of every Thing that is curious in Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, &c. Solute Observations on the Natural History, and very particular Descriptions of the four principal Cities, Rome, Florence, Naples,

and

The Original * of this celebrated Work had been printed at the expence of his Neapolitan Majesty †.

and Venice, with their Environs." With a coloured Chart." 1791, 8vo. "Aranei, or, the Natural History of Spiders," a large quarto volume. "The Language of Botany, being a Dictionary of the Terms made Use of in that Science, principally by Linnæus, with familiar Explanations; and an Attempt to establish significant English Terms, 1793," 8vo. He has also lately favoured the publick with a much-improved edition of "Miller's Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary," in four volumes folio, 1807; dedcated to Sir Joseph Banks; to which he has for the first time added, "a complete Enumeration and Description of all Plants hitherto known, with their Generic and Specific Characters, Places of Growth, Times of Flowering, and Uses both medicinal and œconomical. With the Addition of all the modern Improvements in Landscape Gardening, and in the Culture of Trees, Plants, and Fruits, particularly in the various Kinds of Hothouses and Forcing-frames."

Dr. John Lettice was formerly Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; where he proceeded regularly, B. A. 1761; M. A. 1764; B. D. 1771; and D. D. 1797; and is now a Prebendary of Chichester; vicar of Peesmarsh, Sussex; and chaplain to the present Marquis of Douglas. — Dr. Lettice is also the author of the following works: "Letters on a Tour through various Parts of Scotland, in the Year 1792. Lond. 1794," 8vo; which possesses great merit, and is highly curious and entertaining. "The Immortality of the Soul: a Poem, from the Latin of Isaac-Hawkins Browne. Translated by John Lettice, B. D. late Fellow of Sydney College, Cambridge. To which is added, the original Poem; with a Commentary and Annotations by the Translator," 8vo. "A Sermon on the peculiar Necessity of renewed vigorous exertions on the Part of the Clergy, in the present extraordinary Conjuncture, for the Support of Religion, Peace, and Order, in the Christian World; preached at the Primary Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Chichester, August 20, 1798."—The following elegant, truly poetical, and pathetic epitaph, by Dr. Lettice, is inscribed on the tomb of his Sister, in St. Martin's church, Leicester:

"Here lieth the body of MARY LETTICE,
who departed this life June 11, 1770, aged 34.
Now, should this tomb the stranger's step arrest,
The virtues of its tenant to proclaim,
He 'd judge the eulogy by flatt'ry drest,
Or ostentation catching at a name.
Then silent rest her unambitious tomb:
She needs no fame sepulchral praises breathe:
Affection drops its tribute in their room,
And her own conscience twines th' immortal wreath."

* See a good account of it in the Appendix to the Monthly Review, vol. XLVI. p. 629.

† "A Translation of so very great a Work, ought, perhaps, for the honour of this country, to have been formed only under

"A Key to the New Testament;" by the Reverend Dr. Thomas Percy, Rector of Wilbye, and Vicar

under the patronage and support of Royal munificence. It was not to be imagined that private persons could sustain so extraordinary a weight of expence without the aid of a very large subscription; a much larger one, indeed, than could (in our apprehension) be expected, from the amount of the sum required, and from the peculiar nature of the subject, —in which only the *learned* and the *curious*, the lovers of the *arts*, and the admirers of *virtù*, could be greatly interested; and they are, by no means, a majority of the reading part of the good people of England. This mode of publication was, however, adopted; and a considerable number of gentlemen have so far countenanced the attempt, as to fill up a respectable list of subscribers. But, as this list proved not extremely numerous, something beyond the bare purchase of a copy of the Work, at the fixed price, was certainly requisite, to afford the encouragement due to so hazardous an undertaking; and to have effectually prevented those complaints which, with real concern, we find the ingenious Translators emphatically, though modestly, uttering, in their Prefatory Discourse.—From this Discourse we learn, that it is now more than five years since the Proposals for this Work were first published. The Translators then flattered themselves that they were engaged in an undertaking, which, at least, 'might prove acceptable to the publick.' The Original, they observe, beside its being in a language not universally read, 'was not then to be obtained, but either as a mark of Royal favour, or at an enormous expence.' Beside these considerations, they, farther, deemed it 'no absurd supposition, that, in an age so liberal as the present, a competent number among persons of rank and fortune might be found, who would be glad to see this celebrated Work in an English dress; and, at the same time, have an opportunity of encouraging English Artists.' The event, however, we are sorry to learn, 'has not justified the supposition; for the Translators find themselves much more obliged to their friends, than to those from whom alone they had expected support in so expensive an undertaking.'—But these Gentlemen had one adverse stroke to receive, of which they had not even the smallest apprehension. 'Little did they imagine,' we are told, 'that such humble members, as they are, of the Republic of Letters, could attract the resentment of Crowned Heads; little, indeed, did they expect that the serenity of the Court of the Two Sicilies and Jerusalem could be disturbed by any publication of theirs, which meddled not with politicks, morality, or religion: yet in these suppositions they find themselves as much mistaken as in the first; for their Royal Adversary, after attempting to stifle the work, from an imagination as false as it was ridiculous, that so respectable a Body as the University of Cambridge itself was engaged in the publication, was pleased to order that the book, which was not to be commonly purchased

before,

of Easton Mauditt, in Northamptonshire [afterwards Dean of Carlisle, and now Bishop of Dromore * in Ireland]; 8vo.

before, for fear it might become of small value if it lost its rarity, should be sold at a price greatly below the prime cost: in order, it may be presumed, to supersede the Translation, and distress the Translators by underselling them.'—From the foregoing account of his Neapolitan Majesty's conduct, there seems to be a littleness in this Royal jealousy, which may tend to sink the share of reputation he had possibly acquired, among the friends of learning, and of the *beaux arts*, by that magnificent publication, which opened to their general view some of the choicest treasures of Antiquity.—In truth, we must further observe, that the reality of this Prince's regard for the fine arts, and for the study of the Antients, has (to us) long seemed to be somewhat equivocal; from the strange havock that has been made of the valuable remains of Herculaneum, through the notorious mismanagement of the works originally undertaken for their preservation; and, especially, from his so long neglecting to lay open the ruins of Pompeii to the inspection of the learned world.'—'Notwithstanding these discouragements, Mr. Martyn and his ingenious Associate, proceed to inform us, that their Translation, and the engravings, are at length finished; and 'in a manner' they hope, 'that will not prove displeasing to the subscribers, or disgraceful to the British Artists." *Monthly Review, vol. XLVIII. p.* 169.

* The literary talents of this worthy Prelate need no encomium. In 1761 he published, "Hau Kiou Choaan, or the pleasing History, a Chinese Romance, in four duodecimo volumes; a translation from the Chinese language, revised from a manuscript (dated 1719) found among the papers of a gentleman who had large concerns in the East-India Company, and who occasionally resided much at Canton. In 1764 appeared "The Song of Solomon, newly translated from the original Hebrew, with a Commentary and Annotations," 8vo; and in 1765 he presented the publick with a very elegant and curious work, under the title of "Reliques of Antient English Poetry; consisting of Old Heroic Ballads of our earlier Poets (chiefly of the Lyric Kind), together with some few of later Date," 3 vols. small 8vo. His other publications are, "A Sermon, preached before the Sons of the Clergy, at their Anniversary Meeting at St. Paul's, May 11, 1769," 4to. "The Hermit of Warkworth, a Northumberland Ballad; in Three Fits, or Cantoes, 1771," 4to. "A Key to the New Testament, 1773," 8vo. A Second Edition of the "Reliques of Antient Poetry" was published in 1775, a third in 1794; and a fourth is now in the press.

In 1777 the Rev. John Bowle addressed a printed Letter to Dr. Percy, announcing a new and classical Edition of Don Quixote."

In 1780 the Editor of these Memoirs was indebted to him for many useful communications for the "Select Collection of Miscellany Poems," which at the time was thus acknowledged:

Rev.

"The Anglo-Saxon Version from the Historian Orosius, by Ælfred the Great; together with an English Translation from the Anglo-Saxon; [by the Hon. Daines Barrington]. Printed for Samuel Baker * and George Leigh, in York-street; 8vo.

"Rev. Sir, When these Miscellanies are inscribed to a Percy, I place them under the most auspicious shelter. The Reliques of Antient Poetry, with which you obliged the world in your younger years, would, independent of all other claims, have pointed you out as a proper Patron to these Fugitive Remains. But, excellent as your own Publications are, it is neither to them, nor to your elevated station in life, that I pay this disinterested tribute. Happy in a Family Connexion, which, however remotely, entitles me to claim Relationship with the Poet Cleiveland (extracts from whose Works will add merit to a future volume of this Collection), I am proud to have it known that the Dean of Carlisle derives his descent from the same Family, his father's mother having been niece to the Bard above mentioned; a Family distinguished in private life for having produced a succession of most excellent Clergymen, treading in the steps of their venerable ancestor, the Rev. Thomas Cleiveland, father of the Poet, who is upon record for his very worthy character and most exemplary life. That urbanity, Sir, with which you recognized me as of kin to you, and the friendship I have since in consequence experienced from you, as they have made an indelible impression, demand the warm acknowledgments with which these Volumes are most respectfully presented, by, Sir, your very much obliged, and faithful humble servant, J. Nichols."

When promoted to the Mitre, I was under further obligations in the "History of Hinckley," 1782. And for many of the curious anecdotes and literary information to be found in the Edition of the Tatler with Illustrations and Notes, historical, biographical, and critical, published in six octavo volumes, in the year 1786, the publick is indebted to Bp. Percy, though the Work was finished and edited by the Rev. Dr. John Calder.

Dr. Percy had, soon after the year 1760, proceeded very far at the press with an admirable edition of "Surrey's Poems," and also with a good edition of the Works of Villiers Duke of Buckingham; both which, from a variety of causes, remained many years unfinished in the warehouse of Mr. Tonson in the Savoy, but were resumed in 1795, and nearly brought to a conclusion; when the whole impression of both works was unfortunately consumed by the fire in Red Lion Passage in 1808.

* Mr. Samuel Baker was for many years distinguished as an eminent Bookseller; and published several good Catalogues of Books, at marked prices, between the years 1757 and 1777. He was also very famous as an Auctioneer of Books; a quality in which he is at least equalled, if not excelled, by Mr. George

"A brief State of the Principles of Church Authority *," 8vo.

The Literary World was this year gratified by the publication of the then lately discovered Fragment of Livy; which Mr. Markland desired Mr. Bowyer to send him †, with a remark, that "many, he fancied, would buy the Fragment, who never read a line in the Author ‡."

"Index Nummorum omnium Imperatorum, Augustarum et Cæsarum, à Julio Cæsare usque ad Postumum, qui tam in Româ et Coloniis, quam in Græciâ, Egypto, et aliis locis, ex ære magni moduli signabantur," 4to. By Charles Combe §, esq. M. D. F. R. S.

Leigh, who was many years his partner in York-street; and by his great nephew Mr. Samuel Sotheby, now partner with Mr. Leigh in the Strand. Mr. Baker retired from business a few years before his death to a delightful villa which he built at Woodford Bridge, near Chigwell in Essex. He died in 1778; and left his property to his nephew, Mr. John Sotheby.

The following dates, from three flat stones in the church-yard of St. Paul Covent Garden, record the deaths of Mr. Baker's mother, his own, &c. &c.:

"Mrs. Ann Baker, May 27, 1766, aged 87;
Mrs. Rebecca Baker, of York-street, Feb. 18, 1768, aged 63;
Mr. Samuel Baker, April 24, 1778, aged 66.
Mr. John Sotheby, Nov. 1, 1807, aged 67.
Harriet Sotheby, wife of Samuel Sotheby, Bookseller;
born 23 Jan. 1775, died 9 July 1808;
the best of women, of wives the perfectest."

* This well-written and judicious Tract was by the Author of the "Letters of a Christian Whig," already noticed in pp. 131, 132.

† See Letters of Mr. Markland on this head, vol. IV. p. 361.

‡ This remark is very pretty, but rather too strong: "who never have read, or never will read the whole," would have been sufficient. One may well wonder why such people should act so; but three good reasons may be given: 1. The little trouble and time bestowed on two or three pages, in comparison of five or six large quartos. 2. It affording fashionable talk. 3. The chance of some new fact turning up. *T. F.*

§ This worthy gentleman, most eminently skilful in his professional character in the practice of Midwifery, has long also been distinguished as a first-rate Collector of Medals; a science in which, perhaps, he is only excelled by his son, Taylor Combe, esq. who, with the highest degree of credit to himself, and to the very great advantage of the publick, superintends the me-

dallic

1774.

In this year Mr. Bowyer corrected a new Edition of Schrevelius's Lexicon, and added a considerable number of words collected in the course of his own studies *. These are distinguished by an asterisk. The Lexicons of Hederic and of Buxtorf, the Latin ones of Faber † and Littleton, and the English

dallic department in the British Museum. He afterwards distinguished himself by "Nummorum veterum Populorum et Urbium, qui in Museo Gulielmi Hunter asservantur, Descriptio Figuris illustrata. Operâ et Studio Caroli Combe, S.R. et S.A. Lond. Soc. 1782."—"Dr. Combe, it is well known in the learned circles, formed a literary association with Dr. Parr and the late Mr. Henry Homer, for the purpose of publishing a most splendid and complete Edition of Horace. Mr. Homer, though an accurate editor of editions of the *prose* classicks, was not perhaps competent to give much assistance to an undertaking like the present; yet such was the conscientious diligence which he exerted to fulfil his engagements with the publick, and such the vexations and disappointments which he experienced in the course of his exertions, that this Work may, we believe, with truth, be said to have hastened his end. Dr. Parr, the Atlas so competent to the *sole* support of the burden, was so much encumbered with avocations of a prior claim, that, owing to this and other causes, he could not, we believe, perform his engagements. Thus did the whole undertaking devolve on Dr. Combe.—An edition, however, of Horace, in two volumes, quarto, was published by him, in 1793, which displayed a most magnificent specimen of the typographic art, and may justly claim the recommendation of containing the *best Index* to the Works of Horace which is extant. It is dedicated to the late Lord Mansfield, an engraving of whom is prefixed. Some errors in the Greek quotations, which occur in the notes, caught the eagle eyes of the gigantic proficient in that language, who was originally to have shared the labour of this edition; and an excellent Review of the Work, which appeared in the British Critick, was justly ascribed to his pen. Upon this a pamphlet was published, intituled, "A Statement of Facts relative to the Behaviour of the Reverend Dr. Parr to the late Mr. Henry Homer and Dr. Combe, in order to point out the Falsehood and Malignity of Dr. Parr's Attack in the British Critick on the character of Dr. Combe;" which was answered by a Pamphlet of very superior merit, from the pen of Dr. Parr, intituled, "Remarks on the Statement of Dr. Charles Combe, by an occasional writer in the British Critick." *Living Authors, vol. I. p.* 110.

* Re-printed in 1781 from his corrected copy.

† Mr. Bowyer had an intention of re-publishing this valuable Lexicon in a more commodious manner, by changing its pre-

Dictionary of Bailey, were all considerably enlarged by him: these additions are still in MS.

His Greek and Latin Grammars in general, and particularly such of them as he had in common use when at School and at College, are filled with such curious explanatory Notes, as bear the most convincing marks of consummate critical knowledge in those languages; and that knowledge he applied in a special manner to the advancement of Sacred Learning. It was his constant custom, in the course of his reading, to note down every thing which he thought might contribute to illustrate any passage of Scripture, especially of the Greek Testament. In pursuance of this method, it is hardly to be conceived what a number of useful and curious remarks stand inserted in the margin of his Theological Books, which may greatly contribute to improve future editions.

His interleaved Bible, filled with learned Notes, I had the pleasure of presenting to my worthy Relation, the Rev. John Pridden, M. A. F. S. A.

On two books in particular he bestowed much pains; viz. Leigh's* "Critica Sacra, 1662;" and

sent radical form into an alphabetical one. "*I* began the *Faber*, and wrote part of the first sheet for him. But as I found the profit was intended for himself, and the labour for me, I dropt it. If you and a few more printers could do it, it would make the best Latin Dictionary now extant; and the sale would beat the Ainsworth." *Rev. Edward Clarke to J. Nichols.—Sed Q.?*

* Sir Edward Leigh, son of Henry Leigh, esq. was born at Shawell in Leicestershire, March 24, 1602-3, the day on which Queen Elizabeth died. He was educated in grammar by Mr. Lee, of Walshall in Staffordshire; and was afterwards under the tuition of Mr. William Pemble, a commoner of Magdalen Hall, Oxford; where, having proceeded in Arts, 1623, he removed to the Middle Temple, and studied the Law. The plague forcing him out of London in 1625, he went to France, farther to improve himself; and, after his return, spent some years at the Temple, in the study not only of the Law, but Divinity and History; in both which he proved a man of eminence. After some time he retired to Banbury, and was a constant hearer of William Wheatly; who dying in 1639, he returned to London; in which year he was a burgess for the town of Stafford, upon the withdrawing of several members of the Long Parliament to the

Du-Gard's "Lexicon Græci Testamenti Alphabeticum, 1660," a Work excellently calculated

the King at Oxford. He was afterwards appointed, with Mr. Selden, Mr. Francis Rous, Mr. Bulstrode Whitlocke, &c. to sit in the Assembly of Divines; where he conducted himself as well and as learnedly as most of the Divines themselves. He was also a Colonel of a regiment for the Parliament, Custos Rotulorum for the county of Stafford; but, being numbered with those Presbyterian members who were turned out of the House of Commons by the Army, Dec. 6, 1648, because he voted his Majesty's concessions satisfactory, he thenceforward betook himself wholly to study; and from that period to the Restoration employed himself principally in Literature. He married Anne, daughter of Sir John Fermor, of Easton Neston in Northamptonshire; died June 2, 1671, at Rushall Hall in Staffordshire; and was buried in the chancel of that church. There are two engraved portraits of him: 1. "Edward Leigh, esq. M.A. of both Universities;" 2. "Edward Leigh, esq. M.A. of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, æt. 60, 1660, J. Chantry, &c."—The various books which he published are an abundant proof of his great industry, and extensive learning; particularly his critical and theological works, the chief of which are his "Critica Sacra" and his Body of Divinity."—Their titles are, 1. "Select and choice Observations concerning the twelve first Cæsars, &c. Oxon. 1635," 8vo; to which he added six more, making up the number eighteen, which were printed with the former, in another edition. The observations on the rest that followed were made by Henry Leigh, the Author's eldest son, M. A. of Magdalen Hall; which, being printed with the former at London, 1657, 8vo, had this title put to them, "Analecta Cæsarum Romanorum." Afterwards they were illustrated with their effigies and coins, London, 1664, 8vo; and in another edition, which came out in 1670, 8vo, they had Observations of the Greek Emperors added to them by the same hand. 2. "Treatise of Divine Promises, in five Books, London, 1633;" there again the third time, 1650; and the fourth in 1657, 8vo. 3. "Critica Sacra, or the Hebrew Words of the Old, and of the Greek of the New Testament, London, 1639 and 1646," 4to; there again in two parts, folio, 1662: in which book the Author expressing great skill in the languages, had respect and kindness shewn him by the learned Usher, primate of Ireland. 4. "Supplement to the Critica Sacra," Lond. 1662," fol. 5. "A Treatise of Divinity, in Three Books, London, 1648, 1651," 8vo. 6. "The Saints Encouragement in Evil Times; or, Observations concerning the Martyrs in general, London, 1648," 8vo. 7. "Annotations on all the New Testament, London, 1650," fol. 8. "A Philological Commentary; or, an Illustration of the most obvious and useful Words in the Law, with their Distinctions and divers Acceptations, as they are found as well in Reports antient and modern, as in

Records

for the use of schools, and young students in Divinity*; shewing the purpose, not only of a Lexicon,

Records and Memorials never printed, London, 1652, 1658, 1671," 8vo, dedicated to William L'Isle, esq. one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of England, 1652." 9. "A System or Body of Divinity, in ten Books, London, 1654 and 1662," fol. 10. "Treatise of Religion and Learning, in six Books, London, 1656," fol.; which book, lying dead on the Bookseller's hands, had this title put to it in 1663; "Fœlix Consortium; or, a fit Conjuncture of Religion and Learning, in one entire Volume, consisting of six Books," &c. From which Treatise William Crowe of Suffolk, master of the Free-school at Croydon in Surrey, took many things when he composed his "Elenchus Scriptorum in sacram Scripturam, &c. London, 1672," 8vo. 11. "Choice French Proverbs, London, 1657, 1664," 8vo. 12. "Annotations on the five Poetical Books of the Old Testament, viz. Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Canticles, London, 1657," fol. 13. "Second Considerations of the High Court of Chancery, &c. London, 1658," 4to. 14. "England described; or, the Counties and Shires thereof briefly handled, London, 1659," 8vo, copied mostly from Camden. 15. "Choice Observations on all the Kings of England, from the Saxons to the Death of King Charles I.; London, 1661," 8vo. 16. "Three Diatribes, or Discourses; 1. Of Travel; 2. Of Money; 3. Of Measuring, &c. London, 1671," 8vo. This book is called, in another edition, 1680, "The Gentleman's Guide, in three Discourses, &c." He also published, 17. "The Magistrate's Authority, in two Sermons, London, 1647," 4to, penned by Christopher Cartwright, B.D. and minister at York; to which our author Leigh put a preface, to vindicate himself against a lying pamphlet, as he calls it, which intitles him "a man of a fiery disposition, and one generally made chairman upon any business that doth concern the Clergy."

* "Mr. William Du-Gard, an eminent school-master and learned man, was the son of Henry Du-Gard, a clergyman, and born at Bromsgrove in Worcestershire, in 1606. He was instructed in classical learning at a school in Worcester; and from thence sent, in 1622, to Sidney college, Cambridge. In 1626 he took the degree of B.A.; and that of M.A. in 1630. Soon after he was appointed Master of Stamford school in Lincolnshire; from whence, in 1637, he was elected Master of the Free-school in Colchester. He resigned the care of this school Jan. 1642-3; and May 1644 was chosen Head Master of Merchant-taylors school in London. This school flourished exceedingly under his influence and management; but for shewing, as was thought, too great an affection to the Royal cause, and especially for being concerned in printing Salmasius's Defence of Charles I. he was deprived of it, February 1649-50, and imprisoned in Newgate; his wife and six children turned out of doors; and a printing-

by exhibiting all the words of the Greek Testament, as they stand in the text, with their explanations and inflections;' but answering, likewise, the end of

printing-office, which he valued at one thousand pounds, seized. That he was very well affected to Charles I. and to the royal interest, appears from a curious Register he kept of his School, which is still extant in Sion-college Library, wherein are entered two Greek verses, on the beheading of that Monarch, to this effect: "Charles, the best of Kings, is fallen by the hands of cruel and wicked men, a martyr for the laws of God and of his country." There are also two more Greek verses on the burial of Oliver Cromwell's Mother in Westminster Abbey, to this effect: "Here lieth the mother of a cursed son, who has been the ruin of two kings, and of three kingdoms." However, it was not for these verses that he was dismissed the School, but for being concerned in printing Salmasius's Book, as we learn from the following memorandum in the same Register: "Februar. 20, 1649, à concilio novi statûs ab archididascalatûs officio summotus, et in carcerem Novæ Portæ conjectus sum; ob hanc præcipuè causam, quòd Claudii Salmasii librum, qui inscribitur 'Defensio regia pro Carolo primo, ad serenissimum regem Carolum secundum legitimum hæredem et successorem,' typis mandandum curaveram: typographeo insuper integro spoliatus, ad valorem mille librarum minimùm: nihil jam reliquum habens, unde victum quæram uxori et sex liberis. [Note, it is a singular circumstance that Milton's Defensio pro Populo Anglicano was printed *Typis-Dugardianis*, a curious refinement in Retaliation.]—Being soon released from this confinement, he opened, April 1650, a private school, on Peter's Hill, London; but, in September, was restored to his former station, by means of the same Council of State who had caused him to be removed. There he continued with great success and credit, till about 1662; when he was dismissed for breaking some orders of the Merchant-taylors, though he had been publicly warned and admonished of it before. He presented a Remonstrance to them upon that occasion, but to no purpose: whereupon he opened a private school in Coleman-street, July 1661, and, by March following, had gathered a hundred and ninety-three scholars: so great was his reputation, and the fame of his abilities. He lived a very little while after, dying in 1662. He gave by will several books to Sion-college Library. He published some few pieces for the use of his Schools; as, 1. Lexicon Græci Testamenti alphabeticum; unâ cum explicatione grammaticâ vocum singularum, in usum tironum. Necnon Concordantiâ singulis dictionibus appositâ, in usum theologiæ candidatorum, 1660. 2. Rhetorices compendium, 8vo. 3. Luciani Samosatensis dialogorum selectorum libri duo, cum interpretatione Latinâ, multis in locis emendata, et ad calcem adjecta. 8vo. 4. A Greek Grammar."

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a Concordance, in a compendious form. Both which he left accurately corrected and much enlarged. These he often wished, in his latter days, he had been able to publish, for the use of Schools, and the benefit of young Students in Divinity. The first of them, full of Critical Notes, was presented to the late Rev. Dr. Henry Owen. The latter is still in my possession.

In the same year, amongst other works, Mr. Bowyer printed,

A new Edition of the First Volume of "Dialogues of Lucian; from the Greek*." [By Mr. John Carr†

* This Volume (first published in 1765) was followed by the Second in 1779; the Third in 1783; the Fourth and Fifth in 1798.—"Lucian, who, among the Authors of Antiquity, stands almost alone in the walks of humour, has at length had justice done to his facetious Dialogues, in an English Translation. Nor is it so very extraordinary that we have had no adequate Translation before. The task is not so easy as it may appear upon a slight idea: to strike off the peculiar genius and character of antient humour, and at the same time to preserve the ease and freedom of our own language, requires a considerable share of taste and judgment. Be such then the present Translator's praise, if the Publick, on perusing a small specimen, shall be willing to allow it.—The Author, in his Preface, seems to be angry, on some account or other, at the Monthly Reviewers; but our resentments are always sacrificed to justice." *M. Review, XLIX.* 161.

† Of this modest but very learned School-master, into whom the spirit of Lucian appears to have been transfused, no memorials have any where been preserved; a circumstance the more to be regretted, as many men now living, of considerable eminence, were indebted to him for the rudiments of their education.

In 1760, soon after the appearance of a very popular work, he published "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman, vol. III.;" which the Monthly Reviewers judiciously pronounced to be "not genuine;" adding, that the real Continuation of "Tristram Shandy" by the Author of the two first volumes, was advertised to be published by Mr. Dodsley, who had the good fortune to purchase the copy of the whole. At the end of the year 1763 he published "Filial Piety," a Mock-heroic, in a small folio; "a Poem not destitute of humour; Dulness being the Parent to whom this droll Writer addresses his "Filial Piety." This was followed, early in 1764, by a small Poem, in folio, intituled, "Extract of a private Letter to a Critic, by J. Carr." He published in 1765, "Eponina, a Dramatic Essay, addressed to the Ladies;" which did not obtain,

and

(afterwards Dr. Carr), then Master of the Grammar-school at Hertford.] This Translation is considered

and perhaps did not deserve, any high degree of commendation. "This Poem is conceived in no disagreeable numbers; but the purport of it is so very private and particular, that the generality of Readers cannot possibly be entertained by it." *Monthly Review, vol. XXX. p.* 323.—In 1765, he published, by way of experiment, the first Volume of his Translation of Lucian's Dialogues; which was re-printed, with improvements, in 1774; in which year he also published, for the use of his Scholars at Hertford, "Rules for Latin Grammar," &c.—Mr. Carr was honoured with a Doctor's degree, from one of the Scotch Universities, several years before his death, which happened June 6, 1807, at the age of 76. He had felt a gradual decay for nearly a year previous; but on the day of his death was, as he supposed, in much better health than usual. He lived six hours after he was conveyed to bed; appeared to suffer no pain; and expired without a struggle. His Library was soon after sold by auction.

In the dearth of biographical information respecting a friend whom I highly valued, a literary portrait of himself, as given in his Prefaces, shall be transcribed:

"From what little I have been able to conjecture of the spirit of those who sit in judgment on Authors, I am induced to believe, that humble supplications avail but little. The ingenuous require no soothing, and nothing could soften the hard heart of supercilious severity. My few friends, who will read this Translation, are not likely to be biassed by any unfair representation of it; and, if it is decried with justice, I shall complain of nothing so much as my own folly. I only beg of the wanton talkers, who have more wit than they know what to do with, that they will be graciously pleased to recollect the remonstrance of Æsop's frogs. Before they bestow those angry appellations on dulness, which are only due to vice, it might not be altogether amiss, if they were to consider their duty towards their neighbour. The most inveterate scribbler, who means no harm, is not the worst character in a community. And mediocrity, one would think, need not appear so abominable in the eyes of stupidity. But it is difficult for a man to be convinced to his own satisfaction of his own scanty intellect, and various are the methods made use of to shift the imputation to another. When, with an air of false modesty, he affects to think himself nothing at all, how little does he wish to be believed! when scorn has found some other object, glad to be safe himself, with hostile joy he eyes the victim— *quæ sibi quisque timebat,*

Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.

"Claiming the privilege of being tried by my peers, I beg leave to except against the following persons as incompetent: those who read intending to be angry, those who read expecting to be pleased, and those who cannot read at all. To exhibit a trans-

very good; and preserves much of the wit and spirit of the original.

translation that shall in any degree resemble an original, is not so very easy as several persons, who have never tried, may imagine. In order to make a comparison, it will be very useful to understand something of each language. I will put the case, O gentle Censor, to thy conscience. If, when thou openest thine eyes upon Lucian, thy prevailing idea be that of crabbed Greek, be assured of thy fallibility in this matter. Get more strength, and thou wilt learn forgiveness.—To mention one's own transgression affords but little delight. But the reader would find out mine without any assistance, and I will be beforehand with him. Having been instructed in the laws of translation, it would be in vain to deny the presumption of wilful infringement. To preserve the sense and spirit and turn and temper and wit and genius of an antient author, a translator should possess them all himself. He may speak a different language, and live in a different age; but little more abatement will be made him. This is the law. But where are such translators to be found? After Dryden and a few others, what man of genius will put on painful shackles, and tamely sit down to translate? Who that can be original will be contented with imitation; and especially when imitation is so very imperfect? For, after all that can be done, whoever desires to be well acquainted with an antient author, must take the trouble of learning his language. He will then allow of originals and translations, as of family quarrels, that there may be faults on both sides.—There is a translation of Lucian, which is commonly called Dryden's, perhaps from a sense of justice to some bookseller, who had paid a sum of money that it might be called so. 'Unhappy Dryden!' The Translation by Mr. Francis Hickes‡ appears, by the language, to have been made about the beginning of the seventeenth century; at least it was before that of Jasper Mayne, done in 1638, and published in 1664. Their Translations taken together extend to only a small part of Lucian. In his dedication to the Marquis of Newcastle, Dr. Mayne complains bitterly of persons who 'do defile the English tongue with *republick* words.' The diction, which then prevailed, might very well provoke the good Doctor to differ from Longinus, and others, in his opinion concerning the rise of eloquence.—Spence§, according to Lord Dorset, 'was so cunning a translator, that a man must read the original to understand the version.' Mr. Spence's wit has but little of the Attic elegance of Lucian, but a great deal of the facetious Mr. Punch.—These are all the English Translations of Lucian that I have seen. That of D'Ablancourt into French

‡ "Certain select Dialogues of Lucian, translated into English, by Francis Hickes, with the Life of Lucian prefixed, by Thomas Hickes, 4to. Oxford, 1634."

§ "Lucian's Works, by Ferrand Spence, 8vo. Lond. 1684, 4 vols."

has

"The Origin of Printing, in Two Essays. 1. The Substance of Dr. Middleton's Dissertation on the

has been the most read. Though Lucian was no niggard of his speech, Monsieur D'Ablancourt found him unlike a Frenchman, and new-modeled him accordingly. Spence's English is nothing more than an aukward copy of D'Ablancourt's French.—The pieces in this Volume do not follow one another in the same order as in the original. Had I begun translating with an intention of going through the whole of Lucian's Works, I might probably have observed the common order; though with no other reason than the usage of Editors. But no man will wish to translate the whole of Lucian, who thinks the world already bad enough, and, though he cannot make it better, does not desire to make it worse.—The Editors of other trifles may have been misled by learned advisers. Unfortunately for me, my errors are all my own. I make no part of a little knot of little authors, who, joining their stock together, launch into the deep on a broader bottom. My consolation is that of the single adventurer, whose good or bad success affects only himself. No 'frowning judge' can bring my friends to shame. And if, in the wonderful variety of every day's incidents, some scattered particle of praise should be blown in my way, I will gather it up as clean as I can, and greedily devour it, without asking† questions.—I hope no enquiry will be made into the motives of this undertaking, of which I confess myself unable to give any satisfactory account. The Advertiser of a new Magazine had the kindness to offer 'a work much wanted.' The world may be in need of a new Magazine; but I have some reason to think, that it is not greatly distressed for want of my Translation. Persons in distress are apt now and then to complain; and I have been peaceably suffered entirely to neglect it for almost the nine years assigned to

'The last and greatest art, the art to blot.'

"From this patient forbearance of the publick I conclude, that very few will be displeased with me for intending never more to trouble them with *Proposals for printing a book*.—I return thanks to the voluntary Subscribers. It was not my fault, that a gentleman's name was printed without his consent, nor that he does not '*understand* such odd stuff.'—No reckless intruder appears in the Title-page. The inclemency of reading has been known to spend itself there; and a name, unsheltered with academical honours, stands less exposed at the end of a Preface. JOHN CARR."

The Second Edition was inscribed:

"To the Memory of George Lord Lyttelton, and to the Candour of the Publick, this Second Edition of the

† "While I was writing this sentence, an indignant volume of *Reviews* descended hastily from an upper shelf, and narrowly missed my head. ☞ The danger is now past. Not so the joyful remembrance of so unpromising an omen!" *J. C.*

First

Origin of Printing in England. 2. Mr. Meerman's Account of the Invention of the Art at

First Volume of an attempt to translate Lucian, is dedicated with deference and gratitude.

That fire of Genius can be brought
To kindle only where it ought,
With virtue nobly can conform,
Nor, wild with power, impede a worm;
When will this futile age afford
A proof like thee, lamented Lord?"

And the Author, in a note, adds, "When this Preface appeared before, I had no intention of continuing the Translation in any mode whatever, nor any thoughts of a new Edition. But, after some experience of the public favour, I found myself very little disposed to question its propriety; and my Publisher, who believes strongly in the mutability of men's dispositions, gave me such powerful reasons for a speedy re-publication, that I changed my mind.

He cannot tell, what criticks thought it,
He only knows, that people bought it."

The Second Volume is thus introduced in 1779:

"Having no better excuse to make for the appearance of this Second Volume than the favourable opinion of the Publisher, I am, therefore, the Reader may conclude, not very unwilling to admit what has been advanced by a great Author, that *Booksellers are not the worst judges of books.* J. C."

And the Third, in 1786:

"Some nods of approbation, which were more than my weakness could resist, have led me astray from my intention, and I no longer pretend to say where I may stop; perhaps not till I have gone through every page of Lucian, excepting only 'such reading as is never read,' and such reading as no sober man will write. In ages far remote from the present, men of wit were sometimes very dull, and sometimes wanted prudence. To creep after dulness, can only serve to benumb the senses; and to revive the language of riot, is not the most decent attempt. Several drowsy discourses, with a competent allotment of ribaldry, have been attributed to Lucian by his Editors; the omission of which would have done his memory no manner of harm. Of this, the reader may judge for himself: long dissertations, nearly akin to the former, may be met with in almost any great book, and the latter is repeated every evening, with modern improvements, in the emphatical English of Broad St. Giles's.—This continuation, as has been already hinted, owes its appearance to the flattering requests of two or three persons, whose opinion in literary matters is generally acknowledged of some weight. I do not assert, that they have not been too partial to me. I am sure they are better pleased with me than I am with myself; which, perhaps, is more than every scribbler can say of

his

Harleim, and its progress to Mentz, with occasional Remarks; and an Appendix." The original

his abettors. The reader will not, I hope, be so uncharitable as to suppose, that this is my usual way of spending my time. If he knew me better, he would never fancy, that I have nothing else to do, nobody in this world besides Lucian to attend to. Duties far different from conversing with wits, have been annexed to my life—

Quicquid agunt animo votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago diei.

"I have translated Lucian in an evening, when I was not in a temper to face a graver author, and wished to forget every unwelcome occurrence of the day. It seemed not difficult, or it would not have been done. For, though 'easy writing is not always easy reading,' I will venture to affirm, that a Translator, who finds much difficulty in assuming the spirit of his Author, will hardly ever succeed. *Sudet multùm, frustràque laboret.* Learning and labour can indeed do wonderful things; they can write down the summer's sun, but their high-dried dialogues are not Dialogues of Lucian, any more than the alternate roaring a midnight club.—Boisterous mirth, like dram-drinking, enervates while it pretends to invigorate. But Lucian is not one of those obstreperous spirits, who break down all the boundaries of order. He has, in his satire, a certain gentle air, which, where there are faculties to enjoy it, will beget good humour, which promotes health; and without health, what is learning, or how is it to be acquired? J. CARR."

The Fourth and Fifth Volumes, in 1798, are thus concluded:

"As a Preface to this last Volume, I had set about preparing a Dissertation on the Works of my Author. I had found in my drawer a bundle of Remarks ready made; and it could not be a painful task, when there was little more left to be done, than to collect the scattered opinions of the learned, which, with the unlearned, might have passed for my own. Nevertheless, after some sober reflexions on the use and abuse of wit, I have changed my mind; and give up Lucian, with all his faults, to judges duly commissioned,

'———— who read each work of wit
With the same spirit that its author writ,'

only begging them not to forget, that he lived and wrote many ages ago; that his education was none of the best; that chastity of style and manners did not then universally prevail, as in these happy times; and that, though he could run away from his apprenticeship, his Dialogues could hardly escape some small tincture of those in his Uncle's shop. Just as the conversation of Lord Bolingbroke, after all his greatness, and with all his elegance, might still be traced to the inns of court:

Quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem
Testa diu.

"Mon-

idea of this little pamphlet was Mr. Bowyer's*; the completion of it his Partner's. The two learned

"Monsieur Balzac, who deserved so well of the first person singular, when he spoke of himself and his Letters, used to take off his beaver; but a Translator, the ninth part of an Author, when he is contented with his proportionate share of vanity, and in possession of a hat, will be more chary of it. I pull off mine, this cold day, not to myself but my Reader, with whom I wish to exchange forgiveness, and part in peace, while he looks so pleased to see the end of the book. J. C."

* This idea was in part taken up immediately after the publication of Dr. Middleton's Tract in 1735; which received the following animadversions from Mr. Bowyer, in the "Grub-street Journal," March 20, 1735; the substance of which is preserved in the Notes to "The Origin of Printing:"

"To Mr. Bavius, Secretary to the Society of Grub-street.

"Sir, As the numerous writers of your Society are the chief support and ornament of Printing, you must be nearly interested in every circumstance that contributes to the honour of it. I congratulate you therefore upon the advantageous figure which Caxton, our countryman and fellow-citizen, makes in Dr. Middleton's Dissertation concerning the Origin of this Art in England. But, good Mr. Bavius, is not the old man's authority placed a little too high, when most, if not all, our English Chronicles are made to submit to his; and a new æra is prescribed to one of our kings by it? Dr. Middleton maintains from him, p. 3, that Edward IV. was proclaimed in London at the end of 1459, according to our computation, on the 4th of March, and crowned about the Midsummer following (*i.e.* 1460). Is not Caxton, you'll say, a good evidence of a fact that happened in his own time? May be so: but the good Doctor's Dissertation is even built upon the supposition that the press was not infallible in those days; and might not M CCCC LIX, by an easy transposition, escape instead of M CCCC LXI? I need not appeal to other contemporary Historians, where we are capable of producing demonstration. The first instrument in Rymer, under Edward IV. begins thus: '*Memorandum quod die Martis, decimo die Martii, anno regni regis Edwardi primo, &c.*' Now in the year 1460-1, the tenth of March fell on a Tuesday; but in 1459-60, on a Monday. I will venture therefore to vindicate the true reading of our old Almanacks, and to exterminate a false one from Caxton's Chronicle.

"But the Doctor raises a triumph upon his great discovery; and poor Echard is singled out to be lashed, for not reading this Chronicle, or not making the same use of it with the Doctor. 'Mr. Echard,' says he (p. 21), at the end of 'Edward IV's reign, among the Learned of that age, mentions William Caxton as a writer of English history; but *seems* to doubt whether he was the same with the printer of that name. Had he ever looked into

friends, whose assistance is acknowledged in their Preface, were the Rev. Dr. Henry Owen and the Rev. Cæsar De-Missy.

into Caxton's books, the doubts had been cleared; or had he consulted his *Chronicle of England* (which it is strange that an English Historian could neglect!) he would have learned at least to fix the beginning of that reign with more exactness, as it is noted above just *two* years earlier than he has placed it.' Just *one* year the Doctor should have said: Echard fixing it very right, March 4, 1461, according to the computation in those days (*i.e.* 1460-1); the Doctor 1459 according to our computation (*i.e.* 1459-60).—But this gentleman seems resolved to be at variance with that Historian as far as possible. He gives us his doubts, but so much the worst side of them, that it is but just to let the Historian speak for himself: 'In this reign flourished John Harding and William Caxton, both writers of the English History. And that which now began to give new encouragement to learning, was the famous Art of Printing, which was first found out in Germany by John Guttenberghen, about 1440, or somewhat later, and was brought into England by William Caxton, a mercer of London, and *probably* the same with the Historian, who first practised the same in the Abbey of Westminster, 1471, and the eleventh of his reign.' The Historian writes so agreeably to the Doctor's hypothesis, that one would think he need not be so much ashamed of his company.

"As we are now upon Chronology, I will give you another instance of the Doctor's fondness for singularity in it. P. 11, he cites, from Mr. Maittaire, Ausonius's Epigrams, printed at Venice, 1472, with this designation of the year at the end, *A nativitate Christi ducentesimæ nonagesimæ quintæ, Olympiadis anno II.* where, by the way, to make the designation of the year at the end correspond to the figures at the beginning, 1472, it should be read *nonagesimæ quartæ.* Whether this is an error of the press in the Venice edition, or only in Mr. Maittaire's account of it, I know not. But the point I am coming to, Mr. Bavius, is the Doctor's pompous remark. 'The printer,' says he, 'follows the *common* mistake, both of the *antients* and *moderns*, of taking the Olympiad for a term of five years complete: whereas it included but four, and was celebrated every fifth; as the *Lustrum* likewise of the Romans.' I have consulted upon this occasion various modern Writers of Chronology, from Joseph Scaliger down to Adam Littleton; and all I have yet met with make an Olympiad to consist, as the Doctor does, of no more than *four* years complete. There are some passages indeed among the Roman Poets to the contrary; who, out of poetical liberty, have extended the Olympiad to five years, the usual term of their own *Lustrum.* But they have not been supposed to speak with chronological exactness, since there are more express authorities against them: so that the Doctor's opinion

Though published anonymously it was immediately pronounced to be Mr. Bowyer's; and on that supposition met, perhaps, with a better fate in the World of Letters than it might otherwise have been honoured with. The periodical publications of the Continent joined those of England in its commendation. Of these let one extract serve as a sample:

"Of the many treatises concerning the Origin of Printing, there are few, if any, which will be found more satisfactory than the present; and there is no one that contains so much information in the same compass. The Author professes only to give the

opinion here, and I like it never the worse, is the *common* one. But that the Roman *Lustrum* included only *four* years, is too singular, I dare say, for him to stand by. It was ordinarily *celebrated*, as he says, *every fifth year*; that is, the 5th, the 10th, 15th, 20th, &c. but not in the same manner as he himself understands the Olympiad, the 1st, 5th, 9th, 13th, 17th, 21st, &c. the latter being a period of four years, the former of five."

Mr. Clarke, a few days after the appearance of the preceding Letter, says, "I thank you for your packet. I set out next morning to our city of Uckfield, to enquiry after your corrections of Dr. Middleton. The whole is extremely well; you have used more decency than he deserves. I am only sorry that you contracted your Remarks into such a narrow compass. Was it not possible to enlarge them to a six-penny pamphlet? He will naturally overlook a letter in such a Journal, and pretend that he has never heard of it. I have never seen Dr. M's pamphlet; but sure it was a monstrous thing to advance so remarkable an alteration as the æra of a King's Reign upon so precarious an authority as the A. D. of a title-page. Perhaps he had some other vouchers: but, whatever they were, you have taught him a secret in Chronology, that, when there are sufficient materials, it is very dangerous indulging conjecture, and neglecting demonstration. That article of King Edward is only silly and singular; the next is scandalous. I am no admirer of Echard, but a great friend to justice. To raise such unreasonable doubts from a modest way of saying the same thing with himself, and from thence to draw such groundless consequences to an author's prejudice, is a sort of *petty-fogging* in writing, that deserves great contempt."

The following colophon was intended for this publication, but not used: "Londini, Excudebat Guilielmus Bowyer, Septuagenarius Quintus, Nepos Ichabodi Dawkes, ex Operariis Polyglotti Anglicani; jam nunc redauspicante D. Benjamino Kennicotto Biblia Hebraica, cum variis Lectionibus, omnibus, ut speratur, undecunque, concisis. MDCCLXXIV."

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substance of two books; but he goes much further. He has interspersed, through the whole piece, a number of valuable notes, which will greatly increase the general stock of knowledge upon the subject, and correct the mistakes of the works he has abridged; this is remarkably the case with Dr. Middleton's Dissertation. Without pretending to exhibit a complete history of the origin of the art, our Author ventures to assert, that he has here given a clearer account of it than is to be met with in any book hitherto published in England; and we are fully satisfied of the truth of his assertion*. We apprehend that the publick is indebted, for this valuable account of the origin and progress of the Art of Printing, to one of the last of our learned Printers †; a race of men whom we have observed, with concern, to be almost extinct in Europe, or at least in our own country ‡."

* A Second Edition of this little Volume, with many improvements, appeared in 1776; and a "Supplement" in 1781.

† Monthly Review for January 1775.—This critique (which, as appears by the article *Bowyer* in the "Biographia Britannica," was written by Dr. Kippis) was literally translated in the "Journal des Sçavans," for April 1775.

‡ The late Sir James Burrow, after giving a Report of the Cause of Literary Property, subjoins a short account of the introduction of Printing into this country; on which subject he has the paragraph alluded to in p. 2117, of the Fourth Volume of his Reports: "Mr. Bowyer's learning, and particular knowledge in his profession, qualify him for being at least as good a judge of the dispute as any man that ever lived."

From the same learned Reporter the two following notes were afterwards received:

"Sir James Burrow presents his compliments to Messieurs Bowyer and Nichols; is glad to hear that they are putting out a new edition of their Pamphlet on Printing; and takes this opportunity of repeating the high estimation in which he holds it and them. Instead of being able to *correct* it, or any thing that comes from them, he knows little or nothing of the subject, except what he has STOLEN *from that performance*; and should not have attempted to meddle with it, if he had not thought it incumbent upon him to acknowledge and rectify a blunder which stood out against him in print. *July* 15, 1776."

"Sir James Burrow presents his compliments to Mr. Nichols; and takes the liberty to inform him of a Paper very lately published, which Sir James imagines Mr. Nichols's curiosity would

"Discord, a Satire *" [1773], 4to; the production of a Writer of the first celebrity, though (even at this distance of time) I do not feel myself at liberty to mention his very respectable name.

"A Help to English History, containing a Succession of all the Kings of England, the English, Saxons, and the Britons; the Kings and Princes of Wales; the Kings and Lords of Man; and the Isle Wight, &c. &c. By Peter Heylin, D.D. Prebendary of Westminster. Improved by the

lead him to look into. If Mr. Nichols recollects their dining together at Sir John Pringle's, on a Sunday, about a month ago, there was a gentleman in company (of the name of *Mann)* who came from Flanders, as a sort of agent for the Governor of the Netherlands, Prince Charles of Lorraine. On the following Thursday, this Gentleman presented to the Royal Society the first Tome of 'Memoires de l'Academie Imperiale et Royale des Sciences et Belles Lettres de Bruxelles, printed at Bruxelles, 1777." And, on the same day, he presented another Copy to the Antiquaries. In this Volume, p. 512 to p. 540, is published, 'Nouvelles Recherches sur *l'Origine de l'Imprimerie:* Dans lesquelles on fait voir que la premiere Idée en est due *aux* BRABANçONS. Par M. des Roches. Lues à la Seance du 8 Janvier 1777.' Mr. Nichols may see the whole, at either Society-house; or he may judge of the substance of it, from the five propositions contained in the three last pages. *Dec.* 18, 1777."

At the hospitable dinners of Sir John Pringle, let me add, I had frequently the honour of meeting Literati, both Natives of this Country and Foreigners, of the highest distinction. Abbé Mann was, after the above meeting, a frequent Correspondent in the Gentleman's Magazine.

* "This Poem describes the horrors of national discord and faction; and introduces a prophecy of

HOLLIS, whom kings and courts beheld with awe,
Friend to prerogative at once and law.

Hollis, we are told,

In life's last moments, with a prophet's rage,
Denounced the miseries of a future age.

This *Pisgah-sight* of a future age, comprehends a view of the present times, in which

——— A youthful monarch, known
For mildest manners, shall adorn the throne.

In this reign we see

A ribald make to patriotism pretence.

And this introduces a warm invective against Wilkes.—The numbers, we see, are sometimes harsh; but perhaps they will, by some critics, be deemed so much the more suitable to the subject." *Monthly Review, vol. XLIX. p.* 504.

Rev.

Rev. Paul Wright *, B. D. F. S. A." (afterwards D. D.). [1773].

* This ingenious but incurably necessitous Author was educated in the Grammar-school of Christ's Hospital; and was sent thence to Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B. A. 1738; M. A. 1742; B. D. 1767; and D. D. 1778.—He was presented, by the Governors of Christ's Hospital, to the vicarage of Ukeley, with the parochial chapel of Burden, in Essex, and also to the rectory of Snoreham, in the same county, 1739. [A remarkable peculiarity appertains to that rectory; it contains only a single farm-house; and there is no church belonging to the parish; but, once a year, service is performed under a tree.] He was also for some time curate and lecturer of All Saints, Hertford.—In 1763 was published, "A Stroke at Public Thanksgiving; in a Letter to the Rev. Mr. Wright, on his Thanksgiving Sermon for the Peace; with a Postscript to Dr. Samuel Chandler on a similar Subject." He publihed "A Sermon on the lamented Death of Isaac Whittington, esq. one of the Six Clerks in the Court of Chancery, preached in the Parish Church of Oakley in Essex, May 16, 1773;" and in that year he circulated Proposals for printing by Subscription, in one volume quarto, price One Guinea, Sir Henry Chauncey's History of St. Alban's and its Archdeaconry, continued to the present Time; with the Antiquities of *Verulam*; including, among other MS Collections, those of Mr. Webster, many years Surgeon there, whose Drawings of various Antiquities in that neighbourhood were to be engraved. On this subject he published the following Advertisement: "Paul Wright, B. D. formerly Curate and Lecturer of All-Saints, Hertford, having received some MS Papers relating to Sir Henry Chauncy's elegant History of Hertfordshire, designs to publish an accurate Edition of that elaborate Work, with Continuations to the present time; therefore hopes for communications from the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of that County, directed to him at Oakley, near Quendon in Essex, post-paid. The Editor will not content himself with the communications of the noble, the learned, and generous Contributors to this Work; but will visit every Parish in person in search of Antiquities, that nothing may be wanting to make this Work as complete as possible.—Directions to Mr. Woodyer, Bookseller in Cambridge, will be sent to the Editor." At the end of the year 1773 his "Help to English History" was published by Subscription. In May 1775, the History of St. Alban's was promised to be put to press as soon as the Editor should meet with sufficient encouragement, of which he failed. He published, "Orphans and Fatherless; a Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor and Governors of the several Hospitals, at Christ Church, Sept. 21, 1778." In 1781 he lent his name (such things have now and then happened in similar Works) to what was called "The complete British Family Bible: being a new universal Exposition and Commentary on the Holy Scriptures: containing the Sacred Text of the Old and New Testaments, with the Apocrypha, at large. Illustrated with Notes and Annotations, Theological, Critical, Moral, Historical, Practical, Chronological

"The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset, by the Rev. John Hutchins *," 2 vols. fol.

"The Works of George Lord Lyttelton; formerly printed separately, and now first collected together †; with some other Pieces never before printed. Published by George Edward Ayscough ‡, Esq." 4to, two editions.

and Explanatory. Wherein all the difficult and obscure Passages will be clearly explained; the seeming Contradictions reconciled; the Mis-translations corrected; former Errors rectified; the Objections of Deists and Infidels answered; the Prophecies and Parables faithfully elucidated; sublime Passages pointed out; and the Whole of Divine Revelation (upon which all our Hopes of eternal Happiness depend) displayed in its original Purity, and rendered easy, pleasant, and profitable to every Capacity, both with respect to Faith and Practice. With practical Reflections and useful Admonitions at the End of each Chapter, calculated to enlighten the Understanding, purify the Heart, and promote the Cause of Virtue and Piety; and thereby establish the Happiness and Peace of Christian Families in this World, and secure their eternal Salvation in the next. To which will be added, a Connection of the Old and New Testaments; the Lives of all the inspired Writers; and many other Articles relating to Jewish and Christian Antiquities, and other important Subjects, not to be found in any former Commentator. This Work, being the Result of more than Forty Years' Study and Experience, will be executed in a Manner far superior to most Publications of the Sort, and will alone form an universal Library of Christian Knowledge, Antient and Modern. By Paul Wright, D. D. F. S. A. Vicar of Oakley, and Rector of Snoreham in Essex, and late of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. To be completed in Eighty Numbers."—In August 1784 he communicated a Specimen of his "Collections towards the History of Hertfordshire" to Mr. Urban; which, he says, "may afford some amusement to your Readers, and shew, that if a generous publick will support me, the whole Work shall be published. Other specimens shall be occasionally communicated." (Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 745).—He died, at his vicarage of Ukeley, otherwise Oakley, May 8, 1785.

* Of whom, and of his valuable History, see a full account in the Essays and Illustrations, vol. VI. p. 406.

† This Volume contains his Lordship's Observations on the Life of Cicero; Observations on the State of our Affairs at home and abroad; Letters from a Persian in England to his Friend at Ispahan; Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul; Dialogues of the Dead; Four Speeches in Parliament; Poems; Letters to Sir Thomas Lyttelton; and an account of a Journey into Wales. Among the Pieces never before printed are his Letters to Sir Thomas Lyttelton.

‡ George-Edward Ayscough, Esq. a Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Foot-guards, only son of the Rev. Dr. Francis Ayscough

"The History of Jamaica, or general Survey of

cough (who was tutor to Lord Lyttelton at Oxford, and at length Dean of Bristol), by Anne, fifth sister to his Lordship, who addressed a Poem to the Doctor from Paris, in 1728, printed in Dodsley's Second Volume. His present Majesty and the late Duke of York were his god-fathers. The above-mentioned publication was dedicated by the Editor to his cousin, the second Lord Lyttelton, who has artfully developed his noble Father's motives in this appointment, in his "Letters, 1780," Letter 25: "The Dedication to myself is a wretched business, and disgraces the Volume to which it is prefixed. You wonder I did not write a better for him myself; and I would most surely have done it, but, among many excellent qualities which this Dedicator possesses, he is a blab of the first delivery, and I dared not venture to trust him. The testamentary arrangement which appointed him to the honourable labours of an Editor, took its rise from three motives: 1. To mark a degree of parental resentment against an ungracious son; 2. From an opinion that a gracious nephew's well-timed flattery had created of his own understanding; and, 3. From a design of bestowing upon this same gracious nephew, a legacy of honour from the publication, and profit from the sale of the volume. He is as proud of the business as a new-made Knight of his title," &c. In his last Letter the young Lord ‡ regrets (with great reason) the loss of "some biographical sketches" by his father. And there are some verses to Capt. Ayscough in this young Nobleman's "Poems, 1780." He figures in the "Diaboliad," as does his noble Kinsman, "Part I. [See Gent. Mag. for 1777, p. 87.]—Capt. Ayscough was also author of "Semiramis, a Tragedy," 1777.—It is painful to reflect on the miscarriages of families, or the profligacy of individuals; yet truth obliges me to observe, that the honour of the respectable house of Lyttelton derives little advantage from the conduct of this unhappy member of it. Though a military man, he submitted to be insulted by a Gentleman § who repeatedly treated him as a poltroon; and, though in no affluent circumstances, he gave up his commission, to avoid doing his duty, when called upon by his Sovereign to fight in America. At length his debaucheries affected his constitution; and, in September 1777, he went to the Continent for the recovery of his health. While on his travels, he wrote an account of his journey, which on his return he published, under the title of "Letters from an Officer in the Guards to his Friend in England; containing some Accounts of France and Italy, 1778," 8vo. He received however but a temporary relief from the air of the Continent. After lingering for a short time, he died, October 14, 1779; and, what

‡ Or rather the Fabricator of the "Letters," which have since been declared by the Family to be spurious. They contain, however, several lively strokes of wit and fancy, and even of good-sense and thinking; and do his Lordship much more credit than his (pretended) Poems.

§ Mr. Swift, author of an ingenious poem, called "The Gamblers."

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the antient and modern State of that Island *," three well-printed quarto volumes, which are now become exceedingly rare.

"A Voyage, from June 4 to Sept. 24, 1773, to determine how far Navigation was practicable to the North Pole," by the Hon. Captain Phipps † (afterwards Lord Mulgrave), 4to.

is remarkable, a few weeks only before his cousin, the second Lord Lyttelton. *Par nobile consobrinorum!*—He left behind him a monument of his unexampled disregard of every principle of virtue and decency, in a journal of the most secret transactions of his life; in which, from the most authentic information, I am assured, that he, in the grossest terms, has recorded facts which Aretine himself would be ashamed to paint, and the most abandoned haunter of the stews would blush to read.

* By Edward Long, esq. whose high station in the Island of Jamaica (where he was Judge of the Admiralty Court) gave every opportunity of procuring authentic materials, which have been digested with ingenuity and candour. To this Gentleman the publick are indebted for, 1, a humorous pamphlet, intituled, "The Trial of Farmer Carter's Dog Porter, for Murder, 1771," 8vo; 2. Some excellent "Reflections on the Negro Cause, 1772," 8vo; 3. "Letters on the Colonies, 1775," 8vo; 4. "English Humanity no Paradox, 1778," 8vo; and, 5. a very luminous pamphlet on the Sugar Trade, 1782, 4to.

† The Hon. Constantine-John Phipps, eldest son of Constantine first Lord Mulgrave, was born May 30, 1744; succeeded to the title of Baron Mulgrave of Ireland in 1775; and was created an English Peer June 17, 1790. He married, June 20, 1787, Anne-Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Nathaniel Cholmondeley, esq. of Housham in Yorkshire, one of the richest heiresses in that county, who died in childbed, in 1788, leaving a daughter. His great-grandfather, Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1714, died in 1723, and left an only son, William, who, 1718, married Catharine, daughter of James Earl of Anglesea, by whom he had Constantine, created Lord Mulgrave in 1767, and one daughter, Catharine. Constantine, the first Lord, who died in 1775, married Lepel, eldest daughter of John Lord Hervey, who died in 1780, by whom he had issue Constantine-John, the late Lord; Charles, Captain in the Royal Navy, deceased; Henry, Edmund, Augustus; and a daughter, Henrietta-Maria, married, 1776, to Charles Viscount Dillon.—Lord Mulgrave entered very young into the Naval service, under the auspices of his uncle, Augustus-John, third Earl of Bristol. Soon after he was of age he came into Parliament for Lincoln; and very early in life, was an able parliamentary speaker. In the debates which originated from the famous trial of the King against Almon, and the doctrines then held by Lord Mansfield, he displayed

"Historical Description of the Interview between Henry VIII. and Francis I." &c. and also an Account of some pictures of the same age at Cowdray, by Sir Joseph Ayloffe *," 4to.

played great ability, and a knowledge of our practical jurisprudence seldom acquired by any who are not of the long robe. From the peculiarities of his voice, manner, and delivery, however, he was rather an informing than a pleasing or commanding speaker; so just is Lord Chesterfield's observation, that "it is not so much what is said, as the manner of saying it, that is most essential to a senator." In his own profession he was justly admired, and may well be classed with our most eminent naval commanders. His "Voyage to the North Pole," published 1774, will immortalize his memory. In the late maps his track appears upon the Globe with that of Capt. Cook; and he will be regarded by posterity as an eminent benefactor to Cosmography. Whilst the Book was in the press, I believe, nearly the whole ship's crew, in their turn, visited my Printing-office.—Lord Mulgrave died at Liege in Germany, Oct. 10, 1792, and left behind him a considerable sum of ready money, and a Library the most perfect in England as to all works of naval science, with many unpublished charts and notes of soundings.—The English Peerage became extinct; that of Ireland descended to his brother, Henry, the present Lord, who was also created a Peer of Great Britain, August 13, 1794, as Baron Mulgrave, of Mulgrave in Yorkshire.

* Sir Joseph Ayloffe, bart. V. P. A. S. and F. R. S. of Framfield in Sussex, was descended from a Saxon family, antiently seated at Bocton Alof near Wye, in the county of Kent, in the reign of Henry III.; who removed to Hornchurch, in the county of Essex, in that of Henry IV. and to Sudbury in that of Edward IV.—Sir William Ayloffe †, of Great Braxted, in the county of Essex (of whom, and of his family and estate, see more particulars in Morant's Essex, vol. II. p. 139), was knighted by James I. May 1, 1603; and created a Baronet Nov. 25, 1612; and from his eldest son by his third wife, Sir Joseph was the fourth in descent and fifth in title. His Grandfather, Joseph, was a barrister of Gray's Inn; as was his father Joseph; who, during almost the whole of the last years of his life, lived at Kirkireton in Derbyshire, in a most miserable state both of body and mind, under the care of Mr. Gough, the minister of that place. He removed from thence a short time before his death. He married a daughter of Bryan Ayliffe, an eminent merchant of London (Morant, I. 69); and died in 1727.

The late Sir Joseph was born about 1708; received the early part of his education at Westminster-school; was admitted of Lincoln's Inn 1724, and in the same year was entered a Gentleman-

† Benjamin Ayloffe, esq. (who died Dec. 24, 1783, aged 95, after having been above 30 years Clerk and Keeper of the Records of the Duchy Court in Gray's Inn) was a grandson of Sir William, the first Baronet.

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"The expeditious Accountant; or, Cyphering rendred so short, that half the Trouble attending

commoner of St. John's college, Oxford; which College he quitted about 1728; was elected F.A.S. Feb. 10, 1731, one of the first Council under their Charter 1751, Vice-president 17..; and F. R. S. June 3, 1731. In January 1734, he married Mrs. Margaret Railton (daughter and heiress of Thomas Railton, esq. of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, and relict of Thomas Railton, esq. who died in the commission of the Peace for the City of Westminster, Sept. 4, 1732); and by this Lady he had one Son, of his own name, who died of the small-pox, at Trinity hall, Cambridge, at the age of 21, Dec. 19, 1756.—On the building of Westminster-bridge, he was appointed Secretary to the Commissioners, 1736-7. He prevailed on Mr. Kirby, Painter in Ipswich, to make drawings of a great number of monuments and buildings in Suffolk, of which 12 were engraved, with a description, 1748; and others remain unpublished. In 1751, he circulated "Proposals for printing by subscription, *Encyclopædia;* or, a rational Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Trade. By several eminent Hands. Methodized, digested, and now publishing at Paris, by M. Diderot, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres in Russia, and as to the mathematical Part by M. D'Alembert, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris and Berlin, and Fellow of the Royal Society. Translated from the French, with Additions and Improvements." In which was to be included a great variety of new Articles, tending to explain and illustrate the Antiquities, History ecclesiastical, civil, and military; Laws, Customs, Manufactures, Commerce, Curiosities, &c. of Great Britain and Ireland: by Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart. Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and Author of "The Universal Librarian." Of this Work a Prospectus was published, in one large sheet, dated Dec. 14, 1751; and the First Number of the Work itself June 11, 1752. This number being badly received by the publick, the farther prosecution of the business seemed to have been dropped. See some account of it in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1752, p. 46. It was proposed to have been finished by Christmas 1756, in ten quarto volumes, price nine guineas; the last two to contain upwards of 600 plates.—On the establishment of the Paper-office on the respectable footing it at present is, by the removal of the State Papers from the old Gate at Whitehall † to new apartments at the Treasury, he was nominated, in 1763, the first in the Commission for the care and preservation of them.—He had serious thoughts of writing a History of the County of Suffolk; and in 1764 had drawn up Proposals for that purpose; but, being disappointed of the materials which he had reason to expect for so laborious a work, they were never published; but a copy of the Proposals was communicated to Dr. Ducarel, together with a circular Letter which was sent to some

† Engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, in "Vetusta Monumenta."

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the common Methods is saved in most Occurrences; and so very easy, that a Person of moderate Capa-

of the Gentlemen of the County; both now first printed from the Originals in the hand-writing of Sir Joseph.

"Sir, Having in a search of many years continuance collected a very considerable number of Records, and other valuable and authentic materials for compiling and illustrating the Civil and Ecclesiastical History as well as the Local Antiquities of Suffolk; I have been frequently pressed by some Gentlemen of large property in that County to methodize my Collections, and communicate their contents to the publick. But, as my own private amusement and information were the only motives which induced me to gather those materials, I persevered in declining the task enjoined me, until I found it was no longer decent for me to resist the application of my friends. In compliance, therefore, with their repeated importunities, I have made a considerable progress in drawing up, *A Topographical History and Description of the County of Suffolk;* and propose to complete and publish it with all convenient expedition, provided I find the undertaking is agreeable to the generality of persons interested in that part of the Kingdom. Indeed I scarce doubt of meeting with their approbation of my intentions, as it cannot be supposed that they will be displeased with an attempt, which is calculated to preserve and hand down to posterity the many valuable Antiquities of their native soil, to perpetuate the memory of their Ancestors, and to clear up and illustrate the Histories of those places, &c. which are become their possessions. On my part, endeavours shall not be wanting to render the Work correct, useful, and instructive. For that purpose, the Public Records and Manuscript Libraries of the Kingdom, the Registers of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and those of the Churches and Bishops of Norwich and Ely, shall be again consulted and re-examined, as well for the due correction of the materials already collected, as for the making such additions thereto as may be found necessary. Every Parish will likewise be visited, and proper Drawings taken of the several Remains of Antiquity found within it; and when any matter of Natural History occurs worthy of notice, it shall be mentioned in its proper place. Copper-plates being not only useful, but in many respects absolutely necessary to Books of Antiquity, the proposed Work will be adorned with a great variety of Draughts of Roman Roads, Pavements, Altars, Hypocausts, &c. Roman and other Inscriptions; British, Roman, Saxon, and Danish Camps, Fortifications, &c. Castles, antient and remarkable Churches, Abbeys, Monasteries, Crosses, Obelisks, Bridges, sepulchral and other Monuments, Arms, Painted Glass, and other remains of Antiquity; Seals of the antient Earls of the County; and those of the Barons by Tenure, Towns Corporate, Abbeys and other Religious Houses within the same; such antient Charters as are particularly curious, a general Map

of

city may learn, with very little Assistance from a

of the County, and separate Maps of each Hundred. All which will be engraved by the best Masters, and in the most exact and elegant manner. From the outlines here given you, it is apparent, that the charges of executing the Work in the manner above proposed must be very considerable; and as it is not undertaken with a view of pecuniary advantage to the Author, the Publick will not expect that he should at his own hazard engage in the whole expence. I therefore request that my intentions may be made known to the Gentlemen and Clergy of your County; and that such of them who are inclined to become purchasers of the Work, which will make two Folio Volumes, printed on the best imperial paper, will be pleased for the present only to communicate their names and places of abode, by letter or otherwise. As soon as a number of names sufficient to encourage me to proceed are sent in, I shall publish Proposals at large, together with a Plan of the Work, which is intended to be carried on by a Subscription of three guineas for each set, in sheets, viz. one guinea to be paid at the time of subscribing, one guinea more upon the delivery of the first Volume, and the remaining guinea upon the delivery of the second Volume. But this Subscription being solely intended to defray the necessary contingent expences of carrying on the Work, the moneys to be raised thereby will be paid, as collected, into the hands of Messrs. Hoare, bankers, in Fleet-street, in the names of Philip Crespigny and .... esqrs. who are to issue thereout such sums as they shall from time to time find necessary, to be applied in the prosecution of the Work. The remainder (if any be) is upon the completion of the Work, and after payment of all charges incurred therein, to be paid to the Author. As I flatter myself that the execution of the above design will meet with your approbation and countenance, I take the freedom to entreat you to promote its success amongst the Gentlemen and Clergy in your neighbourhood; and that you will transmit to one of the above-mentioned persons the names and places of abode of such as are inclined to encourage the undertaking; which favour shall be gratefully acknowledged by, Sir,

Your most faithful and obedient servant, THE AUTHOR."

"PROPOSALS intended for the History of Suffolk.

"The General History of the County from the earliest times of which we have any certain account; viz. as part of the antient kingdom of the Iceni, as part of Britannia Prima, as part of the kingdom of the East Angles, &c. and so on to the present times. Including an account of so much of the Ikeneld-street as passes through this County, of Military Roads and Roman Stations, &c. Of its greater division into, the Geldable Part, the Liberty of St. Edmund, and the Liberty of St. Ethelred, its Hundreds, Tythings, &c. And its antient and present

Civil

Master, &c. &c. By Nicholas Salomon, Master of the Academy, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell," 8vo.

Civil and Ecclesiastical Government; History of its Earls and Vicecomites or Sheriffs; its Hundreds, Boroughs, and Great Towns.—History of the antient and present State of each, and their several Proprietors. Including more than one Parish; and herein of its antient possessors, first establishment, growth, trade, and manufactures, incorporations, government, rights, privileges, markets, fairs, immunities, customs, parliamentary history, seats, rivers, fish, mountains, mines, minerals.—Single Parishes, Villages, and Manors. History of each from the earliest times, various names, when erected, customs prevailing in each, remarkable tenures, extraordinary events that have happened, antient and modern lords or proprietors, with the history of their families and descendants. British, Roman, Saxon, and Danish camps, tumuli, barrows, temples, coins, baths, sudatories, and other Antiquities discovered therein, or still remaining.—Church. When and by whom built, dedication, saint, wake, endowment, patrons, chantries founded therein, and by whom, gilds or fraternities, chapels therein or annexed thereto, great personages buried therein, altars, remarkable sepulchral monuments, fenestral cenotaphs, paintings, and arms, curious ornaments, and other matters worthy of note, incumbents and presentations.—Abbeys, &c. History of their foundations, dedications, revenues, number of monks, &c. form of government, customs, rights, privileges and immunities, jurisdictions, officers, various seals used by the abbots, surrenders, and dissolution; to whom granted, when, and for what consideration, various subsequent possessors, present state, great persons buried therein, monuments remaining therein or removed elsewhere, and to what place, list of abbots, priors, &c.—Free Chapels, Hospitals, Schools, Almshouses, Public Charities. By whom and for what purpose founded, government, revenues, lands charged with annual payment for charities, or other public uses.—History of Baronies and Honours to which such Parish hath given title, or whereof it hath been *caput baroniæ*, with the History of the several Families who have enjoyed those baronies, their Seals, &c.—Castles. When, and by whom, and for what purpose built, either as places of strength or of residence, or for both, revolutions that have happened to them, various owners, constables, &c. present state and possessor.—Bridges, and other remarkable Buildings, Customs, Tenures, Privileges, &c.—The whole County to be actually visited.—Drawings to be taken, by able hands, of all castles, abbeys, priories, conventual churches, antient monuments, fenestral cenotaphs, painted glass, abbey, priory, &c. seals, corporation seals, barons and earls seals, and of such churches and houses as are curious or remarkable, the same of any curious coin or other remains of Antiquity found in the County; all which must be engraved by the best Masters.—The Seals of the abbeys, towns, and barons, may be engraved

as

"An Essay on the Clergy, their Studies, Recrea-

as Vignettes, at the end of their respective histories; and when a Drawing is necessarily small, it will be most properly placed as a Head-piece to the Chapter to which it more immediately belongs.—Such antient Churches as are very remarkable, and all curious Inscriptions, should be likewise engraved.—Public Records, MS Libraries of the Universities, Cottonian, &c. The public records of the Kingdom, the manuscript libraries of the two Universities, the Cottonian, Harleian, and Sloanian libraries, the registers and MSS. of the churches, bishopricks of Norwich and Ely, must, as well as the several collections in private hands, be consulted for materials.—Each subject is to be treated of in an historical Narrative; and all Authorities must be quoted, or referred to in the margin.—Historical and explanatory Notes are to be introduced wherever necessary.—The Book should be printed with the same kind of letter, and on at least as good paper, as Mr. Walpole's History of Painting."—It is to be regretted that so comprehensive a plan should not have met due encouragement. Sir Joseph afterwards superintended a new edition of "Leland's Collectanea, in 9 vols. 8vo, 1770, and also of the "Liber Niger Scaccarii," in 2 vols. 8vo, 1771; to each of which he added a valuable Appendix; to the latter the Charters of Kingston-on-Thames, of which his Father was Recorder. He revised through the press the "Registrum Roffense," published by Mr. Thorpe in 1769, folio; and likewise a new edition of Hearne's "Curious Discourses, 1771," 2 vols. 8vo. At the beginning of the fourth Volume of Somers's Tracts" is advertised, "A Collection of Debates in Parliament before the Restoration, from MSS. by Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart." which never appeared. In 1772 he published, in 4to, "Calendars of the Antient Charters, &c. and of the Welsh and Scottish Rolls now remaining in the Tower of London, &c." (which had been begun at the press by the Reverend Mr. Morant); and in the Introduction gives a most judicious and exact account of our Public Records. He drew up the Account of the Chapel on London-bridge, of which an Engraving was published by Vertue, 1748; and again, by the Society of Antiquaries, 1777. His Historical Description of the Interview between Henry VIII. and Francis I. on the Champ de Drap d'Or, from an original painting at Windsor, and his Account of the Paintings of the same Age at Cowdray, were inserted in the Third Volume of the Archæologia, and printed separately, to accompany Engravings of two of these Pictures by the Society of Antiquaries, 1775. His Account of the Body of Edward I. as it appeared on opening his Tomb, 1774, was printed in the same Volume, p. 376. Having been educated, as has been observed, at Westminster, he acquired an early affection for that venerable Cathedral; and his intimate acquaintance with every part of it displayed itself in his accurate Description of Seven Monuments in the Choir, engraved in 1780, by the same Society, who must reckon, among the many obligations which they owe to his zeal

and

ations, Doctrines, Influence, &c. By the Rev. William-

and attention to their interests, the last exertions of his life, to put their affairs on the most respectable and advantageous footing, on their removal to their new apartments in Somerset Place.—Sir Joseph died, in Kennington-lane, Lambeth, April 19, 1781, aged 72; and was buried in a vault in Hendon church, with his Father and only Son.—His extensive knowledge of our National Antiquities and Municipal Rights, and the agreeable manner in which he communicated it to his friends and the publick, will long be recollected.—Such of his MSS. as had not been claimed by his friends and acquaintance, were sold by auction, by Mr. George Leigh, Feb. 27, 1782. [On this occasion (when the former edition of this Work was in the press) Mr. Gough suggested the propriety of noticing the unjustifiable proceeding, at too many literary sales, of persons who take upon them at the moment of sale to claim articles after they have been timely exposed to view, to the manifest prejudice of such purchasers as cannot attend in person.]

On an altar-tomb in Hendon church-yard is this inscription:

"In hoc tumulo conditæ sunt reliquiæ
JOSEPHI AYLOFFE, arm.
honoratissimi hospitii Grayensis nuper socii;
Qui Jurisconsultus fidelis et honestus,
vir in omni re oratoriâ peritus,
et haud minus insignis pro amore suo
erga Principem, quàm pietate erga Deum vixit.
Obiit undecimo die Julii, anno Dom. MDCCXXVI.
ætatis suæ sexagesimo tertio.
Infra etiam situs est
JOSEPHUS AYLOFFE, armiger,
Dom. Josephi Ayloffe, baronetti,
filius unicus.
Obiit XIX die Decembris, MDCCLVI.
ætatis suæ XXI.

Arms: A lion rampant between three crosses patee, Ayloffe impaling Ayliffe. Crest, a demi lion rampant."

The second inscription stood thus:

"Quod mortale est
optimæ spei juvenis,
Josephi Ayloffe, armigeri,
Josephi Ayloffe, baronetti,
filii unici.
Animam Deo expiravit,
anno ætatis 21°,
humanæ salutis
1756."

But, after the death of his Father, the former inscription was cut on the blue slab under his.

Over the entrance to the vault, in capitals, on a large slab,

"AYLOFFE."

The

Johnson, Temple *, LL. B. Rector of Mamhead in Devonshire," 8vo; printed for C. Dilly †.

The former of these epitaphs commemorates the Father, the latter the Son of the subject of this note; after whose death the slab was raised on a handsome altar of freestone, adorned with Gothic arches at the sides; and in the middle of the South side this inscription on a tablet of white marble:

"M. S.
Dom. Josephi Ayloffe, baronetti,
ex antiquo stemmate in com. Essexiæ oriundi.
In re Antiquariâ, in rebus Historicis, in Literis promovendis,
necnon in Naturâ investigandâ
celebris erat;
sed præcipuè
in Morum suavitate, Mentis largitione, et Animæ blanditiâ,
nulli fuit secundus.
Obiit XIX die April. anno Dom. MDCCLXXXI. ætatis suæ LXXII.
Hanc tabulam
MARGARETTA Dom. AYLOFFE Dotaria,
Amicis deflentibus circumdata,
Mœrens posuit."

At the head of the tomb, in a Gothic double quatrefoil, Ayloffe, with the Ulster hand, impaling Railton. Quarterly, 1. On a bend three acorns. 2. A spread eagle. 3. Three bugle horns stringed. 4. In an orle of eight lions paws in saltire, a pair of wings.—Crest, a demi lion rampant, with the Saxon motto, "hibbe þa þu lybba."

* William-Johnson Temple, LL. B. of Trinity hall, Cambridge, 1766, was some time rector of Mamhead in Devonshire; to which he was presented by the Earl of Lisburne, and exchanged for it St. Gluvias in Cornwall. He published the above "Essay on the Clergy, 1774," 8vo; "Historical and Political Memoirs," 8vo; "On the Abuses of unrestrained Power; an historical Essay," 1778, 8vo. He wrote also the Character of Gray, which has had the honour to be adopted both by Mr. Mason and Dr. Johnson in their accounts of that eminent Poet. Mr. Boswell introduced him to Dr. Johnson, in 1766, as his old and intimate friend; and visited him at Mamhead in 1775 (see Gent. Mag. vol. LXVII. p. 1110).—He died in August 1796.

† Charles Dilly, esq. was born May 22, 1739, at Southill in Bedfordshire; where his family were of some consequence in the higher ranks of old English yeomen; and for which County his eldest brother, John Dilly, esq. (who cultivated the paternal inheritance at Southill) served the office of High-sheriff in 1783. Edward Dilly, the second brother, was a Bookseller of great eminence in the Poultry, particularly in the line of American exportation; and in the Writings of the good old School of Presbyterians—Doddridge, Watts, Lardner, &c. So extensive were his connexions, that he was happy to avail himself of the assistance of his brother Charles; who, after making a short tour in America, became a partner in Edward's trade; which, by his regular

The very remarkable "State of the Case between

regular assiduity, was considerably extended. Mr. Edward Dilly was an enthusiastic admirer of the politicks (if not of the personal charms) of Catharine Macaulay, whose publications he regularly ushered into the world; and may truly be said to have been a general and generous Patron. He was a man of great pleasantry of manners; and so fond of conversation, that he almost literally *talked himself to death*. By this event, which happened May 11, 1779 §, Charles Dilly became the sole proprietor of a very valuable trading concern, which he continued to cultivate with that industry and application which in this great commercial Metropolis almost invariably leads to opulence. In 1782, on a vacancy of an Alderman for the Ward of Cheap, Mr. Dilly was invited to accept the scarlet gown; but declined that honourable office in favour of Mr. Boydell. That of Sheriff he escaped on the plea of Nonconformity. With the fortune of Edward, Charles inherited also his good qualities. Though neither of them had much pretensions to Literature, they were zealous in cultivating the friendship of the Literati. Their purchases of copy-right were in such a princely style as had before their time been wholly unknown. To young and inexperienced Authors, Mr. Charles Dilly in particular was a kind and faithful adviser; and to those who had occasion for it, his purse was at all times easy of access. The hospitable table, which Edward was famed for spreading, was continued by Charles—not with a prodigal, but with an unsparing hand. His parties were not large, but they were frequent; and in general so judiciously grouped, as to create a pleasantry of intercourse not often to be found in mixed companies. Here Johnson and Wilkes forgot the animosities of Whig and Tory. Here High-church Divines and Pillars of the Meeting-house relinquished their polemicks, and enjoyed uninterrupted conviviality. Here Cumberland, whilst he contributed his full proportion to the general hilarity of conversation, stored his own mind with some of those valuable observations which have both entertained and instructed an admiring Publick. Here Knox planned and matured not a few of his valuable Essays. Here Isaac Reed (than whom no visitor was more cordially welcomed by Charles Dilly) was sure to delight, whether in the mood to be a patient hearer, with now and then a short oracular response; or occasionally displaying those rich stores of erudition which he possessed. Here Crakelt refined on the labours of an Entick. Here many a Writer of less eminence, after comfortably enjoying a mental and bodily repast, engaged in his allotted task with double pleasure, from the satisfaction he experienced in the liberality

§ The following epitaph is in Southill church:
"Near this place (in the church-yard) lie interred the body of EDWARD DILLY, late citizen and bookseller of London. He was born in this parish, July 25, 1732; and died May 11, 1779."

of

Mr. Whitaker and Mr. Hughes, relative to the

of his employer. If ever the strict rule of decorum was by chance infringed on, it was on those occasional days when, unavoidable business preventing the Master of the house from sitting so long with his guests as he could wish, the pleasure of entertaining them was deputed to his kind-hearted and pleasant friend James Boswell, who sometimes, in that capacity, has tried the strength of *the oldest binn.*—I am now speaking not on hearsay, but from personal knowledge.—After a life of uninterrupted labour for more than 40 years, Mr. Dilly, almost on a sudden, relinquished business; which he disposed of, on terms mutually beneficial, to Mr. James Mawman, at that time high in the same profession in the city of York. But the transition was too abrupt for Mr. Dilly. He found himself a solitary being, without the resource of an affectionate family to cheer his vacant hours; and, in the midst of affluence, he soon began to regret the loss of the compting-house and *very pleasant rooms* in the Poultry; and actually acquired such a dejection of spirits as to occasion no small alarm to his friends. He was luckily, however, persuaded to adopt, in Brunswick-row, Queen-square, the sociability, if not the employment, of the Poultry; and, by the repeated visits of some intimates whom he highly esteemed, he was in a great measure roused from his melancholy; and continued to enjoy a few years of real comfort; distributing, not unfrequently, a portion of his large property in acts of the most disinterested beneficence. His bounty to individuals it would be improper to mention. But it must be recorded to his honour, that in his life-time he gave 700*l.* Consols. to the Company of Stationers (of which he was Master in 1800) for the purpose of securing perpetual annuities, of ten guineas each, to the widows of two Liverymen of that Company. A very few weeks also before his death he gave 100*l.* to the Sea-bathing Infirmary at Margate; to which very excellent Institution he has added 200*l.* more by his last will; with the like sum to the Society for the Relief of Persons confined for Small Debts. He gave 100*l.* to the Society for the Relief of the Indigent Blind; 100*l.* to the Society for the Relief of the Deaf and Dumb; and 100*l.* to the Dispensary in Red Lion-street. He remembered also some of his old friends. To Daniel Braithwaite, esq. John-Oswald Trotter, esq. and Miss Cumberland, he gave 1000*l.* each; to Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Elliott, the Rev. J. H. Todd, and Mary Fowler, widow, 500*l.* each. Among the other legacies were, to Mrs. Crakelt, wife of Mr. Crakelt, 20*l.* a year; to her daughter, Mrs. Eylard, 20*l.* a year; to Mrs. Mary Greaves, the daughter of his half-sister, 52*l.* a year; to Mrs. Coulson of Bedford 100*l.* a year; to Miss Coulson, one of his residuary legatees, 2000*l.*; to the children of her sister, Mrs. Seilman, 1000*l.*; to the two Miss Davies's (daughters of the the Rev. Mr. Davies, perpetual curate of St. James Clerkenwell) 2000*l.* each; to Mrs. Bodman and Mrs. May all his shares in the

Lan-

Morning Preachership of Berkeley Chapel,* 4to! See before, p. 102.

" Plays and Poems. By William Whitehead *,

Lancaster canal. And, besides other legacies, gave rings of ten guineas each to Mr. Alderman Domville, and to Messrs. Baldwin, J. Nichols, Conant, Hughs, and Davies. The residue of his property (supposed to be about 60,000*l.*) to Miss Coulson, the two Miss Davies's, Mrs. Bodman, and Mrs. May, who were all of them maternally related, his own name having become extinct. The death of his brother Edward has been already mentioned. John died March 18, 1806, aged 75, at Clophill in Bedfordshire (a *ferme orné* purchased a few years since by Charles), and an only sister, Martha, died Jan. 22, 1803, in her 69d year. All of them dying unmarried, the fortunes of the whole family were of course centered in Charles; who was for the last twelvemonth evidently declining in health. He afterwards recovered so far as to undertake a journey to Ramsgate, on a visit to Mr. Cumberland; who happened to be at Tunbridge Wells with Sir James Bland Burgess. Mr. Dilly arrived at Ramsgate on Saturday the 2d of May 1807; and was on Sunday evening attacked by an oppression of breath, which took him off on the following morning. He was buried, on the 12th, in the cemetery of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, in a grave nearly adjoining that in which the famous Robert Nelson was deposited in 1715; the funeral being attended by a considerable number of his oldest and most valued friends, among whom was the Editor of these Volumes.

* William Whitehead, the son of a baker in St. Botolph's parish, Cambridge. His Father, a man of some property, had two sons; the elder of whom, John Whitehead, was educated for the Church, and obtained the rectory of Pershore in Worcestershire. William, the youngest, was educated, first at a common school in Cambridge; and at the age of 14 was removed to Winchester. Of his behaviour at school, his biographer, Mr. Mason, received the following account from Dr. Balguy: " He was always of a delicate turn, and though obliged to go to the hills with the other boys, spent his time there in reading either Plays or Poetry; and was also particularly fond of the Atalantis, and all other books of private history or character. He very early exhibited his taste for Poetry; for, while other boys were contented with shewing up twelve or fourteen lines, he would fill half a sheet, but always with English verse. This Dr. Burton, the master, at first discouraged; but, after some time, he was so much charmed, that he spoke of them with rapture. When he was sixteen he wrote a whole Comedy.— In the Winter of the year 1732, he is said to have acted a female part in the Andria, under Dr. Burton's direction. Of this there is some doubt: but it is certain that he acted Marcia, in the tragedy of Cato, with much applause.—In the year 1733, the

Esq. Poet-Laureat, and Registrar and Secretary to the most Hon. Order of the Bath," 2 vols. 8vo.

Earl of Peterborough, having Mr. Pope at his house near Southampton, carried him to Winchester, to shew him the College, School, &c. The Earl gave ten guineas, to be disposed of in prizes amongst the boys, and Mr. Pope set them a subject to write upon, viz. *Peterborough.* Prizes of a guinea each were given to six of the boys, of whom Whitehead was one. The remaining sum was laid out for other boys in subscriptions to Pine's Horace, then about to be published.—He never excelled in writing Epigrams, nor did he make any considerable figure in Latin verse, though he understood the Classicks very well, and had a good memory. He was, however, employed to translate into Latin the First Epistle of the Essay on Man: and the Translation is still extant, in his own hand. Dobson's success in translating Prior's Solomon had put this project into Mr. Pope's head, and he set various persons to work upon it.—His school friendships were usually contracted either with Noblemen or gentlemen of large fortune, such as Lord Drumlanrig, Sir Charles Douglas, Sir Robert Burdett, Mr. Tryon, and Mr. Mundy of Leicestershire. The choice of these persons was imputed by some of his school-fellows to vanity, by others to prudence; but might it not be owing to his delicacy, as this would make him easily disgusted with the coarser manners of ordinary boys? He was school-tutor to Mr. Wallop, afterwards Lord Lymington, son to the late Earl of Portsmouth, and father to the present Earl. He enjoyed, for some little time, a lucrative place in the College, that of Preposter of the Hall.—At the election of September 1735, he was treated with singular injustice; for, through the force of superior interest, he was placed so low on the roll, that it was scarcely possible for him to succeed to New College. Being now superannuate, he left Winchester of course, deriving no other advantage from the College than a good education: this, however, he had ingenuity enough to acknowledge, with gratitude, in a Poem prefixed to the second edition of Dr. Lowth's Life of William of Wickham."—"In all this (says Mr. A. Chalmers) there is nothing extraordinary; nor can the partiality of his Biographer conceal that, among the early efforts of his Muse, there is not one which seems to indicate the future Poet, although he is anxious to attribute this to his having followed the example of Pope, rather than of Spenser, Fairfax, and Milton. The Vision of Solomon, however, which he copied from Whitehead's juvenile manuscripts [and is re-printed in the edition of 1810], is entitled to considerable praise. Even when a school-boy he had attentively studied the various manners of the best authors, and in the course of his poetical life, attained no small felicity in exhibiting specimens of almost every kind of stanza.—Although he lost his Father before he resided at Winchester above two years, yet by his own frugality, and such assistance

A Translation of Job into Latin Verse, by Sir William Browne, Knt. President of the College of

sistance as his mother, a very amiable, prudent, and exemplary woman, could give him, he was enabled to remain at school until the election for New College, in which we have seen he was disappointed. Two months after, he returned to Cambridge, where he was indebted to his extraction, *low* as Mr. Mason thinks it, for what laid the foundation of his future success in life. The circumstance of his being the orphan son of a baker gave him an unexceptionable claim to one of the scholarships founded at Clare hall by Mr. Thomas Pyke, who had followed that trade in Cambridge. His mother accordingly admitted him a sizar in this College, under the tuition of Messrs. Curling, Goddard, and Hopkinson, Nov. 26, 1735. After every allowance is made for the superior value of money in his time, it will remain a remarkable proof of his poverty and œconomy, that his scholarship, which amounted only to four shillings a week, was in his circumstances a desirable object.—He brought some little reputation with him to College, and his poetical attempts when at school, with the notice Mr. Pope had taken of him, would probably secure him from the neglect attached to inferiority of rank. But it is more to his honour, that by his amiable manners, and intelligent conversation, he recommended himself to the special notice of some very distinguished contemporaries, of Dr. Powell, Balguy, Ogden, Stebbing, and Hurd, who not only admitted him to an occasional intercourse, but to an intimacy and respect which continued through the various scenes of their lives. In such society his modesty and industry had every encouragement which the best example could give, and he soon surmounted the prejudices which vulgar minds might have indulged on the recollection of his birth and poverty." Referring to his last-named very excellent Biographer for the progressive publication of Mr. Whitehead's various productions, I shall only add, that in 1743 he was admitted M. A. and appears to have intended to take orders; and that in 1745 he removed to London, as tutor to the second son of William third Earl of Jersey; and, imbibing a taste for the Theatre, wrote his "Roman Father" in 1750. He published a volume of Poems in 1754; and a second Tragedy, "Creusa;" and, out of the profits arising from his Plays, very honourably paid his father's debts. In June 1754 he set out for the Continent, as Governor to his original Pupil, Lord Villiers, and to Lord Nuneham, the son of Earl Harcourt; and returned in September 1756; and during his absence was appointed Secretary and Registrar of the Order of the Bath; and in 1757, on the death of Cibber, was appointed Poet Laureat. In 1762 he published "The School for Lovers," and, as Laureat, his "Charge to the Poets;" and in 1774 collected his Poems and Dramatic Pieces in the two volumes mentioned above; concluding with the "Charge to

Physicians, 4to. See the Essays and Illustrations at the end of this Volume, No. II.

"The Natural History of the Coffee-Tree," by John Ellis *, Esq. 4to.

the Poets," as a farewell to the Muses. He had, however, so much leisure, and so many of those incitements which a Poet and a Moralist cannot easily resist, that he still continued to employ his pen, and proved that it was by no means worn out. In 1776 he published "Variety, a Tale for married People," a light, pleasing poem, in the manner of Gay, which speedily ran through five editions. His "Goat's Beard" (in 1777) was less familiar and less popular, but is not inferior in moral tendency and just satire on degenerated manners. This was his last publication; but he left some pieces in MS.; which are duly noticed by Mr. Mason, who published some of them, with Memoirs of Mr. Whitehead, in 1788; and by Mr. Chalmers, who has adopted them in 1810.—His death was rather sudden. In the Spring of that year he was confined for some weeks by a cold and cough which affected his breast, but occasioned so little interruption to his wonted amusements of reading and writing, that when Lord Harcourt visited him the morning before he died, he found him revising for the press a paper which his Lordship conjectured to be the Birth-day Ode. At noon finding himself disinclined to taste the dinner his servant brought up, he desired to lean upon his arm from the table to his bed, and in that moment he expired, April 11, 1805, in the 70th year of his age, at the house of Lord Jersey, with whom he had been domesticated many of the last years of his life; occasionally also visiting his friend the late Lord Harcourt, at Nuneham. He was interred in South Audley-street chapel.

* John Ellis, esq. F.R.S. Agent for the province of West Florida, and a Naturalist of uncommon abilities. He was a real friend to his country, and indefatigable in promoting its true interests. His "Essay on Corals and Corallines" is a work of the first rank in that department of literature. To this gentleman we owe the accurate distinctions that are now made between the animal and vegetable productions of the Ocean. A capital room in the British Museum is ornamented with his skilful labours. In 1770 he published, "Directions for bringing over Seeds and Plants from the East Indies and other distant Countries in a State of Vegetation, together with a Catalogue of such Foreign Plants as are worthy of being encouraged in our American Colonies, for the Purposes of Medicine, Agriculture, and Commerce: To which is added, the Figure and Botanical Description of a New Sensitive Plant, called *Dionæa Muscipula*, or, Venus's Fly Trap," 4to.—"Some Additional Observations, on the Method of preserving Seeds from Foreign Parts, for the Benefit of our American Colonies; with an Account of the Garden at St. Vincent, under the Care of Dr. George Young," in 1773.

The Second Number of "Select Papers," chiefly relating to English Antiquities; published from the

1773. In the Philosophical Transactions are the following Papers by Governor Ellis (who died Oct. 5, 1776): "Observations on remarkable Corallines," vol. XLVIII. p. 115. "On a Cluster Polype, found in the Sea near the Coast of Greenland," ib. 305. "On a Species of Corallines," ib. 504. "On the animal Life of those Corallines that look like minute Trees, and grow upon Oysters and Fucus's all around the Sea Coast of this Kingdom," ib. 627. "On M. Schlosser's Account of a curious fleshy coral-like Substance," vol. XLIX. p. 449. "A Letter attempting to ascertain the Tree that yields the common Varnish used in China and Japan," ib. p. 866. "An Account of a Red Coral from the East Indies of a very singular Kind," vol. L. p. 188. "Remarks on Baster's Observations on Corallines, Polypus, and other Sea Animals," ib. p. 280. "Answer to Miller's Remarks on Ellis's Letter on the Toxicodendron," ib. p. 441. "Account of the Heat of the Weather in Georgia," ib. 754. "Experiments relating to the Preservation of Seeds," vol. LI. p. 206. "Account of the Plants Helesia and Gardenia," ib. 929. "An Account of the male and female cochineal Insects," vol. LII. p. 661. "An Account of the Sea Penn or Pennatula Phosphorea of Linnæus; likewise a description of a new Species of Sea Pen found on the Coast of South-Carolina, with Observations on Sea Pens in general," vol. LIII. p. 419. "On the Nature and Formation of Sponges," vol. LV. p. 280. "Account of an amphibious Bipes," vol. LVI. p. 189. "A Letter on the Coluber Cerastes, or horned Viper of Egypt," ib. p. 287. "A Supplement to the Account of an amphibious Bipes," ib. p. 307. "Account of the animal Nature of the Genus of Zoophytes called Corallina," vol. LVII. p. 404. "An Account of the Actinia Sociata, or Animal Flower, lately found on the Sea Coasts of the new-ceded Islands," ib. p. 428. "Account of the Success of some Experiments for preserving Acorns for a whole Year without planting them, so as to be in a State fit for Vegetation, with a View to bring over some of the most valuable Seeds from the East Indies, to plant for the benefit of our American Colonies," vol. LVIII. p. 75. "Observations on a particular Manner of Increase in the Animalcula of Vegetable Infusions, with a Discovery of an indissoluble Salt, arising from Hemp Seed, put into Water till it becomes putrid," vol. LIX. p. 138. "The Figures and Characters of that elegant American Evergreen, called by the Gardiners Loblolly Bay, taken from Blossoms blown near London," vol. LX. p. 518. "An Account of a new Species of Illicium Linnæi, or Starry Anniseed Tree, lately discovered in West Florida," ib. p. 524. "On the Nature of Gorgonia, that it is a real marine Animal, and not of a mixed Nature between animal and vegetable," vol. LXVI. p. 1.

Origi-

Originals in the Possession of John Ives *, F. R. and A. S. S. 4to.

* John Ives, esq. was the only son of a gentleman who had for a considerable time been one of the most eminent merchants at Yarmouth, as *his* father had been before him. The grandfather died in 1758, leaving a fortune of about 70,000*l.* which the son more than doubled, by shares of ships, banking, &c. On a black marble tomb-stone, at the North-west end of ..... church, Suffolk, the Father is thus recorded:

"In memory of JOHN IVES,
late of Great Yarmouth, merchant,
who departed this life Oct the 1st, 1758,
aged 74 years."

Mr. John Ives was entered a member of Caius College, Cambridge, where he did not long reside; but, returning to Yarmouth, became acquainted with that celebrated Antiquary Mr. Thomas Martin of Palgrave, and caught from him the taste for Antiquities, which he pursued during the short period of his life. He was elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries 1771, and of the Royal Society 1772; and, by the favour of the Earl of Suffolk, in him the honour of Suffolk Herald Extraordinary was revived; an office attended with no profit, but valuable to him by the access it gave to the MS muniments, &c. of the Heralds' College, of which he thereby became an Honorary Member. His first attempt at antiquarian publication was by Proposals (without his name), in 1771, for printing an account of Lothingland Hundred in Suffolk; for which he had engraved several small plates of arms and monuments in the churches of Friston, Gorleston, Lound, Lowestoffe, and Somerliton, from his own drawings. His next essay was the short Preface to Mr. Swinden's "History and Antiquities of Great Yarmouth in the County of Norfolk, 1772," 4to. Mr. Swinden, who was a School-master in Great Yarmouth, was a most intimate friend of Mr. Ives, who not only assisted him with his purse, and warmly patronized him, while living, but superintended the Book for the emolument of the Author's Widow, and delivered it to the Subscribers. "The Author," says Mr. Ives, "closed his Life and his Work together. The last sheet was in the press at the time of his decease. To me he committed the publication of it. A short, but uninterrupted, friendship subsisted between us. His assiduity, industry, and application, will appear in the course of the Work." Mr. Swinden was buried in the church of St. Nicholas at Yarmouth, in the North aile, where a handsome mural monument is erected to his memory, with this inscription:

"Near this place are deposited
the remains of HENRY SWINDEN,
Author of the History and Antiquities of Great Yarmouth;

who

"Macbeth, a Tragedy. By William Shakspeare. Collated with the old and modern Editions." 8vo.

who died June 14, 1772, aged 55.
To whose memory this marble is erected by John Ives, F.S.A."

In 1772 Mr. Ives caused to be cut nine wooden plates of old Norfolk Seals, intituled, "Sigilla antiqua Norfolciensia. Impressit Johannes Ives, S.A.S." and a copper-plate portrait of Mr. Martin, holding an urn [since prefixed to Mr. Martin's "History of Thetford"].—On the 16th of August, 1773, by a special licence from the Archbishop of Canterbury, he was married, at Lambeth church, to Miss Kett (of an antient family in Norfolk). This marriage, no otherwise imprudent than from a deficiency of fortune, was contrary to the Father's wishes, who had some other Lady in view; but he was in a very short time reconciled, and fitted up a house at Yarmouth in an elegant style for their reception. In imitation of Mr. Walpole (to whom the First Number was inscribed) he began in 1773 to publish "Select Papers," from his own collection; of which the Second Number (as above mentioned) was printed in 1774, and a Third in 1775. Among these are, "Remarks upon our English Coins, from the Norman Invasion down to the End of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," by Archbishop Sharp; "Sir W. Dugdale's "Directions for the Search of Records, and making use of them, in order to an Historical Discourse of the Antiquities of Staffordshire;" with "Annals of Gonvile and Caius College, Cambridge;" the "Coronation of Henry VII. and of Queen Elizabeth," &c. &c. In 1774 he published, in 12mo, "Remarks upon the *Garianonum* of the Romans: the Site and Remains fixed and described;" with the Ichnography of *Garianonum*, two plates, by B. T. Pouncey; South View of it, Roman Antiquities found there, Map of the River Yare, from the Original in the Corporation Chest at Yarmouth, and an Inscription on the Mantletree of a Farm-house. He died of a deep consumption, when he had just entered his 25th year, June 9, 1776. Considered as an Antiquary, much merit is due to Mr. Ives, whose valuable Collection was formed in less than five years. His Library was sold by auction, by Messrs. Baker and Leigh, March 3—6, 1777, including some curious MSS. (chiefly relating to Suffolk and Norfolk) belonging to Peter Le Neve, T. Martin, and Francis Bloomfield, of which see more in British Topography, vol. I. p. 192. vol. II. pp. 32, 33. Many of these MSS. had been purchased by Mr. Ives in the lifetime of Mr. Martin. The fine Copy of Norfolk Domesday, mentioned there, p. 1, has on the back, in capitals, BIBLIOTHECÆ IVESIANÆ. His Coins, Medals, Antient Paintings, and Antiquities, were sold by auction by Mr. Langford, February 13 and 14, 1777. A small portrait of him, extremely like, in a round, inscribed "J. I. F.R.S. and F.A.S." was engraved in 1774. The following note was transcribed for me by Mr. Gough, from the original in Mr. Ives's hand in one of his printed books:

"I leave this study with the greatest reluctance, because in it is contained so great a fund of curious and useful knowledge.

"An Essay on the Depravity and Corruption of Human Nature: wherein the Opinions of La Bruiere, Rochfoucault, Esprit, Senault, Hobbes, Mandeville, Helvetius, &c. on that Subject, are supported on Principles entirely new, against Mr. D. Hume, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Sterne, Mr. Brown, and other Apologists for Mankind. By Thomas O'Brien Macmahon;" small 8vo.

"Meditations and Penitential Prayers written by the celebrated Duchess de la Valiere, Mistress of Lewis XIV. of France, after a Recovery from a dangerous Illness, when she first formed the Resolution of quitting the Court, and devoting herself to a Religious Life. Translated from the French, by Mrs. Charlotte Lennox *;" 12mo.

ledge. I sincerely wish the Possessor all the happiness that he so truly doth deserve. My heart overflows with grateful acknowledgements for his kind communications to me as an Antiquary, and for the polite reception I met with, both from him and his amiable spouse, as a visitor. JOSEPH STRUTT."

"This note I found in my study the day after Mr. Strutt left me. He came upon a visit, in order to take some drawings, &c. Oct. 1, 1774, and went to Norwich the 7th following. *J. I.*"

"I have his beginning of the History of Lothingland, in eight pages only of large quarto. I voluntarily lent it Gillingwater, who has printed it without the least mention of either of us. I think Mr. Stevenson of Norwich doth not allow him to be the writer of the books he publishes; but that they are done by a poor person of Lowestoff: and his so readily adopting Ives's looks like it. This I know, that Mrs. Harmer told me, that her Husband, to whom he communicated some observations, had a good opinion of him." *T. F.*

* A lady of considerable genius, and who was long distinguished for her literary merit. She may boast the honour of having been the *protegée* of Dr. Samuel Johnson, and the friend of Mrs. Yates. She published, so early as 1747, a small Volume, under the title of "Poems on several Occasions, written by a Lady; printed for S. Paterson;" and inscribed, by her maiden name, *Charlotte Ramsay*, to the Lady Isabella Finch. Honest Sam Paterson used to boast that he had the honour of first introducing her to the publick. In 1752 she published, "The Female Quixote," and "Memoirs of Harriet Stuart." In the former of these Novels, the character of Arabella is the counterpart of Don Quixote; and the work was very favourably received. In the following year she published "Shakspeare illustrated," in two volumes, 12mo; to which she soon afterwards added a third. This work consists of the Novels and Histories on which the Plays

"A View of the principal Towns, Seats, Antiquities, and other remarkable Particulars, in Dorset. Compiled from Mr. Hutchins's History of that County," 4to; a valuable Topographical Pamphlet.

Plays of Shakspeare are founded, collected and translated from the original authors; to which are added critical Notes, intended to prove that Shakspeare has generally spoilt every story on which his Plays are founded, by torturing them into low contrivances, absurd intrigues, and improbable incidents. In 1756 Mrs. Lennox published "The Memoirs of the Countess of Berci, taken from the French," 2 vols. 12mo; and "Sully's Memoirs," translated, 3 vols. 4to; which have since been frequently reprinted in octavo, and are executed with great ability. In 1758 she produced, "Philander, a Dramatic Pastoral," and "Henrietta," a Novel of considerable merit, 2 vols. 12mo; and, in 1760, with the assistance of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, and Dr. Samuel Johnson, she published a translation of "Father Brumoy's Greek Theatre," 3 vols. 4to; the merit of which varies very materially in different parts of the Work. Two years after, she published, "Sophia, a Novel," 2 vols. 12mo, which is inferior to her earlier performances; and then, after an interval of seven years, she brought out, at Covent Garden theatre, "The Sisters, a Comedy," taken from her Novel of "Henrietta," which was condemned on the first night of its appearance. In 1773 she furnished Drury-lane theatre with a Comedy, intituled, "Old City Manners;" and afterwards only wrote, I believe, "Euphemia, a Novel, 1790," 4 vols. 12mo; a performance which by no means deviated from the line of credit which she had always traced. Her Father was a Field-officer, Lieutenant-governor of New York, who sent her over at fifteen to a wealthy aunt, who desired to have her; but who, unfortunately, on the arrival of her niece, was out of her senses, and never recovered them; immediately after which the Father died, and the Daughter from that time supported herself by her literary talents, which she always employed usefully. Her latter days were clouded by penury and sickness; calamities at her advanced period of life peculiarly distressing. These, however, were in a considerable degree alleviated by the kindness of some friends, who revered alike her literary and her moral character. Among these it would be unjust not to mention the names of the Right Hon. George Rose and the Rev. William Beloe. But the most effectual balm to her wounded spirit arose from the assistance she for a considerable time had received from the Managers of that truly-useful and highly-important Institution, the Literary Fund; by whose timely aid her only son was enabled to fit himself out for an employment in the American States; and by whose bounty the means of decent subsistence were, for the last twelvemonth, afforded to the mother.—She died Jan. 4, 1804, at the age of 84.

1775.

A Second Edition of "Sir Dudley Carleton's Letters," 4to; published by the Earl of Hardwicke (of which no more than fifty copies were printed).

"The Will* of King Henry VII. with a Preface and Notes, by Thomas Astle†, Esq." 4to.

* This curious publication suggested to the Writer of these Anecdotes the idea of publishing a similar Volume under the title of "A Collection of all the Wills, now known to be extant, of the Kings and Queens of England, Princes and Princesses of Wales, and every Branch of the Blood Royal, from the Reign of William the Conqueror to that of Henry the Seventh exclusive." With explanatory Notes, and a Glossary, 1780." See vol. VI. p. 284.

† A gentleman well known for his extensive and accurate acquaintance with the History and Antiquities of his Country; Keeper of the Records in the Tower, and one of the Keepers of the Paper-office; Trustee of the British Museum, where, when a young man, he had been employed to make an Index to the Harleian Catalogue of MSS.; F. A. S. 1763; F. R. S. 1766; F. R. S. Edinb. Reg. Scient. Soc. Island. Soc. Antiq. Cassel. et Soc. Volscorum Velitris sod. honorar. He was son of Mr. Daniel Astle, keeper of Needwood Forest in Staffordshire; who died 1774, and was buried in Yoxal church, where a neat mural monument is erected to his memory (see it in Shaw's History of Staffordshire, vol. I. p. 101); and who appears to have been descended from a family of that name, resident at, and lords of, the manor of Fauld, in Hanbury parish adjoining, the seat of Burton the Leicestershire Antiquary [see p. 205]. — Mr. Shaw had access to Mr. Astle's Library, and the use of several MSS. &c. for both volumes of his Staffordshire; his MS Library being accounted to exceed that of any private gentleman in England; and his liberal utility to men of science their acknowledgments abundantly testify. — Mr. Astle, about 1763, obtained the patronage of Mr. Grenville, then First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, who employed him as well in his public as private affairs; and joined him in a commission with the late Sir Joseph Ayloffe, bart. and Dr. Ducarel, for superintending the regulation of the Public Records at Westminster. On the death of his Colleagues, Mr. Topham was substituted; and both were removed by Mr. Pitt during his administration. In 1765 he was appointed Receiver-general of six pence in the pound on the Civil List. In 1766 he was consulted by the Committee of the House of Lords concerning the printing of the antient Records of Parliament. To the superintendance of that Work he introduced his father-in-law, Mr. Morant; and, on his death, in 1770, was himself appointed by the House of Lords to carry

"Tracts on the Probability of reaching the North Pole," by the Hon. Daines Barrington, 4to.

carry on the Work; a service in which he was employed till its completion, five years afterwards. He was then appointed, on the death of Henry Rooke, esq. his Majesty's Chief Clerk in the Record-office in the Tower of London; and, on the decease of Sir John Shelley, he succeeded to the office of Keeper of the Records. Mr. Astle was several times on the Continent on literary pursuits; and died Dec. 1, 1803, in his 69th year, at Battersea Rise, Surrey, of a dropsical complaint to which he had been some time subject. He was buried at Battersea; and a neat tablet has been put up to his memory, at the East end of the church; the inscription on which records his titles and offices, with the date of his decease. His Library, including that of Mr. Morant, and many of the Books enriched by his own MS Notes, particularly on the subject of Biography, and a capital Collection of Antiquarian Tracts, in 5 quarto volumes, was purchased by the Royal Institution. See Mr. Harris's Preface to the judiciously-compiled Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution, 1809, 8vo. His MSS. (comprising those of Mr. Morant, the *Aspilogia*, and other rare articles, from the Libraries of Mr. Anstis and Dr. Ducarel), and from other valuable Collections, accumulated during a long series of years, are now deposited at Stowe, the seat of his noble Patron the Marquis of Buckingham, to whom the option of purchasing at a fixed price was given by the will of its owner.—His publications were, in the Archæologia, vol. IV. p. 195, "On the Events produced in England by the Grant of the Kingdom of Sicily to Prince Edmond, with Remarks on the Seal of that Prince, of Gold, Weight eight Pennyweights, formerly in the Earl of Oxford's Collection, then of James West, Esq. whence it passed into that of Gustavus Brander, Esq. and was bought in at 18*l.* 2*s.* at the sale of his Collection, by Mr. Gerrard, February, 1790." VII. 348, "On the Radical Letters of the Pelasgians, and their Derivatives." X. 226, Observations on a Charter in his Library, indorsed, in a hand coeval with it, "Hæc est carta regis Eadgari de institutione abbatis Eliensis et duplicatus;" which he shews not to be so old as King Edgar. XII. On the Tenures, Customs, &c. of his Manor of Great Tey, Essex, by *onziell*, i. e. *ungeld*, an *arbitrary* tallage. XIII. 208, Observations on Stone Pillars, Crosses, and Crucifixes, from Mr. Anstis's MS. in his Library. Ibid. 313, Copy of a curious Record of Pardon in the Tower of London, 1357, of a Woman indicted for murdering her Husband, and remaining, without pleading, 40 days in Prison without Sustenance. "The Will of King Henry VII. 1775," 4to. "A Catalogue of the MSS. in the Cottonian Library; to which are added, many Emendations and Additions: with an Appendix, containing an Account of the Damage sustained by the Fire in 1731; and also a Catalogue of the Charters preserved in the same Library," was communicated by him to S. Hooper, who published them

Perlin's "Description des Royaulmes d'Angleterre et d'Escosse;" and "De la Serre's "Histoire de l'Entrée de la Reine du Mere du Roy tres Chrestien dans

them in 1777, 8vo. "The Origin and Progress of Writing, as well hieroglyphic as elementary; illustrated by Engravings taken from Marbles, MSS. and Charters, antient and modern; also, some Account of the Origin and Progress of Printing, 1784," 4to. A new Edition was published in 1803, with an additional Plate, from a MS. in the British Museum, marked Nero, D. IV.; and a portrait of Mr. Astle, painted by Howard, and engraved by Shelton, in which the accidental loss of an eye when at school is concealed. The Will of King Alfred, found in a Register of Newminster, Winchester, in the possession of the Rev. George North, and given by Dr. Lort, his executor, to Mr. Astle, 1769, was printed at Oxford, with the Illustrations of Mr. Manning, under the superintendance of the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, bart. 1788, 4to. "An Account of the Seals of the King's Royal Burghs and Magnates of Scotland, with Five Plates, 1793," folio, in the "Vetusta Monumenta" of the Society of Antiquaries. The Calendar to the Patent Rolls in the Tower of London, reaching from 3 John to 23 Edward IV. containing Grants of Offices and Lands, Restitutions of Temporalities to Bishops, Abbots, and other ecclesiastical Persons; Confirmations of Grants made to Bodies Corporate, as well Ecclesiastical as Civil; Grants in Fee-farm; Special Licences; Grants of Offices; special and general Patents of Creations of Peers; and Licences of all kinds which pass the Great Seal: and on the backs of these Rolls are Commissions to Justices of the Peace, of Sewers, and all Commissions which pass the Great Seal. The Calendar of these Rolls, published by his Majesty's command, in pursuance of an Address of the House of Commons, on the Report of the Commissioners for inquiring into the State of the Public Records, is printed from four MS Volumes procured, in 1775, by Mr. Astle, for public use, from the Executors of Henry Rooke, esq. his predecessor in the office of Keeper of the Tower Records, collated with two MSS. in the Cottonian Library, marked Titus C. II. and III. which appear to have been compiled in the reign of James I. by some experienced clerk, who seems to have selected from the Records themselves what appeared to him most useful and interesting. They supply many omissions and deficiencies in the Tower Copy; and, after all, this Calendar, though entitled to great merit, is only a selection, various entries appearing on the Patent Rolls not entered here; and therefore, though this Work will be found to yield abundant information, no one is to be deterred from an examination of any record mentioned elsewhere as being on the Patent Roll because it is not mentioned here." Mr. Astle's Report on the State of the Records under his care will be found in the Report of the Committee above mentioned.—In his office of Keeper of the Records he was succeeded by Samuel Lysons, esq.

The

la Grande Bretagne," re-published in one volume, with Notes, by Mr. Gough, 4to.

The following Letter from Mr. Astle to Dr. Ducarel, written in 1763, is interesting on many accounts:

"My dear Sir, Since my last to Sir Joseph, I have been as deeply immersed in Records as you can have been at the Augmentation-office. Upon my return from Huntley, I visited Fauld (formerly the seat of Mr. Burton, the Leicestershire Antiquary) [see p. 202], where I found great plenty of Chartæ Antiquæ, and several MSS. relating to the Star Chamber, &c. &c. &c. which I have secured, and have given proper directions for their removal to London. No sooner had I secured the above-mentioned remains of Antiquity, than General Townshend and Lady Ferrars arrived in the Forest of Needwood. I spent three days very agreeably with them, contemplating Nature's fairest Works. These rural scenes lull the mind into an agreeable state of tranquillity, which is hard to be described; and, though they do not raise passions and emotions, yet they certainly serve to heighten and compose them. On Saturday I spent a joyous day at Tamworth. The General gave a buck at the Castle, and invited his friends and tenants. We drank the healths of Mr. Grenville and many honest Eton men. After dinner I slipped away into the Record Room, where I found three large trunks, full of antient Deeds; and two more filled with original Letters, &c. They are all to be taken to the Forest of Needwood, to be inspected by me hereafter. I have a curious account to give you and my good friend Sir Joseph of a British (Druid) Temple in the Peak of Derbyshire, called Arbor-Lowe, and of several barrows or places of burial in that uncultivated country, in which are stones set edgeways, of an immense size. I shall give you an account of my negotiations at Litchfield when I see you. I left Tamworth yesterday, and arrived at this place two hours ago. I shall spend to-morrow with Mr. West. On Wednesday I intend to stop at Oxford; and on Thursday evening I hope to be in town. I am, dear Sir, Yours ever, THOMAS ASTLE.

"*Stratford-upon-Avon.*"

In a letter dated July 17, 1781, Mr. Astle was thus handsomely noticed by Dr. Johnson: "Sir, I am ashamed that you have been forced to send so often for your books; but it has been by no fault on either side. They have never been out of my hands; nor have I been at home without seeing you; for to see a man so skilful in the Antiquities of my Country, is an opportunity of improvement not willingly to be missed. Your notes on *Alfred* [see p. 204] appear to me very judicious and accurate; but they are too few. Many things familiar to you are unknown to me, and to most others; and you must not think too favourably of your readers: by supposing them knowing, you will leave them ignorant. Measure of land, and value of money, it

is

Serjeant Glanville's "Reports of Determinations on Contested Elections," the joint publication of Richard Blyke*, esq. F. S. A. and John Topham †, esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S. 8vo.

is of great importance to state with care. Had the Saxons any gold coin? I have much curiosity after the manners and transactions of the middle ages; but have wanted either diligence, or opportunity, or both. You, Sir, have great opportunity; and I wish *you both diligence and success.* I am, Sir, &c.

SAM. JOHNSON."

The Author of the "New Catalogue of English living Authors" thus delineates the literary character of Mr. Astle. "In order to treat his subject (the character and reign of Henry VII.) with advantage, he has exerted himself to view it on every side; and it must be allowed that he exhibits it in a very comprehensive survey. His learning, which is various, cannot escape observation; and his authorities in general are the best which could be found. His judgment, precision, and minuteness, are all to be highly commended. There is even a considerable spirit of philanthropy in his Work; and in so far he advances beyond the character of a mere Antiquary. He displays not, however, any splendour or brightness of genius. He is simple and judicious, but not original. He avails himself of the labours of others with an assiduity that could not be wearied; and his collection of facts, being numerous as well as exact, exhibits instructive openings into the important topics which he treats. His Work is chiefly for consultation, and serves to encourage rather than to supersede the inquiries of those who have a relish for the diplomatic science, and the study of Antiquity. We prize his labour more than his invention; and are more forcibly struck with his patience than his ingenuity. In his language he is clear; and it is difficult to misunderstand the sentiments he conveys; but he has nowhere the expression of a master. The dryness of his manner suffers no interruption; it is cold, nerveless, and insipid; and he advances through his performance without rising into any strain of animation, and without any approach towards elegance."

* Richard Blyke, esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A. (son of Theophilus Blyke, esq. who was Deputy Secretary at War, Paymaster of the Widows Pensions, and had been Commissary of the Stores at Barcelona) was Deputy-auditor of Mr. Aislabie's office of the Imprest; and had the honour of being godson to Mr. Secretary Craggs. He had been long engaged in collecting materials for an History of Hereford, his native city, and of that county at large. Some of the valuable records, papers, &c. which he had collected for this purpose, were ready for the press in 1776, when Death deprived his friends of this most excellent person, who was universally beloved. The Collections were purchased at the sale of his Library at Mr. Baker's, for 30*l.* by the present Duke of Norfolk (then

An Edition of "Rochefoucault's Maxims," much improved by Mr. Lockyer Davis *, 8vo.

The Seventeenth Volume of "Swift's † Works," first published by J. Nichols, 8vo.

(then Earl of Surrey), with a view of encouraging any person that shall undertake the History of that County, in which he has such considerable interest, and which had been unsuccessfully attempted by Mr. Hill and Mr. Walwyn. (See Mr. Gough's "Anecdotes of British Topography," vol. I. p. 410.)—On the death of Mr. Blyke's Father, his Mother was re-married to a Clergyman, who had a living in Gloucestershire.

† Mr. Topham was a native of Malton, in Yorkshire; and, in an humble situation under the late P. C. Webb, esq., solicitor to the Treasury, he acquired such a knowledge of antient hands and muniments as raised him to a place in the State-paper-office, with his friends and patrons Sir Joseph Ayloffe, bart. who died in his arms, and Thomas Astle, esq. He was also one of the Gentlemen engaged in preparing for the press the six volumes of the Rolls of Parliament; an office in which he succeeded his friend Richard Blyke, esq. with whom, in 1775, he was joint editor of Glanville's "Reports on contested Elections," 8vo. He was also Editor, if not Translator, of an English Edition of Sir John Fortescue's "De laudibus Legum Angliæ, 1775," 8vo. On Mr. Webb's death, he entered himself at Gray's-inn; applied to the study of the Law; was called to the Bar, and appointed a Commissioner of Bankrupts. He succeeded Dr. Lort as Keeper of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Library at Lambeth; was Secretary to the Commissioners for selecting and publishing the Public Records of this Kingdom; and Registrar to the Charity for Relief of Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, and Treasurer to the Orphan Charity-school. He married, 1794, one of the co-heiresses of the late Mr. Swindon, an eminent and opulent school-master, at Greenwich, in Kent. Mr. Topham's publications in the Archæologia are, vol. VI. p. 116, on *Esnecca*, or the King's Yacht, in a Charter of Henry II.; Ibid. 179, on the Picture in Windsor Castle, representing the Embarkation of Henry VIII. at Dover; VII. 337, on a Subsidy Roll of 51 Edward III. The Wardrobe Account of 21 Edward I. was published by the Society in 1787, under his direction; and he was one of the Committee for publishing other Wardrobe Accounts, in "A Collection of Ordinances and Regulations for the Government of the Royal Household, in divers Reigns, from Edward III. to William and Mary, 1790," 4to. He was elected F. S. A. in 1767; and Treasurer (on the death of Mr. Bartlet) in 1787; and was also a Fellow of the Royal Society. He died at Cheltenham, Aug. 19, 1803.

* Of whom, see vol. VI. p. 486.

† Whilst the above-mentioned Volume was in the press, the Editor applied to Mr. Faulkner for assistance, and received from that

"An Essay towards establishing the Melody and Measure of Speech, to be expressed and perpetuated

that worthy-hearted Printer an answer, dated Oct. 22, 1774, which is here subjoined: "Dear Sir, Had I any original Works whatever of Dr. Swift's, worth publication, that could be of honour to his memory, and any profit to you, I should be glad to send them; but I have not, although I know many people have laid themselves out to collect the most Grub-street trash that would disgrace the poorest and meanest of presses: however, should it happen in my life that I meet with any to his credit and your benefit, as I always did to my most worthy master, friend, and benefactor, Mr. Bowyer, whose politeness and civility to me in the early part of my life I shall never forget; for, when I was a journeyman to him, who was then the most distinguished master-printer in London for his knowledge and integrity, his father and he both treated me with the highest respect and familiarity, doing me the favour to have me at their table to dine, drink tea, and sup with them, which was not customary, in the year 1726, and often afterwards. *I have not one original paragraph of Swift that has not appeared in your English Edition;* and shall be obliged to you, on your kind offer, to send me the sheets of the Edition you are now printing. Had my health permitted me, I should have gone to London this year, to have paid my last respects to Mr. Bowyer, to you, and other friends; but being very old (72 years) and infirm, I could not travel with any pleasure; but, with all my complaints, I sincerely wish to take a final adieu of all my friends in England next year; and, if health will permit, to go to the Continent, having no wife or children, and but few relations. I sincerely congratulate with Mr. Bowyer on his having the gout, which I frequently have; and instead of strong mundungus port, I quaff good claret, being lighter, cooler, and easier of digestion. I sincerely wish you and Mr. Bowyer every happiness in this and the next world; and am, with the greatest respect and esteem, both his and your very much obliged, &c. GEORGE FAULKNER."

I trust I shall be excused if I here transcribe an extract from an earlier letter from Mr. Faulkner, to Mr. Bowyer, dated Nov. 5, 1767: "My dearest and worthy Sir; Very few opportunities happen to me to return your many kind favours to me, and particularly your last. By this post you will receive in franks a List of the Absentees of Ireland, which, I think, may answer with you. I should have sent it sooner had it been in my power, which it was not, the author having employed five different printing-offices to print it: and, as he hath given the property to me, I transfer it to you. I wish what you receive may be the first, as I cannot answer for my English journeymen and shopkeepers, who may have their friends in London. Many people of Ireland, as well as of England, may have a curiosity to see this list; and therefore, I hope, it will at least quit

your

by peculiar Symbols *," by Joshua Steele, esq. 4to.

" Letters from a Lady † who resided many years in Russia, to her Friend in England; with Historical Notes;" 8vo.

your cost, and, I sincerely wish, afford some profit, which, if in my power, I would heap on you, superior to the Duke of Northumberland's. Your Partner is a most worthy man, whose correspondence I should be very proud of, and hope he will favour me with it. I shall be very glad to hear that Mrs. Bowyer is not under the care of physicians or apothecaries, those job-making gentry. My apothecary's bill doth not amount to five shillings a year for all my family, two-pence of which is not my share. *Claret* is the universal medicine here, and mundungus port the bane and stupefaction of all society. We celebrate the 5th of November here as you do in London, upon which occasion I had the honour of dining with our Viceroy, Lord Townshend, at our Mayoralty-house, with Lord-Mayor, &c. where we drank many loyal toasts, not forgetting Old England. I shall soon publish a Description of the famous Lake of Killarney, which you shall have by post before publication, which, I believe, will not quit expence in a pamphlet; but, if you are a proprietor in a Magazine or News-paper, it may not be disagreeable. Pray excuse all blunders in this letter, being just returned from a feast of all delicacies of viands, grapes, melons, pine-apples, and all the catalogue of the most delicious fruits.

" I am, Sir, your very much obliged, most faithful, obedient, and humble servant, GEORGE FAULKNER."

Mr. Faulkner, who died Aug. 28, 1775, left Mr. Bowyer ten guineas for a mourning ring. Some other letters from Mr. Faulkner to Mr. Bowyer, &c. are printed in " Swift's Works."

* For which a variety of characteristic types were formed, as has been observed in vol. II. p. 358. A second Edition appeared in 1780, under the title of " Prosodia Rationalis."

† Of these Letters see Gent. Mag. vol. XLV. pp. 531, 638; vol. XLIX. p. 200; LV. p. 374.—The Writer was Mrs. Vigor, who married, 1. Thomas Ward, esq. Consul-general of Russia in 1731; 2. to Claudius Rondeau, esq. resident at that Court; where she wrote the above-mentioned highly interesting and entertaining Letters, published by Dodsley. Her account of the Court of Russia is extremely curious, and the secret history of it is quite new; and nowhere else, perhaps, so exactly pictured. Her third husband was Mr. William Vigor, a Quaker. She died at Windsor, Sept. 12, 1783, aged 84. Her loss was severely felt by the neighbouring poor, amongst whom she was constantly searching after proper objects for the exertion of her charity and benevolence. Together with great cheerfulness of mind and equality of temper, she retained an uncommon quickness of apprehension and vigour of understanding to the time of her death.

Part of an Edition of Bishop Sherlock's * "Sermons," in 3 vols. 12mo; to which was prefixed, by the ingenious but anonymous Editor, a good

Having lived much in the world, and being well acquainted with books, her conversation was the delight of all who had the pleasure of knowing her. Of the vivacity of her wit, and her talents for observation, the publick had a specimen in her Russian Letters: which she was in a manner obliged to publish, to prevent a spurious and incorrect copy from being obtruded on the world. At a time of life remarkable for apathy and indifference, she possessed a degree of sensibility, and a tenderness of feeling, approaching almost to weakness.

* Dr. Thomas Sherlock, son of Dr. William Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's, was born in London, in 1678. He was educated at Eton school; and, though it has been said that his great genius and talents did not shew themselves till he was more advanced in life, it appears, from the testimony of those who knew him in his early youth, that in this, as in all other parts of life, he stood on the highest ground; that, in the course of his education, he was always at the head of his class, and never failed to lead his equals and companions, even in the puerile sports and amusements. From Eton, he removed to Catherine hall, Cambridge. Hoadly and he were both exact contemporaries at this very small College; and it should seem that the seeds of rivality between those two very great men were sown at that time. One day, as they came away from their tutor's lecture on "Tully's Offices," Hoadly said, "Well, Sherlock, you figured away finely to-day by help of Cockman's Translation."—"No, really," says Sherlock, "I did not; for I tried all I could to get one; and could hear of only one copy, and that *you had secured.*" If we consider that probably there were not half a dozen more under-graduates in the whole society, how extraordinary must we think it that these two should both arrive, by their own abilities, at the highest point of ecclesiastical rewards, and that by the most opposite route of politicks! Sherlock afterwards became Master; and was a kind Benefactor to his College, gave them a large quantity of iron railing, fitted up a room for a Library, and furnished it with a great part of his own Library: left 20*l.* a year for an under-graduate Librarian, appointed the King's Professors of Divinity, &c. to be Trustees, and has bestowed many lines in his Will in direction of their choice. He probably did not consider that the sum was neither considerable enough to occasion much competition; and that in so small a society they might think themselves well off if a decent person could be found to accept it, especially if a close attendance is required. In 1714 he was elected Vice-chancellor of the University; and while he held this office, he searched into the public archives, where papers and public instruments of great value had lain for many years in a very confused and useless state.

Life of that learned Prelate, which has furnished me with materials for the Note below.

state. These he carefully examined, and reduced into proper order; and, from their help, obtained such a knowledge of the constitution of the University, and of the different sources from whence it derived its power and immunities, that, in the subsequent parts of his life, he was appealed to as a kind of oracle, in doubts and difficulties that occasionally arose in regard to its jurisdiction and government. At the age of twenty-six (Nov. 28, 1704) he was appointed Master of the Temple, upon the resignation of his Father. This office he held near fifty years, constantly preaching at their Church in Term-time, and universally beloved, esteemed, and honoured among them. He was made Dean of Chichester in November 1715. Excepting "Eight Sermons preached on public Occasions," his first appearance as an Author was in the famous Bangorian controversy; and he was by far the most powerful antagonist Bishop Hoadly had. He published a great number of pamphlets upon this occasion; the principal of which is intituled, "A Vindication of the Corporation and Test Acts, in answer to the Bishop of Bangor's Reasons for the Repeal of them, 1718." To this Bishop Hoadly replied; yet, while he opposed strenuously the principles of his Adversary, he gave the strongest testimony to his abilities. In the course of this controversy the part he took in it gave offence at Court; and on Nov. 5, 1717, he and Dr. Snape were removed from the list of King's Chaplains. It has been said, Bishop Sherlock afterwards disapproved the part he took in this dispute, and would never suffer his pamphlets to be re-printed. About this time some bold attacks were made upon Christianity, and particularly by Collins, in his "Discourse on the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion." This Work occasioned a great number of pieces to be written on the subject of Prophecy; and, though Dr. Sherlock did not enter directly into the controversy, yet he took occasion to communicate his sentiments in "Six Discourses delivered at the Temple Church," in April and May 1724, which he printed the following year, under this title, "The Use and Intent of Prophecy in the several Ages of the World." It was an obvious remark upon this subject, that (besides the argument from Prophecy) the Miracles of our Saviour were illustrious attestations given to him from Heaven, and evident proofs of his divine mission. Then arose Mr. Woolston, who, under pretence of acting the part of a moderator in this controversy, endeavoured to allegorise away the Miracles, as Mr. Collins had done the Prophecies. And here again Bishop Sherlock took up the cause. Mr. Woolston having bent his efforts with particular virulence against our Saviour's Resurrection, this subject was fully and distinctly considered in a Pamphlet written by his Lordship, intituled, "The Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus, 1729." This Pamphlet, in

"A Moral Demonstration of the Truth of the Christian Religion; with an Introduction on the

which the Evidences of the Resurrection are examined in the form of a judicial proceeding, went through fourteen Editions; and has been universally admired for the polite and uncommon turn, as well as the judicious way of treating the subject ‡. On the 4th of February, 1727, he was appointed Bishop of Bangor, in the room of Dr. William Baker, who was translated to Norwich; and, upon the promotion of Dr. Hoadly to the see of Winchester, Dr. Sherlock succeeded him in the bishoprick of Salisbury, Nov. 8, 1734. He now entered upon a new scene of life, in which his great abilities, the deep knowledge he had acquired of the laws and constitution of his country, his eloquence, his learning, gave him great weight and dignity, both as a governor of the church, and as a lord of parliament. When he assisted at the deliberations of that great assembly, he was not content to bear a silent testimony, but often took upon himself an active part; and though his profession and manner of life had hitherto afforded him no opportunity of exercising his talent for extemporaneous speaking, he delivered himself in his first attempts, before the most august assembly in the world, with the same ease, elegance, and force, as if Oratory had been the study and practice of his life, or as if it had been a gift of Nature, and not an art to be attained by time and trial. But he was sensible of the reserve that became his order and profession in that place, and seldom rose up to declare his opinion, except on points in which the Ecclesiastical or Civil Constitution were essentially concerned, or by which the Authority of the Crown, or the Liberties of the Subject, were materially affected. In cases of Ecclesiastical Law, which were brought before the Lords as a Court of Judicature, he had sometimes the honour of leading their judgments, in opposition to some of the greatest lights of the Law, who had first declared themselves of a different opinion; particularly in an appeal to the House upon an ecclesiastical case in Ireland. Several of his Speeches are preserved in the printed Collection of Parliamentary Debates; which do honour to his genius, his disinterestedness, his independence, and his virtue. The splendour of his character now became so great, that, upon the death of Archbishop Potter, in 1747, he was offered to be placed at the head of the Church, in the Archbishoprick of Canterbury; which, however, he thought proper to decline, on account of the ill state of his health at that juncture. But soon after, recovering his usual strength, he accepted a translation to the see of London, in 1748, void by the death of Doctor Edmund Gibson. Upon this promotion he had some difference with Archbishop Herring, about his Grace's right to an Option.

‡ In 1749 was published "The Sequel of the Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection, &c. *Revised* by the Author of the Trial of the Witnesses." Query, if not *written* by the Bishop himself?

The

Nature and Force of probable Arguments; first printed in the Year 1660, and now accurately re-

The Archbishop had made his Option of St. George's, Hanover-square; but the matter was compromised by his Grace's acceptance of St. Anne's, Soho. Bishop Sherlock, however, in 1755, printed his thoughts on this subject, in a folio Pamphlet, intituled, "The Option; or an Enquiry into the Grounds of the Claim," &c. which was never made public, but 50 copies only of it given to those whom it interested. A friend, to whom this Pamphlet was once shewn, tells me, "he had only time to observe a mistake, which one should not have expected in Bishop Sherlock. Assigning a very early origin to the Archbishop's claim, he soon after laments the hard fate of the Clergy's wives and children; forgetting probably that in these times no such relations existed"—Archbishop Herring, it is believed, caused it to be re-printed in quarto, which he gave to a few friends, with a short answer in one page. The Archbishop was assisted in his Answer to Bishop Sherlock's "Option," by Mr. Archdeacon Denne, and Paul Jodrell, esq. to a brother of whom he bequeathed in return the Option of Dr. Denne's archdeaconry of Rochester, which Mr. Jodrell disposed of (in reversion) to Dr. Law.—In the beginning of the year 1750, when these Cities were put into a most dreadful consternation by two violent shocks of an Earthquake (*February* 8 *and March* 8), Bishop Sherlock wrote "A Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Inhabitants of London and Westminster, on occasion of the late Earthquakes;" which was so greedily bought up by all ranks of people, that it is computed upwards of a hundred thousand copies were sold within one month. With all his dignities, he continued to hold the Mastership of the Temple till the year 1753; when, his growing infirmities rendering him unable to perform the duties of it, he wrote the following letter of acknowledgment.

"To the Treasurers, &c. of the Two Societies of the Temple.

"GENTLEMEN, *Fulham, Nov.* 5, 1753.

"His Majesty having been graciously pleased (in consideration of my age and infirmities), to accept of my resignation of the Mastership of the Temple, permit me to take the opportunity of your meeting, after the recess of the vacation, to return you my thanks for your great goodness to me, during the continuance of the long course of my ministry among you. It would be a satisfaction and pleasure to me to acknowledge these obligations, and to express the sense I have of them, in person. But, as I cannot promise myself, in the uncertain state of my health, that I shall be able to do it in proper time, I shall beg leave to do it by writing; and to assure you, that I shall always remember the many instances of your favour to me, some of which were so distinguishing marks of your approbation of my services, as I must never—I can never forget; and yet, to mention

printed by the Editor," 8vo.—The Author of the "Moral Demonstrations" was the learned and ex-

mention them particularly, might be construed as an effect rather of vanity than of gratitude. I esteem my relation to the Two Societies to have been the great happiness of my life, as it introduced me to the acquaintance of some of the greatest men of the age, and afforded me the opportunities of improvement, by living and conversing with gentlemen of a liberal education, and of great learning and experience. I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient, and most humble servant, THOMAS LONDON."

From this time his infirmities constantly increased upon him; but the powers of his understanding all along remained in their full vigour; and he continued to dispatch the variety of business that came before him, with ease to himself, and satisfaction to those who had occasion to apply to him. It was under this weak state of body he revised and corrected his Sermons, which he published in 1755 and 1756, in four volumes octavo [to which a fifth was added in 1776, consisting of XIV Occasional Sermons never before re-published; which was undertaken at the suggestion of my worthy old friend Mr Southgate, curate of St. Giles's, who furnished the copies; and it was printed at the joint expence of those two eminent Bibliopoles, *Lockyer Davis* and *Thomas Davies;* whose initials, *D. D.* are subscribed to the Preface*]. When he first appeared in the character of a public preacher, he surpassed the most eminent preachers of those times, in solidity of matter, in strength of reasoning, and true pulpit-eloquence. There are few now living who are able to remember those times; but, if general report did not confirm this observation, we might appeal to the testimony of his own printed Sermons; which, with few exceptions, were all the product of his younger years. The reception they have met with is a full proof of their merit; and it is but declaring the judgment of the publick to say, that, for variety and choice of matter, and the judicious arrangement of it; for strength and solidity of reasoning; for force and elegance of language, and for a natural flow of manly eloquence, they stand in the first rank of reputation of any theological discourses in the English or any other language. When Dr. Nichols waited upon Lord Chancellor Hardwicke with the First Volume of these Sermons (which was published singly in November 1753) his Lordship asked him whether there was not a Sermon on John xx. 30, 31? and, on his replying in the affirmative, desired him to turn to the conclusion, and repeated *verbatim* the animated contrast between the Mahometan and Christian Religions, beginning "Go to your Natural Religion," (Discourse IX.) to the end. Such was the impression which this great and good man had

* This is a morsel of Bibliography worth noticing, as it will save future Antiquaries the trouble of hunting for the meaning of these two *Decs.*

retained

cellent Dr. Jeremy Taylor; and the Re-publisher of it was the celebrated Dr. Hurd.

retained of it for thirty years.—In the year 1759 he printed and distributed in his Diocese "A Charge to the Clergy;" wherein a masterly knowledge of the Law, both of Church and State, is applied, with paternal affection, to their use and service. And, within a very few months of his death, upon the accession of his present Majesty to the throne, he wrote the following Letter of Condolence and Congratulation to the King.

"SIRE, *Nov.* 1, 1760.

"Amidst the congratulations that surround the Throne, permit me to lay before your Majesty, a heart, which, though oppressed with age and infirmity, is no stranger to the joys of my Country. When the melancholy news of the late King's demise reached us, it naturally led us to consider the loss we had sustained, and upon what our hopes of futurity depended. The first part excited grief, and put all the tender passions into motion; but the second brought life and spirit with it, and wiped away the tears from every face. Oh! how graciously did the Providence of God provide a Successor, able to bear the weight of government in that unexpected event! You, Sir, are the Person whom the People ardently desire: which affection of theirs is happily returned by your Majesty's declared concern for their prosperity; and let nothing disturb this mutual consent. Let there be but one contest between them, whether the King loves the People the best, or the People him: and may it be a long, a very long contest! may it never be decided, but let it remain doubtful! and may the paternal affection on the one side, and the filial obedience on the other, be had in perpetual remembrance. This will probably be the last time I shall ever trouble your Majesty. I beg leave to express my warmest wishes and prayers on your behalf. May the God of Heaven and Earth have you always under his protection, and direct you to seek his honour and glory in all you do; and may you reap the benefit of it, by an increase of happiness in this world and in the next!"

He died, without issue, July 18, in the year 1761, and in the 84th year of his age; during the last eight years of which he had been almost entirely deprived of the use of his limbs and of his speech, insomuch that he could be understood only by those who were constantly about him. Under this uncommon state of weakness and decline, nothing was more worthy admiration than the extraordinary composure of his mind. Though Bishop Sherlock had naturally a quickness and sensibility of temper, age and sickness were so far from stimulating, that they served rather to smooth and soften it; as infirmities increased upon him, he became more quiet and composed; and, though in the common course of business, and his general intercourse with the world, as well as the interior œconomy of his own family, incidents must have arisen frequently that were displeasing to him, yet nothing could ever ruffle that constancy of mind, and that uniform tranquillity and composure, that happily possessed him.

"A Catalogue of Gems," by Mr. James Tassie, 8vo.—This little Volume was afterwards consider-

him. And he added to his other public and private virtues; a constant and exemplary piety, a warm and fervent zeal in preaching the duties, and maintaining the doctrines of Christianity, and a large and diffusive munificence and charity. He was interred in the church-yard at Fulham; where a monument, with the following inscription, drawn up by Dr. Nichols *, who succeeded him in the mastership of the Temple, is erected:

"In this vault is deposited the body of
The Right Reverend Father in God
Dr. THOMAS SHERLOCK, late Bishop of this Diocese,
formerly Master of the Temple, Dean of Chichester,
and Bishop of Bangor and Salisbury,
Whose beneficent and worthy conduct
in the several high stations which he filled,
entitled him to the gratitude of multitudes,
and the veneration of all.
His superior genius,
his extensive and well-applied learning,
his admirable faculty and unequalled power of reasoning,
as exerted in the explanation of Scripture,
in exhortations to that piety and virtue
of which he was himself a great example,
and in defence especially of Revealed Religion,
need no encomium here.
They do honour to the age wherein he lived; and
will be known to posterity, without the help
of this perishable monument of stone."

Underneath, on another Tablet, is,

"He died the 18th day of July, in the year
of our Lord 1761, and the 84th of his age.
The powers of his mind continuing unimpaired
throughout a tedious course of
bodily infirmities,
which he sustained to the last with a most cheerful
and edifying resignation to the will of God."

On the side of a Mohument, to the memory of his Lady, placed on the top of the above-mentioned Tablet:

"JUDITH FOUNTAINE,
was married to Dr. THOMAS SHERLOCK,
Master of the Temple, Aug. 8, 1707.
Died July 23, 1764; aged 77."

The Rev. John Jones of Welwyn adds (in MS), "Dr. Chandler, as he told me himself, being at Tunbridge about the time of the conclusion of the Peace at Aix-la-Chapelle, and conversing, upon

* "As I always understood, it was written by the Right Hon. Edward Weston, who married for his second wife Anne Fountayne, niece of Mrs. Sherlock, to whom his first wife also, Penelope, grandaughter of Bp. Patrick, was niece." *Dr. Charles Weston, MS.*

the

ably enlarged, and published in two Volumes 4to, under the title of "A Descriptive Catalogue of a General Collection of Antient and Modern engraved Gems, Cameos as well as Intaglios, taken from the most celebrated Cabinets in Europe; cast in coloured Pastes, white Enamel and Sulphur, by James Tassie*, Modeller; arranged and described

the Walks with Bishop Sherlock, concerning the expediency and utility of revising the Public Liturgy at that time, had this answer given him by the Bishop, viz. 'That he concurred in opinion with the Doctor, that that seemed to him, to be a very proper time for applying to the Government in the behalf of a review, provided a competent number of the Clergy and others should be found to favour, and forward to abet, so useful a design.'—Soon after the publication of the 'Free and Candid Disquisitions,' his Lordship held his Triennial Visitation. The Visitation Preachers were some of them candid, others less so, with regard to the Address and Proposals in that Treatise.—The Bishop's Oration to his Clergy on that subject was moderate, allowing the force and propriety of the arguments for a review in several instances, and at the same time observing the difficulty of reducing every thing to the true standard. Upon hearing this well-considered Speech of his Lordship, Dr. Jortin (from whom I had this account) immediately upon the spot applied to Dr. Sykes, and both of them to some other worthy and judicious Clergymen then and there present, to join in a Petition to their Diocesan, to publish that Speech. They addressed his Lordship in a body (small as it was comparatively); and had this answer, 'That he thanked them for their respectful Address, and would *consider* about their request.' Thus the matter ended. Dr. Jenner told me, that the Bishop (in the opinion of most people) had altered his Will for the worse in his latter days. He was immensely rich, &c."—See a farther account and character of Bp. Sherlock, from his Funeral Sermon, preached by Dr. Nichols, his successor at the Temple, in Gent. Mag. vol. XXXII. p. 23.—There are two excellent Portraits of the Bishop, after a fine picture of him by Vanloo, painted in 1740; one an engraving, by Ravenet, the other a mezzotinto, by Mac-Ardell, in the years 1756 and 1757.

* "This truly ingenious Modeller, whose history is intimately connected with a branch of the Fine Arts in Britain, was born in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, of obscure parents; and began his life as a country stone-mason, without the expectation of ever rising higher. Going to Glasgow on a fair-day, to enjoy himself with his companions, at the time when the Foulis's were attempting to establish an Academy for the Fine Arts in that city, he saw their collection of paintings, and felt an irresistible impulse to become a Painter. He removed to Glasgow; and in the Academy acquired a knowledge of drawing, which unfolded and

by R. E. Raspe, and illustrated with Copper-plates. To which is prefixed, an Introduction on the vari-

and improved his natural taste. He was frugal, industrious, and persevering; but he was poor, and was under the necessity of devoting himself to stone-cutting for his support: notwithout the hopes that he might one day be a Statuary if he could not be a Painter. Resorting to Dublin for employment, he became known to Dr. Quin, who was amusing himself in his leisure hours with endeavouring to imitate the precious stones in coloured paste, and take accurate impressions of the engravings that were on them. That art was known to the Antients; and many specimens from them are now in the cabinets of the curious. It seems to have been lost in the Middle Ages; was revived in Italy under Leo X. and the Medici Family at Florence; became more perfect in France under the Regency of the Duke of Orleans, by his labours and those of Homberg. By those whom they instructed as Assistants in the Laboratory it continued to be practised in Paris, and was carried to Rome. Their Art was kept a secret, and their Collections were small. It is owing to Quin and to Tassie that it has been carried to such high perfection in Britain, and attracted the attention of Europe. Dr. Quin, in looking out for an Assistant, soon discovered Tassie to be one in whom he could place perfect confidence. He was endowed with fine taste: he was modest and unassuming: he was patient; and possessed the highest integrity. The Doctor committed his laboratory and experiments to his care. The Associates were fully successful; and found themselves able to imitate all the gems, and take accurate impressions of the engravings. As the Doctor had followed the subject only for his amusement, when the Discovery was completed he encouraged Mr. Tassie to repair to London, and to devote himself to the preparation and sale of those pastes as his profession. In 1766 he arrived in the Capital. But he was diffident and modest to excess; very unfit to introduce himself to the attention of persons of rank and of affluence: besides, the number of engraved Gems in Britain was small; and those few were little noticed. He long struggled under difficulties which would have discouraged any one who was not possessed of the greatest patience, and the warmest attachment to the subject. He gradually emerged from obscurity; obtained competence; and, what to him was much more, he was able to increase his Collection, and add higher degrees of perfection to his Art. His name soon became respected, and the first Cabinets in Europe were open for his use; and he uniformly preserved the greatest attention to the exactness of the imitation and accuracy of the engraving, so that many of his Pastes were sold on the Continent by the fraudulent for real Gems. His fine taste led him to be peculiarly careful of the impression; and he uniformly destroyed those with which he was in the least dissatisfied. The Art has been practised of late by others; and many thousands of pastes have been

sold

ous Uses of this Collection, the Origin of the Art of engraving on hard Stones, and the Progress of Pastes."

"An Essay on Musical Expression *, by Charles Anson, Organist at Newcastle."

"A Sermon on the respective Duties of Ministers and People, preached in Lambeth Chapel, at the Consecration of the Right Reverend Richard Hurd, D. D. and the Right Reverend John Moore, D. D.

sold as Tassie's, which he would have considered as injurious to his fame. Of the fame of others he was not envious; for he uniformly spake with frankness in praise of those who executed them well, though they were endeavouring to rival himself. To the antient Engravings he added a numerous Collection of the most eminent modern ones; many of which approach in excellence of workmanship, if not in simplicity of design and chastity of expression, to the most celebrated of the antient. Many years before he died he executed a commission for the late Empress of Russia, consisting of about 15,000 different engravings (see the article GEM, in the "Encyclopædia Britannica"). At his death, in 1799, they amounted to near 20,000; a Collection of Engravings unequalled in the world Every Lover of the Fine Arts must be sensible of the advantage of it for improvement in knowledge and in taste. The Collection of Feloix at Paris consisted of 1800 articles; and that of Dehn at Rome of 2500. For a number of years, Mr. Tassie practised the modeling of portraits in wax, which he afterwards moulded and cast in paste. By this the exact likeness of many eminent men of the present age will be transmitted to posterity as accurately as those of the philosophers and great men have been by the antient statuaries. In taking likenesses he was, in general, uncommonly happy; and it is remarkable, that he believed there was a certain kind of inspiration (like that mentioned by the Poets) necessary to give him full success. The Writer of this article, in conversing with him repeatedly on the subject, always found him fully persuaded of it. He mentioned many instances in which he had been directed by it; and even some in which, after he had laboured in vain to realize his ideas on the wax, he had been able, by a sudden flash of imagination, to please himself in the likeness several days after he had last seen the original.—He possessed also an uncommonly fine taste in Architecture, and would have been eminent in that branch if he had followed it.—In private life Mr. Tassie was universally esteemed for his uniform piety, and for the simplicity, the modesty, and benevolence, that shone in the whole of his character."—I copy this article, relative to an Artist whom I well knew and esteemed from the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; and can bear full testimony to the general fidelity of the character.

* Originally printed in 1751.

Lord

Lord Bishop of Bangor, Feb. 12, 1775. By Thomas Balguy*, D. D. Archdeacon of Winchester," 4to.

* I shall begin my account of this very learned Divine by some memoranda respecting his father, John Balguy, who was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1705; M. A. 1726; vicar of Northallerton, and prebendary of South Grantham, in the church of Sarum; author of a collection of "Tracts Moral and Theological, 1734," 8vo; "The peculiar and distinguishing Character of the Gospel, 1738," 8vo; "Five Sermons, with one on Romans xii. 10, at the Assizes, 1739," 8vo; "An Essay on Redemption, being a Second Part of Divine Revelation, 1741," 8vo; "A Collection of Practical Discourses, with Six others before published, 1748," 8vo; "Twenty Sermons (Fifteen now first printed), 1748," 8vo; and a Second Volume, containing Twenty more, 1750.—Thomas Balguy, the son, was born, it is believed, at Northallerton; and was admitted at St. John's College, Cambridge, about 1732; where he proceeded B. A. 1737; M. A. 1741; S. T. P. 1758. He was presented, by his Father, Dec. 16, 1746, to the North mediety or rectory of North Stoke, near Grantham in Lincoln-shire, which was probably the first preferment he had, and which he vacated in 1771, on being presented to the vicarage of Alton, Hants. He obtained a prebend at Winchester 1757; became archdeacon of Salisbury 1759; and afterwards archdeacon of Winchester.—He published, "A Sermon preached in Lambeth Chapel, Feb. 12, 1769, at the Consecration of the Right Reverend Dr. Shute Barrington, Bishop of Landaff;" which produced "Observations on Church Authority; occasioned by Dr. Balguy's Sermon on that Subject, preached in Lambeth Chapel, and published by Order of the Archbishop; by Joseph Priestley, LL. D. F. R. S." "A Sermon on Church Government, preached at the Consecration of Bishop Shipley, 1769," 4to. In 1772 he published a Charge delivered to the Clergy of his Archdeaconry that year; a very able defence of demanding Subscriptions to Articles of Religion; which met with some severe censures; particularly in "A Letter to Dr. Balguy, on the Subject of his Charge delivered to the Archdeaconry of Winchester, in the year 1772. With a Postscript, relative to certain Observations contained in the Charge, respecting the Dissenters, and Toleration. By John Palmer."—In 1775 Dr. Balguy published the Sermon noticed above, at the Consecration of Bishops Hurd and Moore; which again called forth, "Remarks on Dr. Balguy's Sermon preached in Lambeth Chapel, at the Consecration of the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry, and of Bangor; in a Letter to that Gentleman, by a Petitioning Clergyman." In the same year, he published another Sermon, at the Consecration of Bishop North; and "An Account of Dr. Powell, Master of St. John's, Cambridge, prefixed to his Sermons, 1776." In 1781, nothing but the declining state of his health (for his eye-sight had been decaying some time, and at last totally failed) prevented his acceptance of the Bishoprick of Gloucester; to which his Majesty, unsolicited

1776.

"Extract from the Statutes of the House, and Orders of the Governors; respecting the Pensioners or poor Brethren" [of the Charter-house *]; a large single sheet, in folio, by Dr. Salter †."

licited, had nominated him, on the death of Bp. Warburton, from a particular regard to his talents; which he gratefully acknowledges in the Dedication of his Discourses to the King. Bishop Halifax, who obtained the see of Gloucester on that vacancy, re-published Bishop Butler's Charge to the Clergy of Durham, delivered at his primary, and indeed only, Visitation of that Diocese, in 1751, with a Preface, giving some account of the character and writings of that pious and learned Prelate, which he dedicated to Dr. Balguy; wherein he says, "When, by his Majesty's goodness, I was raised to that station of eminence in the Church, to which *you* had been first named, and which, on account of the infirmities of your health, you had desired to decline; it was honour enough for me, on such an occasion, to have been thought of next to you; and I know of no better rule by which to govern my conduct, so as not to discredit the Royal Hand which conferred on me so singular and unmerited a favour, than, in cases of difficulty, to put the question to myself, How you would have acted in the same situation?"—See also the well-merited encomium bestowed on him by Bp. Hurd, in vol. V. p. 652.—In 1782 he published "Divine Benevolence asserted, and vindicated from the Reflections of antient and modern Sceptics;" 8vo. In 1785 he wrote the Preface to an "Essay on Redemption" by his Father, 8vo.—A Collection of his Sermons and Charges, announced at the end of that publication as in the press, appeared the same year, under the title of "Discourses on various Subjects, 1785;" and was presented, with a handsome Dedication, to his Majesty.—The good Archdeacon died at his prebendal-house in Winchester, Jan. 12, 1795, aged about 74.

* Of this excellent Foundation a very ample and satisfactory account, compiled from the original archives of the House, has lately been published by Mr. Malcolm, in his "Londinium Redivivum."

See also "An Historical Account of the Charter-house, compiled from the Works of Herne and Bearcroft, Harleian, Cottonian, and private MSS. and other authentic Sources. By a Carthusian. London, 1808, with Plates," 4to.

† Eldest son of Samuel Salter ‡, D.D. Prebendary of Norwich and Archdeacon of Norfolk, by Anne-Penelope, the daughter of Dr. John Jeffery, Archdeacon of Norwich. He was educated for

‡ Of whom, there is a small portrait [by Vivares] not very common, without any Engraver's name, marked only with the letters "S. S. D. D." and a full account in Hawkins's Life of Johnson.

some

"Sermons preached at Lincoln's-Inn between the Years 1765 and 1776; with a larger Discourse, on

some time in the Free-school of that city, from whence he removed to that of the Charter-house. After having laid a good foundation in the learned languages, he was admitted of Bene't college, Cambridge, June 30, 1730, under the tuition of Mr. Charles Skottowe; and, soon after his taking the degree of B. A. was chosen into a Fellowship. Mr. Salter's natural and acquired abilities were such as occasioned him to be taken notice of, not only in the university, but elsewhere; insomuch that his friends, who were proper judges of, and well acquainted with his merit, recommended him to Sir Philip Yorke, then Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and afterwards Earl of Hardwicke, for the instruction of his eldest son, who, 1737—40, with three of his brothers, in compliment to Archbishop Herring, were educated at that College. As soon as that eminent Lawyer was made Lord Chancellor, he appointed Mr. Salter his domestic chaplain, and gave him a Prebend in the Church of Gloucester, which he afterwards exchanged for one in that of Norwich. About the time of his quitting Cambridge, he was one of the writers in the "Athenian Letters," printed for private use in 1741, and of which 100 copies were re-printed about 1780; for select friends, by the late Earl of Hardwicke. [The other writers, I am informed, in that agreeable Collection, were the Hon. Philip Yorke (afterwards Earl of Hardwicke), the Hon. Charles Yorke, the Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. Green), the Rev. George Henry Rooke, D. D. master of Christ's, the Rev. Henry Heaton, M. A. (afterwards prebendary of Ely), the Rev. John Lawry, M. A. (afterwards prebendary of Rochester), Daniel Wray, esq. and Dr. Heberden. How desirable a present to the publick is a volume from such characters!]—To this was added the rectory of Burton Coggles, in the county of Lincoln, in 1740; where he went to reside soon after; and, marrying Miss Secker, a relation of the then Bishop of Oxford, continued there till 1750, when he was nominated minister of Great Yarmouth, by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich; where he performed the duties of that large parish with great diligence, till his promotion to the Preachership at the Charter-house, in January 1754; some time before which (in July 1751) Archbishop Herring had honoured him with the degree of D. D. at Lambeth. In 1756 he was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the rectory of St. Bartholomew near the Royal Exchange, which was the last ecclesiastical preferment he obtained. But in Nov. 1761, he succeeded Dr. Bearcroft as Master of the Charter-house, whom he had before succeeded in the Preachership. While he was a member of Bene't College, he printed Greek Pindaric Odes on the Nuptials of the Princes of Orange and Wales, and a Copy of Latin Verses on the Death of Queen Caroline. It was his custom to preach *extempore*, of which there are several remarkable anecdotes. Besides a Sermon preached on occasion of a

Music-

Christ's *driving the Merchants* out of the *Temple*, in which the Nature and End of that famous Trans-

Music-meeting at Gloucester, another before the Lord Mayor, Sept. 2, 1740, on the Anniversary of the Fire of London, and a third before the Sons of the Clergy, 1755, which was much noticed at the time, and underwent several alterations before it was printed, he published "A complete Collection of Sermons and Tracts" of his Grandfather, Dr. Jeffery, in 2 volumes, 8vo, 1751, with his Life prefixed. "In August 1750, an Advertisement was inserted in the public papers, giving notice, that a Complete Collection, in one volume 8vo, of the Sermons and Tracts written by John Jeffery, D. D. Archdeacon of Norwich, was in the press, and would be speedily published; and repeated inquiries after the descendants of Dr. Jeffery having been made without success, of this Collection I myself undertook to be the Editor," says *Mr. J. Payne* [then Bookseller in Pater noster-row, and afterwards Accomptant of the Bank], *in a Case, published in* 1761, 8vo.—In consequence of the Advertisement, Mr. Payne received, Sept. 13, a letter from the Rev. Samuel Salter, who was then at Norwich, informing him, "that he was a Prebendary of that Cathedral, the Grandson of Dr. Jeffery, the sole possessor of his MSS. and the only person who could either give or refuse leave to print the Collection that had been advertised; that he had objections to many parts of this Collection; that he would, however, concur in and assist any scheme towards benefiting the world, without dishonouring the memory of his highly esteemed Grandfather; and, to give weight to what he had said, and procure respect for his character, that he had had the honour and happiness to be Tutor to Lord Chancellor's son, and Chaplain to himself." Dr. Salter's assistance was accepted; and the Collection extended to two volumes. An intimacy also was formed, which led to the loan of 100*l.* from Dr. Salter, 100*l.* from his father, the Archdeacon of Norfolk, and 100*l.* from Dr. Plumptre; the re-payment of which sums having been demanded somewhat abruptly, occasioned the publication of the above-mentioned very extraordinary *Case*, of which only a small number was printed, with *blanks* for every name which could possibly give a stranger the least idea of the parties. This account of the transaction is taken from a Copy which was in the possession of Mr. Isaac Reed, in which all the blanks were filled up in MS. This Copy has since passed into the hands of another literary Friend. Dr. Lort also had one, which did not come forward at his sale. Dr. Salter also published a new edition of "Moral and Religious Aphorisms," by Dr. Whichcote, with large Additions, and some Letters that passed between him and Dr. Tuckney concerning the Use of Reason in Religion, &c. and a Biographical Preface, 8vo, 1751. This volume was likewise undertaken by Mr. J. Payne, in conjunction with Dr. Salter; in which was given a good historical account of both these Doctors,

action is explained. By Richard Hurd, D. D. Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and late Preacher

Doctors, as well as of their two contemporaries and friends, Doctors Hill and Arrowsmith. To these may be added, "Some Queries relative to the Jews," occasioned by a late Sermon, with some other Papers occasioned by the Queries, published the same year. In 1773 and 1774 Dr. Salter revised through the press Seven of the celebrated "Letters of Ben Mordecai" [by the Rev. Mr. H. Taylor, of Crawley, Hants, author of several other very valuable publications]; in 1776 he printed, for private use, "The first 106 Lines of the First Book of the *Iliad*; nearly as written in Homer's Time and Country." These (with Dr. Salter's sentiments on the Digamma) have been since copied in an improved edition of "Dawes's Miscellanea Critica, Oxford, 1781," 8vo. p. 434—439. For the sake of the learned reader, I will transcribe a Note from the Oxford Editor: "Huic specimini (cujus, typis impressi sed non antehac editi, notitiam amico cuidam meo, et Salteri familiari debeo), novam et minusculam Digamma formam *F* pro vetusta illa F feci curavit Salterus, quæ cæteris literis conveniret æque ac ϛ, θ, ξ, &c. Recordari quoque potuit notissimum Popii locum, ubi Satyricus ille, in versibus quidem facetis et admodum ridiculis, Bentleium, et Digamma *suum* scilicet, in ludibrium vertit ‡, ingeniosior sanè quam doctior poeta. De loco illo, cujus sales nonnihil desipuit Salteri inventum, vide quoque Fosterum, p. 133."—In 1777 Dr. Salter corrected the proof-sheets of Bentley's Dissertation on Phalaris (of which hereafter; and not long before his death, which happened May 2, 1778, he printed also this inscription to the memory of his parents:

"M. S.

Quorum, hospes, ossa hic mixta calcas pulvere;
Si curiosus, quale par fuerit, rogas:
Hinc disce: doctus et tibi ipse prospice.
Vixêre quondam hi, vota ni superstites
Spes lactat, atque illudit error devius;
(Amantiores nempe justo ut adsolet:)
Chari Deo iidem, iidémque dilecti Hominibus,
Suis et occidêre cunctis flebiles.
Hoc vera Pietas, sancta Probitas hoc dedit;
Gravitásque morum et summa temperantia,
Sibi severa, nulli acerba aut aspera;
At, comitati juncta, veniens gratior.
Nunc hocce mundo, mundi et hisce frivolis
Valere jussis, unico vivunt Deo.
Tu, chare lector, quantulum quantum his boni
Cúnque inerat, æmulare; quoad potes, ac decet:

‡ "While tow'ring o'er your Alphabet, like Saul,
Stands our *Digamma*, and o'ertops them all." *Dunciad*, iv. 217.

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of Lincoln's Inn. Whilst this Volume * was in the press, to the great satisfaction of every admirer of Virtue and of Learning, the worthy Author was promoted to the Bishoprick of Lichfield and Coventry, and obtained the important office of Preceptor to the Heir Apparent to the Crown †.

In the same year Mr. Bowyer printed a new Edition of this learned Prelate's "Commentary on Horace," 3 vols. 8vo; and a Fourth Edition of his "Lectures at Lincoln's Inn," 2 vols. small 8vo.

"A Description of several of Mr. Vertue's ‡ Prints," printed for the Society of Antiquaries, folio.

Si fortè quid perversè adhærebat mali,
(Ut sunt ferè imperfecta quæ mortalia)
Fuge cautus: at censura, si sapis, tua
Sit parca in Alios; Tete in unum libera:
Hos perparum, Hunc nôsti unus omnium optumè.
Aeternitatem porro cogita; et Vale.
SAMUELI SALTER, S. T. P. et
ANNAE-PENELOPAE JEFFERY,
Parentibus optimis; Filius unicus superstes,
L. M. H. T. I. J."

Dr. Salter was buried, by his own express direction, in the most private manner, in the common burial-ground belonging to the poor Brethren of the Charter-house.

* Two more Volumes were published in 1780.

† His Lordship's eminent services on this occasion were afterwards rewarded by a translation to the See of Worcester, and the respectable office of Clerk of the Closet to the King. See vol. VI. p. 489.

‡ Of Mr. George Vertue a full account will be found in vol. II. p. 246, with several of his Letters;—and a few more shall here be given.—Mr. Anstis wrote to him, Nov. 30, 1742, "that he sent him draughts relating to Abbot Islip's death and funeral, which he brought from Warwickshire long ago. The first part represented him dying, in a large room, not improbably the Jerusalem Chamber, with the emblems of the Four Evangelists at the corners. The second is his body under the herse or *chapelle ardent* in Westminster Abbey, with attendants."—A second letter says, "he died at his manor of *Neyght*, now called the *Neathouses*, near Westminster, May 12, 1532."—Mr. Anstis had the Ceremonial of his Funeral, in a hand of that age, with his coat of arms, Richmond and Lancaster heralds attending; and a description of the herse. It was in a long roll, and miserably ill used, before Mr. Anstis put it in a frame, and had it repaired in several places.

It would be unjust, if, among many far superior obligations, the Collector of these Anecdotes did

The three following Letters are addressed to Dr. Ducarel:

"KIND SIR, The same day I received your letter, I had before sent for you a print of Lord Oxford, to choose which you liked best. The Plan of London, being an unfinished work, partly by Hollar and other workmen, went by the name of *Ogilby's Plan of London;* and after I had published Hollar's Works, I found it to be some part done by him; but nowhere on it is his name or mark; therefore it has been omitted. Hitherto I have looked over all my books and the Plans of London, but yet find nothing to your purpose or relating to Mountjoy's House, or the Doctors' Commons. In time, perhaps, by surveys of those lands built on may give some light to your inquiries; however, I shall consider farther about it; and if I meet any thing relating to it, I will certainly acquaint you. I thank you for your kind invitation to Peckham. I some time propose myself that pleasure, hoping to meet with some agreeable companion before long, when I shall be very willing to pay my due respects; being dear Sir, with great sincerity, your very much obliged servant to command, G. VERTUE. *Sept.* 1, 1749."

"DEAR SIR, I return my thanks for the favour of the perusal of the inclosed curious remarks; whereby one may easily conceive Mr. Carte, the gentleman that writ this, is an excellent Historian, and well skilled in Learning and Antiquities of this Nation; and a most valuable acquaintance. When it suits your conveniency, I should be proud of his personal acquaintance. When I left you the other day, I went straight to Tom Martin; and, inquiring about the die of Oliver Cromwell, and the medals to be struck off of it, Mr. Martin shewed me the pieces of silver he has by him, and had before now got them done for you, but the Gentleman who was his neighbour is removed near thirty miles on the other side of the county; but as he goes down next week he will make it in his way to call on him for that purpose, and proposes then to get it done; which he will afterwards take care to convey to you, as he desired I should tell you next opportunity; being, Sir, Your very assured humble servant,

G. VERTUE. *July* 8, 1751."

"DEAR SIR, The favour of your letter and obliging compliments of friendship I received this day with great pleasure, and shall be at leisure to receive your commands about the Aquitaine Coins; and, as I am happily in a mending state of health, daily, I have great hopes to continue so as to be able and willing to perform that work to your satisfaction, and to see your curious observations published to gratify your learned friends, which cannot fail of being very acceptable to them, and will illustrate a point of history hitherto unknown. I shall be much obliged to you, when you please to favour me with a friendly visit. Your ever obliged friend and servant to command,

G. VERTUE *June* 27, 1755."

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not acknowledge the assistance he received from Mr. Bowyer, in revising "The Original Works of William King, Advocate of Doctors Commons, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Keeper of the Records in Ireland, and Vicar-general to the Lord Primate. Now first collected into Three Volumes; with Historical Notes, and Memoirs of the Author *," 8vo. Many useful hints were suggested, and illustrations added, by Mr. Bowyer, as the sheets passed through the press. The same

* At the distance of nearly 36 years, I can without blushing transcribe the earliest Dedication that I ever wrote: "To the Philanthropist who reads with a disposition to be pleased; and such is the Patron our Author would himself have chosen; these Volumes are inscribed, in full confidence of their meeting with a liberal protection, though ushered into the world by an Anonymous Editor." — "The Editor of these Miscellanies will not trespass on the Reader's patience by expatiating on their value. The peculiar vein of humour which distinguished Dr. King receiving fresh graces from the benevolence of his heart, as it secured him the esteem of some of the best and greatest of his contemporaries, needs no better recommendation than an appeal to his Writings. From the scattered manner, however, in which they have been hitherto published, but few of his admirers have been able to obtain a complete copy. That inconvenience is here remedied; and some pieces are preserved, which, though they add greatly to our Author's reputation, were in danger of being lost to the world. For the Notes, indeed, some apology may be expected: yet the Editor will rather trust to the candour of the Reader, whose convenience he hath endeavoured to consult, than meanly ask for applause under a pretence of pointing out their defects. If in some few instances, he hath said too much, let it be understood as his idea, that every book should contain within itself its necessary explanation; and if (by giving in the compass of a few lines some dates or interesting events in the life of a remarkable person) the Reader is saved the trouble of searching through many volumes, he flatters himself he hath performed a service not wholly unacceptable. *March* 30, 1776."

A *Bibliomaniacal* Anecdote respecting this publication shall be given from a memorandum made in a copy which I purchased (for 2*l.* 12*s.*) at the sale of Mr. Reed: "*Two Copies only* of this Work were printed on *Fine Paper;* of which this is one. It was given me by the Printer and Editor, Mr. Nichols. The other Copy I gave to Dr. Farmer; and, at the sale of his Library, 24th May, 1796, it was bought by Mr. Dent for 1*l.* 16*s.*"

friendly and judicious assistance was experienced in the "Supplement* to the Works of Dr. Swift."

In both these Publications the Editor was most materially indebted to the judicious remarks of Mr. Reed of Staple Inn, whose friendly assistance also in many instances contributed to render the former Edition of these Anecdotes completer than they otherwise could possibly have been †.

* The First Volume of this Supplement in 8vo (which forms volume XXIV. of Swift's Works) was published in 1776; the second (vol. XXV.) in 1779.—The whole was re-printed in one volume, 4to (the XIVth in that size) 1779; and at the same time in three volumes of small 8vo, and 18mo, (vols. XXV. XXVI. XXVII.); and have since been incorporated in the Editions of 1801, 1803, and 1808, published by Mr. Nichols.

† The paragraph above was written in 1782; after which, I had many repeated proofs of Mr. Reed's regard; see vol. II. pp. 666—669. 671.

It is now nearly 20 years since I wrote the following paragraph in a Preface to the "History of Leicestershire:" "The information on all historical subjects, which Isaac Reed, esq. of Staple Inn, is so well able and so ready to give, I have steadily experienced in this and every publication, in which I have been engaged for more than five-and-twenty years."—To him also I was indebted for a very liberal critique on the former Edition of this Work, which he inserted in the "European Magazine."

Making every allowance for the partiality of friendship—though it is well known that Isaac Reed was not much addicted to flattery—those who best knew him will readily believe that in the following paragraph he spoke his real sentiments: "Since the publication of Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, we know of no work, the production of one man, which contains so much and such variety of information as that now under consideration. To whatever cause it may be owing, the lives of literary men are seldom recorded while any remembrance of them remains. Except in a few cases, where interest, vanity, or, as in the present, gratitude are concerned, men of letters, who in general deserve better of the world than the more brilliant characters of the hour, the courtier, or the pseudo-patriot, pass unnoticed to the grave, and curiosity is seldom awakened about them until the opportunity of gratifying it is irrecoverably lost. Much praise, therefore, is due to the present Author, for preserving from oblivion the memory of so many writers, who probably would, in a short time, have been known only by their writings..... In 1778 Mr. Nichols became associated in the management of a Work which claims the merit of having given birth to every publication similar to his own; we mean 'The Gentleman's Magazine:' and candour requires us to acknowledge, that several improvements have appeared in conducting that performance, since he has been

A Fourth Edition, corrected, of Lord Lyttelton's "History of the Life and Reign of King Henry the

been engaged in it. We give this testimony with the more freedom, as that publication and the present have such different objects for their claims on the public favour, as to be in no danger of clashing with each other. His engagement with 'The Gentleman's Magazine,' however, produced a peevish Pamphlet*, whose title we have forgot, arraigning his conduct with some degree of acrimony; it proved, however, a mere *imbelle telum*, and the Author was never gratified with an answer."

The following short billets are an example of the frankness and conciseness of Mr. Reed's communications:

"Dear Sir, I have certainly got the Pamphlet you want, as I have certainly put it where I cannot just now find it. I will look again, and hope with more success. If it had been said, that 'Death and the Lady' was not in half a dozen Collections, I should have denied the position, before I had looked for it. I have searched every Collection (no small number) that I have, but cannot find it. I think, however, it must be in the 'Collection of Old Ballads, 1727;' but that I have not got. I. R."

"I believe Towers's Magazine ceased long ago. Wagstaffe's Pamphlets in 1697 and 1699, I am informed, are not the best Editions, but that they were afterwards re-published together early in this century. I have enquired whether there was any Controversy about Charles the First's Character in 1738, and am told there was, but I cannot learn by whom. If you send to Mr. Gough soon, pray let him have the inclosed Titles [for 'British Topography']. Perhaps he may not have seen them. And I shall be obliged to you if you will ask him whether he is possessed of a Pamphlet which he has mentioned, called 'The Field of Flowden, a descriptive Poem,' in 4to, 1769; or if he can tell where it is to be had."—"Mr. Reed sends Stubbs's 'Anatomy of Abuses' for Mr. Gough's perusal. At p. 107 he will find an account of the *Lords of Misrule*, concerning whom he was enquiring."

Mr. Reed was admitted a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries June 12, 1777, on the recommendation of Mr. Gough, as "a gentleman distinguished for his acquaintance with every branch of Polite Literature."

I have elsewhere mentioned that Mr. Reed and myself were frequently walking companions to Enfield. To a proposed excursion thither the following note alludes:

"Mr. Steevens has just left me. He has seen Sir James Marriott this morning, who tells him that the King will be at Cambridge on Thursday. On a particular circumstance taking place, which will be known by a Letter expected from Dr. Farmer to-day, we shall set off immediately. If we do not, I will wait on you on Friday; but, as Sir James Marriott may be considered as good authority, I doubt it will not be practicable."

* See Gent. Mag. 1781, vol. LI. p. 185.

Second,"

Second," 8vo, with a Third Edition of his Lordship's "Miscellanies," 3 vols. 8vo.

"An Account of some German Volcanos, and their Productions. With a new Hypothesis of the prismatical Basaltes; established upon Facts. Being an Essay on physical Geography for Philosophers and Miners. Published as supplementary to Sir William Hamilton's Observations on the Italian Volcanos. By R. E. Raspe *," 8vo.

* Rudolphus Ericus Raspe, a foreigner of distinguished reputation and merit. After having distinguished himself as Editor of the Posthumous Works of Leibnitz, he published, "*Specimen Historiæ Naturalis Globi Terraquei, &c.* Leipsig, 1763;" being "A Specimen of a Natural History of the Earth; particularly with regard to the Formation of Islands, the Origin of Mountains, and the Phænomena of Petrified Bodies; illustrated with Plates;" and dedicated to the Royal Society of London. In 1776, he published, in London, an Account of some German Volcanos and their Productions, in an octavo volume. In 1777, "Travels through the Bannat of Tameswar, Transylvania, and Hungary, in the Year 1770: Described in a Series of Letters to Prof. Ferber, on the Mines and Mountains of these different Countries. By Baron Inigo Born, Counsellor of the Royal Mines in Bohemia. To which is added, John James Ferber's Mineralogical History of Bohemia. Translated from the German; with some explanatory Notes, and a Preface on the Mechanical Arts; the Art of Mining, and its present State and future Improvement. By R. E. Raspe." He afterwards produced an Essay on Oil Painting, in quarto; a Translation from the German of Baron Inigo Born's New Process of Amalgamation of Gold and Silver Ores, &c. in a quarto volume; and "Tabby in Elysium, a mock Poem from the German of F. W. Zacharias, 1781," 4to. "Nathan the Wise, a Philosophic Drama; from the German of G. E. Lessing, late Librarian to the Duke of Brunswick, translated into English 1781," 8vo.

To Mr. Raspe I was indebted, in 1792, for a very curious Abstract of Domesday Book, as far as relates to the County of Leicester, under the title of "Conspectus Tabellaris Descriptionis *Ledecestresciræ* factæ sub Willelmo Conquestore circa 1086. Ex Apographo Typis vulgato redigente et computante R. E. Raspe, Jan. 2, 1792, Londini." See the History of Leicestershire, vol. I.

He published also in the Philosophical Transactions "A Dissertation on the Bones and Teeth of Elephants, and other Beasts, found in Africa and other Northern Regions, by which it appears they are the Bones of indigenous Beasts," vol. LIX. p. 126; "On the Manner of producing white Marble," vol. LX. p. 47; "Account of some Basalt Hills in Hessia," ibid. p. 180.

"Dis-

"Discourses on various Subjects. By W. S. Powell *, D. D. late Archdeacon of Colchester, and

* This Volume contained the following Sermons; I. Three Discourses preached before the University: 1. "Of the Vices incident to an Academical Life," 1756; 2. "Of the Subscriptions required in the Church of England," 1757; 3. "On the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of Charles I." 1766; II. Thirteen Discourses preached in the College Chapel: 4. "The Authenticity of the Books of the New Testament," 1765; 5. "The Credit due to the Sacred Historians;" 6. "The Insufficiency of Mr. Hume's Objection to the Credibility of Miracles;" 7. "On the Use of Miracles in proving the Divine Mission of our Saviour and his Apostles;" 8. and 9. "Of the Evidence arising from the Prophecies of the Old Testament;" 10. "Of the Argument drawn from the swift Propagation of the Gospel;" 11. "Of the Character given by Heathen Writers of the first Christians;" 12. "Recapitulation of the Arguments brought in support of Christianity;" 13. "Intemperance in the Gratification of our Appetites, not consistent with spiritual Improvements," 1765; 14. "The Prodigal Son;" 15. "The Nature and Extent of Inspiration, illustrated from the Writings of St. Paul," 1770;" 16. "The Diversity of Character belonging to different Periods of Life;" III. A Discourse "on Public Virtue, preached before the University, November 5, 1775." This Discourse was added (though out of place, and, perhaps, out of season) in compliance with the desire of some of the Author's friends; IV. Three Charges delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Colchester: 1. "On Religious Controversies;" 2. "On the Connexion between Merit and the Reward of Merit in the Profession of a Clergyman;" 3. "On the Use and Abuse of Philosophy in the Study of Religion;" V. Disputatio habita in Scholis Publicis, anno 1756, Pro gradu Doctoratûs in Sacrâ Theologiâ." Of this very valuable Volume, and its excellent Author, I cannot give a better account than has been already printed in vol. I. p. 567, in the words of the Advertisement prefixed to it by Dr. Balguy, who superintended the publication.—To those satisfactory particulars, it may be sufficient to add, that Dr. Powell's Sermon on Subscription was animadverted upon with much severity in a Letter addressed to him, and also in a Pamphlet, probably by the Author of "The Confessional," intituled, "Remarks on the Rev. Dr. Powell's Sermon in defence of Subscriptions, preached before the University of Cambridge on the Commencement Sunday, 1757, wherein the Latitude said to be allowed to Subscribers to the Liturgy and Articles of the Church of England is particularly considered. With a Dedication to the younger Students in both our Universities who are designed for the Ministry of the Church, 1758," 8vo. Dr. Powell is mentioned in these pages not merely as an Author, but as an early and particular Friend of Mr. Bowyer, who was for many years the Doctor's banker in London.

Master of St. John's College, Cambridge. Published by the Reverend Thomas Balguy *, D. D." 8vo.

London; as appears by the following friendly and familiar billet:

"DEAR SIR, *St. John's College, May* 3, 1771.

"Though I was punished for my neglect last year, yet the penalty was so small, that I have again suffered the time of paying the tenths of *Freshwater* to elapse. Be so kind as to take care of this matter for me, as soon as may be; lest a messenger be sent after me to the Isle of Wight. The tenths of my archdeaconry, which are not so rigidly demanded, are paid. Pray excuse the trouble here given you by, Sir,

Your very affectionate humble servant, W. S. POWELL."

His Observations on "Miscellanea Analytica, 1760," have been mentioned in vol. II. p. 339. A short "Defence" of this Pamphlet was also printed for him in that year.

Dr. Powell's Will was remarkably precise, neat, and elegant, which was the characteristick of all his performances. See Mr. Cole's very ample Memoirs of him in vol. I. p. 566—584.

* Of whom, see p. 220.—In a Letter to Dr. Warton, April 6, 1769, Dr. Balguy says, "The success of my Sermon has been just what I expected, and what every man must expect who thinks for himself. My Bookseller is wishing I may be attacked by Blackburn, which may (as he supposes) be a foundation for a controversy. But in this I should certainly disappoint him; not having the least inclination to enter the lists against such an adversary. I should be much pleased to know that you intend to treat the wretched Biographer with the same contempt. He may challenge, indeed, the thanks of the publick, for the occasion he gives you of printing your second volume; but I hope no part of that volume will be wasted in refuting objections which have met with universal neglect." See Wool's Life of Dr. Warton; where some other Letters of Dr. Balguy are inserted.

Dr. Balguy is very respectfully mentioned throughout the Correspondence of Bp. Warburton and Bp. Hurd. So early as 1750 Mr. Warburton says, "It gives me great pleasure to understand that a man of so uncommon merit and so close connexion with you, as Mr. Balguy is, meets my inclinations, and wishes to deserve his friendship with so much good-nature and politeness. I shall think myself extremely happy in the hearts of two such men. These are all the pluralities, that are not sinecures, which I would accept; and the only ones I am ambitious of. I do truly rejoice that the waters at Buxton have been of service to him, and the more so, as I had been given to understand they were of none. But as this has happily been the case, I hope he will think of completing his cure at Bath, for we understand that the Buxton are only the Bath waters in an inferior degree, and less efficacious; and I have more reasons than

"Elements of Conchology, or an Introduction to the Knowledge of Shells. By Emanuel Mendez da Costa *, Member of the Academia Cæsar. Imper. Nat. Curios. Plinius IV. and of the Botanic Society

than one to wish he would try these."—Dr. Milner, in his "History of Winchester, vol. II. p. 91, says, "In the great South aile a mural monument is erected to the memory of the late Dr. Balguy, Archdeacon of the diocese; who, being gifted with natural and acquired talents which must have insured him success and fame in any station that he might occupy, had yet the rare moderation of declining the highest dignity of his profession, when it was in his power to have risen to it. The proof of this, amongst his other praises, is here recorded in his Epitaph! The monument is, at the same time, simple and elegant; being judiciously designed and masterly executed. It consists of a proper sized urn of Parian marble, with a black veined marble pyramid, which is charged with arms, and forms the back ground. The whole finishes at the bottom with grapes and foliage of the most exquisite workmanship."

* This learned Naturalist (F. S. A. 1752) was some time Librarian to the Royal Society, at their house in Crane Court; and communicated several papers in the Philosophical Transactions. "A Dissertation on the Belemnites," vol. XLIV. p. 397; "on two beautiful Echinites," vol. XLVI. p. 143; "on a Fossil found at Dudley in Staffordshire," vol. XLVIII. p. 286; "on the Impression of Plants on the Slates of Coals," vol. L. p. 228; "Experiments on several Pieces of Marble stained by R. Chambers," vol. LI. p. 30; "Remarks on Mr. Hubner's Observations on the Productions of Tripoli," ibid. p. 192; "Account of some Productions in Scotland, resembling the Giants Causeway in Ireland," vol. LII. p. 103; "An Account of an *Encrinus*, or Star-Fish, with a pointed Stem, taken on the Coast of Barbadoes, which explains to what Kind of Animals these Kind of Fossils belong, called *Star-Stones*, *Asteriæ*, and *Astropodia*," Ibid. p. 357. He was the author also of "A Natural History of Fossils. By Emanuel Mendez Da Costa, Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and Member of the Imperial Academy *Naturæ Curiosorum* of Gottingen, vol. I. 1757," 4to. This Volume was published by subscription, and had great merit, the Author being at that time esteemed "the greatest master of the subject that this country had then produced." And of *Historia Naturalis Testaceorum Britanniæ*, or, the British Conchology; containing the Descriptions and other Particulars of Natural History of the Shells of Great Britain and Ireland. Illustrated with Figures. In English and French. By Emanuel Mendez Da Costa, Member of the Imperial Cæsarian Academy *Naturæ Curiosorum* by the name of Pliny IV. and of the Botanic Society of Florence, 1780," 4to.—The time of his death is uncertain.

of

of Florence. With Seven Plates, containing Figures of every Genus of Shells," 8vo.

"Dissertatio de Babrio, Fabularum Æsopicarum Scriptore. Inseruntur Fabulæ quædam Æsopeæ nunquam antehac editæ, ex Cod. MS. Bodl. Accedunt Babrii Fragmenta." By Mr. Tyrwhitt *, 8vo.

"A Description of the Human Eye, and its adjacent Parts; together with their principal Diseases; and the Methods proposed for relieving them. By Joseph Warner, F. R. S. and Senior Surgeon to Guy's Hospital. The Second Edition †."

"An Appendix to the First Edition of the Origin of Printing; containing the additional Remarks which have been inserted in the Second Edition ‡."

"The Rudiments of War: Comprizing the Principles of Military Duty, in a Series of Orders issued by Commanders in the English Army. To which are added, some other Military Regulations, for the Sake of connecting the former," 8vo.

"The Elements of Botany; containing the History of the Science: with accurate Definitions of all the Terms of Art, exemplified in eleven Copperplates; the Theory of Vegetables; the scientific Arrangement of Plants and Names used in Botany; Rules concerning the general History, Virtues, and

* See some Memoirs of this illustrious Scholar in p. 147; to which may be added, that he was the son of the Rev. Dr. Robert Tyrwhitt, a gentleman of considerable eminence in the Church; who was of Magdalen College, Cambridge, B. A. 1718; M. A. 1722; D. D. Com. Reg. 1728; rector of St. James's Westminster 1729, which he resigned in 1732, on being appointed a canon residentiary of St. Paul's. He held also the prebend of Kentish Town in that Cathedral; and was archdeacon of London. He obtained a canonry of Windsor in 1740; died June 15, 1742; and was buried in St. George's chapel at Windsor. By his mother's side he was grandson to Bp. Gibson. At the age of six he was sent to school at Kensington, and thence removed to Eton, in 1741. He was appointed, in 1756, Under Secretary at War to Lord Barrington.

† Mr. Bowyer had printed the First Edition of this scientific tract in 1773.—Mr. Warner was the Author of some other professional Tracts.

‡ See Monthly Review, vol. LVII. p. 396.

Uses

Uses of Plants. Being a Translation of the *Philosophia Botanica*, and other Treatises of the celebrated Linnæus. By Hugh Rose, Apothecary," 8vo.

"A Discourse upon some late Improvements on the Means for preserving the Health of Mariners. Delivered at the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society, Nov. 30, 1776." By Sir John Pringle, Baronet, President. Published by their Order." 4to.

"Dissertatio de Bysso Ægyptiorum," by Dr. John Reinhold Forster, 8vo.

1777.

In this year Mr. Bowyer printed,

"An Experimental System of Metallurgy, with general Remarks and Explanations. By the late John Henry Hampe*, M.D. Fellow of the Imperial

* John Henry Hampe, M.D. F.R.S. a well known and remarkable Physician, had the honour, in August 1736, of being Physician to the Princess of Wales. He spent great part of a long and laborious life in vainly seeking the Philosopher's Stone. After having by uncommon abstinence attained the age of fourscore, he determined to communicate to the world the experience he had acquired in the valuable art of *making gold* (an art which had unfortunately reduced our venerable Physician to poverty); and with this view began in 1776 to print his "Treatise on Experimental Metallurgy;" in which some progress was made at the press, when the learned Author was released from his labours and penury, in the beginning of the year 1777. A very few days before his death, I had occasion to call on him, in a most miserable garret, over a stable in the lower part of the King's Mews; and seldom have I witnessed a scene of more squalid misery. The poor man had literally exhausted his last shilling in the chimerical attempt of converting inferior metals into gold; and the cadaverous appearance of his wrinkled face, with the corresponding appearance of poverty which the scantily furnished room afforded, were sufficient to have softened the most obdurate heart to melting charity. In a few days, however, his misery in this world was terminated. The Volume of "Experiments" was however finished under the correction of John Seyferth, esq. and published in 1777, by Mr. Nourse, in a small folio Volume, with an excellent metzotinto portrait of the Author, scraped by Burke, from a painting by Angelica

Academy *Naturæ Curiosorum*, and of the Royal Society of London;" folio.

Angelica Kauffman, and the following remarkable inscription, written by the Doctor himself:

"ΓΑΣΤΡΟΣ ΚΡΑΤΕΙΝ.
JOHANNES-HENRICUS HAMPE,
Siegena Nassovicus,
Medicinæ Doctor *Duisburgensis Clivorum*,
Medicus Regius tricenarius
Practicus *Londinensis* quinquagenarius
Acad. Imper. Nat. Cur. Societat. Reg. Lond. Socius
perantiquus;
Senex octogenarius, temperatissimus, sanissimus;
per quindecim annos vixit
quoad liquida invinius ὑδροποτης
quoad solida Αχαιι-μαζοφαγος·
solâ ciborum Αναιμακτων et paucitate et simplicitate
perviridem senectutem assecutus;
rarissimè per diem ultra duodecim solidorum uncias consumens;
corporis siccitate et mirâ agilitate conspicuus,
externorum et internorum sensuum integritate
animâque perturbationibus vacuâ beatissimus
(Ρωμη ψυχης σωφροσυνη)
ad longævitatem mortemque sanam omni morborum
genere vacuam (ευθανασιαν) aspirans
utpote felicitatem mundanam veram et unicam
necnon extremam artis salutaris metam
ad quam contingendam nulla datur via
nisi per illud Πυθαγορε Γαστρος Κρατειν
Systematis Metallurgiae Experimentalis
Angl. idiom. Autor."

"On account of the singularity of such a publication as this, at a time when rational chemistry is so successfully and extensively cultivated, and the dreams of the Alchemists are scarce any longer remembered; we shall first endeavour to satisfy the curiosity of our philosophical readers with regard to the Author, and the history and general contents of these his remains. With respect to the first, all the information we can give must be extracted from the two first pages; and particularly from an inscription in Latin, sprinkled with a creditable portion of Greek, accompanied with an English translation, both said to have been written by the Author himself: the former annexed to his most venerable *phyz* in metzotinto, which fronts, and reflects no small degree of solemnity on the title-page.—In this Memorial of himself, our Sage informs us that he was 'thirty years Physician to H. R. H. Princess of Wales; fifty years practised physick in London—being an old man of fourscore, very temperate and healthy. Lived fifteen years as to drink, without *wine*, upon water

"A Journey from Gibraltar to Malaga; with a View of that Garrison and its Environs; a particular Account of the Towns in the Hoya of Malaga; the antient and natural History of those Cities, of the Coast between them, and of the Mountains of Ronda. Illustrated with Medals * of

water [*Quoad liquida invinius* Υδροποτης]; as to victuals, upon herbs and puddings [*Quoad solida*, Λαχανον-Μαζοφαγος]:' — that he 'obtained this lively old age,' not, as we expected to be told, through the virtues of the *alkahest*, or some one of the many *universal medicines* given in this work, but 'by a simple and small diet,' and principally by the Γαστρος κρατειν of Pythagoras, here quaintly translated, 'Pythagoras's *appetite-government*.'— From the Editor we learn only that the Author was well-known 'to the learned world for his knowledge in these subjects;' that seventeen sheets of the present Work 'were printed before his death, under his own care and inspection; and that the remaining part is printed from a fair manuscript copy, in his own hand-writing.'" *Monthly Review, vol. LIX. p.* 246.

* The many coins engraved in this Work were from the Collection of the celebrated Spanish medallist Flores, whose cabinet Mr. Carter had purchased on his death, and disposed of the duplicates to Dr. Hunter. He had just completed (and had actually printed the first sheet of) "An historical and critical account of early printed Spanish Books;" in which, to use his own words, his intent was, "to write an historical and critical account of the most early printed volumes in the Spanish language, which have fallen into my possession during thirty years diligently collecting them, both in Spain, France, and England. Of the lives of the Authors he proposes to give a summary account, with occasional specimens of the style and manner of their writings, and strictures on the state and progress of learning and poetry, from the days of John II. king of Castile, down to the present age: to appearance an humble and easy task, but which will appear in the execution to require no small labour, judgment, and experience, and be evidently of great advantage to those who wish to enrich their libraries with the best Spanish works, and be informed of the reputation, merit, and rank, each author holds in the literary world. A specimen of this curious Work may be seen in Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 843. "The Author's intention was, to have gone regularly through his very matchless collection of Spanish Literature; with the laudable motive of pointing out to the world the intrinsic value of each article, in case, after his decease, it should be thought expedient by his surviving friends to offer them to public sale. As I received this fact from his own mouth, it was acting in conformity to his wishes, when I communicated, through the means of your extensively circulated Miscellany, this fragment of Mr. Carter's inedited,

each municipal Town, and a Chart, Perspectives, and Drawings, taken in the Year 1772, by Francis Carter, Esq. 2 Vols." 8vo; with a Volume of Plates, sold separately *.

"Poems, consisting chiefly of Translations from the Asiatic Languages. To which are added two Essays: I. On the Poetry of the Eastern Nations. II. On the Arts commonly called Imitative," by the matchless Orientalist William Jones †, esq. 8vo.

inedited, but curious, observations."—Mr. Carter was elected F.S.A. May 1, 1777. He died at Woodbridge, August 1, 1783.

* Re-printed in 1778, with the plates inserted.

† After the satisfactory Memoirs of Sir William Jones, which have been published by Lord Teignmouth, a brief account will here suffice; but, having been particularly acquainted with this extraordinary Scholar, I cannot pass him by wholly unnoticed. Of his Father, a full account has been given in vol. I. p. 463.—The Son was born Sept. 28, 1746; and had scarcely reached his third year when, by the death of his father, he was left to the sole care of an excellent Mother, till 1753; when he was placed, under Dr. Thackeray, at Harrow school. At this famous seminary, Lord Teignmouth informs us, "he invented a political play, in which Dr. William Bennett, bishop of Cloyne, and the celebrated Dr. Parr, were his principal associates;" and Dr. Bennett informs us, that "great particularity of thinking, fondness for writing verses and plays of various kinds, and a degree of integrity and manly courage, distinguished him even at this period." By Dr. Sumner, who became Master of the School in 1761, young Jones was particularly distinguished. In 1764 he was entered of University College, Oxford: where he shewed a peculiar partiality for Oriental literature. In the summer of 1765 he accepted the offer of private tutor to Lord Althorpe (the present Earl Spencer), then seven years old; and in 1766 obtained a Fellowship in his College; which (though not exceeding 100*l.*) appeared to him a sufficient provision, and a solid independence. His time was now divided between Oxford, London, Wimbledon, and Althorpe; and in 1767 he visited the Continent with the Spencer family; and, in this short trip, acquired some knowledge of the German language. Before setting out, and in the 21st year of his age, he began his Commentary on Asiatic Poetry, in imitation of Dr. Lowth's Prelections at Oxford on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews; and soon after his return, in the winter of 1767, he nearly completed his Commentaries, transcribed an Asiatic Manuscript on Egypt and the Nile, and copied the Keys of the Chinese Language, which he wished to add to his other acquisitions. In 1768, when the King of Denmark visited this country, Mr. Jones (who in that year

"Travels through Italy in the Years 1771 and 1772. Described in a Series of Letters to Baron

year took the degree of B. A.) was, not without reluctance, persuaded to meet that Monarch's wishes, by translating into the French language an Eastern MS. of the Life of Nadir Shah; for which he was rewarded by a diploma of *F. R. S. of Copenhagen!* Sept. 19, 1770, in his 24th year, he was admitted in the Temple; where, amidst the severer study of the Law, he continued his attachment to the Muses; and published, in 1772, a small volume of Poems, consisting chiefly of Translations from the Asiatic Languages, with two Prose Dissertations on Eastern Poetry, and on the Arts commonly called imitative. In 1772 he was elected F. R. S. In 1773 he took the degree of M. A.; and composed an Oration, intended to have been spoken at the Theatre, though not published till ten years after. In 1774 he published his "Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry;" and in that year was admitted to the Bar, and applied himself almost solely to professional studies. In 1776, he was appointed a Commissioner of Bankrupts; and at the latter end of this year, I had the pleasure, by the recommendation of our mutual Friend, Mr. Conant, of obtaining some substantial proofs of his regard and confidence. The Second Edition of his "Poems" was intrusted to my correction at the press. This Volume was published in 1777, in a very handsome octavo; and early in the following year, Mr. Jones began to print the "Orations of Isæus;" which were for a short time suspended, during his absence on the Circuit: his anxiety for its correctness will appear by the following billets: "*Worcester, March* 8, 1778. When I left London, I thought it would be very easy to go on with my Isæus while I was on the Circuit. I now find that partly business, and partly dissipation, render it impracticable to proceed till my return. You will, therefore, suspend the Work till just before the 30th of April, when I shall again be in the Temple. In correcting the sheets of so difficult a Work, every page occasions some little doubt or other, which cannot be cleared without consulting a number of books; and my reputation, both as a Scholar and a Lawyer, depends on my making this little Work as accurate as possible. I wish to see another proof of the sheet L, which I will send back immediately for the press, and then we will *rest upon our oars* till I return. I shall take it extremely kind, Sir, if you will desire *Murray*, opposite St. Dunstan's church, to send me a copy of Dr. Gillies's *Lysias* and *Isocrates*, and a copy of the Bishop of London's *Isaiah*, as soon as they *can be* procured; and to send them both to Oxford, by the coach, directed *to me at University college;* where I shall be in Easter week. I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, W. JONES."— "*Monmouth, March* 15. I hope my letter from Worcester came safe to your hands, with the sheet L, which I will mark for the press, when I have had a revise. The inclosed sheet M

may

Born, on the Natural History, particularly the Mountains and Volcanos of that Country, by John

may go to the press *with care.* Here we will stop till I return. I am more and more convinced, that it is impossible to proceed accurately in this whirlwind of business and dissipation. W. Jones. From this time till the 25th instant I shall be in England, and my direction is *on the Oxford Circuit;* after that, I shall be in Wales, and letters directed to me *on the Carmarthen Circuit, South Wales,* will not fail to reach me. There I shall stay till the 15th April, after which my direction will be *at University College, Oxford.* Excuse this trouble; but I expect letters of importance."—This Work, which was published in 1778, he dedicated to Earl Bathurst, who as yet had been his only benefactor, by bestowing on him the office of a commissioner of bankrupts. The elegant style, profound research, and acute criticism, displayed in this Translation, attracted the applause of every judge of classical learning. His next publication was a Latin Ode to Liberty, under the title of "*Julii Melesigoni ad Libertatem,*" an anagram of *Gulielmus Jonesius;* in which he somewhat too frankly developed his political principles, and perhaps lost by it at the time a promotion to the Bench at Bengal. In the year 1780 he published "An Enquiry into the legal Mode of suppressing Riots, with a constitutional Plan of Future Defence," a pamphlet suggested by the dreadful riots in London, of which he had been a witness. And about the same time he was advised to offer himself a candidate to represent the University of Oxford in Parliament; but declined the contest before the day of election.—In a "Speech" which he intended to have delivered at a Meeting of the Freeholders of Middlesex in September following, he more explicitly avowed his sentiments on public affairs, and in language rather stronger than usual with him, though suited to the state of popular opinion in that County. During a short visit to Paris, he formed a design of writing a History of the War. On his return, however, he recurred to his more favourite studies; and his Biographer has printed a curious memorandum, dated 1780, in which Mr. Jones resolves to learn no more rudiments of any kind; but to perfect himself in the languages he had already acquired; viz. Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, Portugueze, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, German, and English, as the means of acquiring a more accurate knowledge of history, arts, and sciences. With such wonderful acquisitions, he was now only in his 33d year. In the Winter of 1780-1, he found leisure to complete his Translation of Seven antient Poems of the highest reputation in Arabia; which in the Autumn of 1781 he entrusted to my typographical superintendance. "*University college, Oxford, July* 14, 1781. Sir, My *Arabian Poems* are almost ready for the press. If possible, I will send the *two first* before the Circuit, that we may fix the form of the page, &c. In September I shall be in town, and the whole will then be prepared. The

Bishop

James Ferber, Professor of Natural History at Mietaw in Curland, and Member of several Literary Societies.

Bishop of London's *Isaiah* must be the *model;* for my Work, like his Lordship's, will consist of a Dedication, preliminary Discourse, the text, and notes; and I would observe the same proportion in the size of the letters. If I can send you *two Poems* this week, I should be glad to have them put in hand immediately, and printed in characters as large as the *text* of Isaiah, except the *arguments,* which must be smaller. W. JONES.—*July* 25."

"Let me request the favour of you to send me, if it be printed, the Bengal Judicature Bill, which passed lately. I shall not be able to send my *Arabians* to the press till September. W. JONES." —*Sept.* 8. "As I shall not be in town till the 14*th,* I send you 48 pages of my *Seven Arabian Poems:* they contain the *three* first, with the arguments. *Isaiah* I have fixed as the model of printing, paper, character, &c. The *arguments,* therefore, will be printed in the same letter with the Bishop's *preliminary Dissertation,* and the *Poems* themselves in the same with his *Translation.* I shall be very glad to find the first proof on my table in the Temple, when I return next Friday afternoon. W. JONES."—This Volume was published in 1788; and he celebrated, about the same time, the Nuptials of Lord Althorpe with Miss Bingham, in an elegant Ode, intituled, "The Muse Recalled;" printed at Strawberry Hill, and afterwards re-printed at Paris, 4to. In his professional line he published, "An Essay on the Law of Bailments, 1782;" and, by way of gratifying both duty and inclination, translated an Arabian Poem "on the Mohammedan Law of Succession to the property of Intestates."—In 1782, he took a very active part among the Societies formed to procure a more equal representation in the Commons House of Parliament. The Speech which he delivered at the London Tavern on this subject was long admired, for its elegance, perspicuity, and independent spirit. He was also elected a Member of the Society for Constitutional Information, and bestowed considerable attention on the objects it professed. The "Dialogue between a Farmer and a Country Gentleman on the Principles of Government," which he wrote some time before, was circulated by this Society with much industry. When the Dean of St. Asaph (afterwards his brother-in-law) was indicted for publishing an edition of it in Wales, Mr. Jones sent a letter to Lord Kenyon, then Chief Justice of Chester, avowing himself to be the author, and maintaining, that every position in it was strictly conformable to the Laws and Constitution of England. "The publick," says Mr. Gibbon, "must lament that Mr. Jones has suspended the pursuit of Oriental Learning."—On the succession of the Shelburne Administration, whose views of political affairs were in some respects more consonant to Mr. Jones's principles than those of their predecessors, by the particular interest of Lord Ashburton, he achieved the object to which for some time past he had anxiously aspired. In March 1783, he was appointed a

Translated from the German, with Explanatory Notes and a Preface on the present State and future Improvement of Mineralogy. By R. E. Raspe," 8vo.

Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William; on which occasion the honour of knighthood was conferred on him. In April following he married a young lady to whom he had been long attached, Anna-Maria Shipley, eldest daughter of the Bishop of St. Asaph. He had now secured, as his friend Lord Ashburton congratulated him, "two of the first objects of human pursuit, those of ambition and love."—His stay in England after these events was very short, as he embarked for India in the month of April. He arrived at Calcutta in September, and was eagerly welcomed by all who were interested in the acquisition of a magistrate of probity and independence, of a scholar who was confessedly at the head of Oriental Literature, and one in the prime and vigour of life, who bade fair to be long the ornament of the British dominions in India. His own satisfaction was not less lively and complete. He left behind him the inconstancy and the turbulence of party, and felt no longer the anxieties of dependence and delay.—And here I shall leave the remainder of his interesting History to the pages of his masterly Biographer Lord Teignmouth, and the judicious abridgement prefixed by Mr. A. Chalmers to Sir William Jones's Poems in the late Edition of the "English Poets." Let it suffice to say, that, after an illness of seven days, of an ague arising from a slight cold, he expired in the year 1794, in the full career of fame and fortune, the brightest example of rational ambition, and of extensive learning, virtue, and excellence, that modern times have produced; and he must ever be the subject of admiration, though it may happen to the lot of few to equal, and perhaps of none to excel him.—In 1799, his Works were published, in six volumes quarto, and have been since re-printed in thirteen volumes octavo, with the addition of his Life by Lord Teignmouth, which first appeared in 1804.—Among the public tributes to his memory are, a monument by Flaxman, in University college, at the expence of Lady Jones; a monument erected in St. Paul's, and a statue at Bengal, both voted by the honourable East-India Company. A Society of Gentlemen at Bengal, who were educated at Oxford, subscribed a sum for a Prize Dissertation on his character and merits, which was adjudged to Mr. Henry Philpots, M. A. of Magdalen college. Among the many poetical tributes paid to his memory, that by the Rev. Thomas Maurice, of the British Museum, seems entitled to the preference, from his accurate knowledge of Sir William Jones's character and studies.

The monument at University college is thus inscribed:

"M. S.

GULIELMI JONES, Equitis Aurati,
qui clarum in literis nomen à patre acceptum,
magnâ cumulavit gloriâ.

Inge-

"Four Discourses, translated from the Spanish of Feyjoo*; on the following Subjects; the Voice of the People; Virtue and Vice; exalted and humble

Ingenium in illo erat scientiarum omnium capax,
disciplinisque optimis diligentissimè excultum.
Erat indoles ad virtutem eximia,
et in justitiâ, libertate, religione vindicandâ,
maximè probata.
Quicquid autem utilè vel honestum
consiliis, exemplo, auctoritate, vivus promoverat,
id omne scriptis suis immortalibus,
etiam nunc tuetur atque ornat.
Præstantissimum hunc virum,
cum à Provinciâ Bengalâ,
ubi Judicis integerrimi munus
per decennium obierat,
reditum in patriam meditaretur,
ingruentis morbi vis oppressit,
IX kal. Jun. A. C. M DCC LXXXXIIII. æt. XLVIII.
Ut quibus in Ædibus,
ipse olim socius inclaruisset,
in iisdem memoria ejus potissimùm conservaretur,
honorarium hoc monumentum,
Anna-Maria, filia Jonathan Shipley, Epis. Asaph.
conjugi suo B. M.
P. C."

* "The Author of these Discourses was a dignified Clergyman of the Church of Rome, much respected for his learning and candour; and the Translator adds, that his Works have been so much admired in Spain, as to have passed through eight editions.—It is no inconsiderable proof of the general increase of a spirit of moderation, that a Work which abounds with such liberal sentiments, and which so boldly attacks vulgar prejudices, should meet with so much encouragement and applause in a country which has for many ages been one of the strong-holds of ignorance and superstition. The Author discovers extensive reading, and treats his several subjects with some singularity of style and method indeed—but with that boldness which always characterizes genius. Even the English reader, who has seen the subjects of policy and morality discussed in every variety of form, will not think this Work destitute of the merit of originality." *Monthly Review, vol. LVII. p.* 241.—"The reputation of the Spaniard has long been firmly established; and if his English garb is not in all points elegant, it is at least plain and decent. Mr. Brett disclaims all pretensions to high flights of genius or literature; but, in the language of plain common sense, directed by long experience and much knowledge of the world, has given what is apparently a faithful version of many valuable Essays and useful Lessons of Life." *Gent. Mag. vol. LI. p.* 34.

Fortune; the most refined Policy." 8vo. The Translator of these Discourses was John Brett *, esq. senior Captain in the Royal Navy.

"An Impartial Inquiry into the Case of the Gospel Demoniacks. With an Appendix, consisting of an Essay on Scripture Demonology. By William Worthington †," D. D.

* In 1779 this gentleman published Six more of Feyjoo's Discourses; and, in 1780, "Essays, or Discourses, selected from the Works of Feyjoo, and translated from the Spanish, by John Brett, Esq."—Mr. Brett had been one of Lord Anson's Lieutenants in his voyage round the world; was made a captain in 1742; and afterwards commanded the Chichester, a 70-gun ship; and married, first, Miss Sally Bradby, of Hatton, near Tichfield, Hants; and afterwards Miss Ward, of Gosport. He lost a considerable degree of tranquillity, as well as money, by being involved in a suit of law by an itinerant quack; whom, as a magistrate, he wished to prevent from deluding the minds of weak and ignorant people, in order to rob them of their health, as well as money, on a county market day. The Mountebank had some diploma or other, which got the better of the Justice. He died in London, in 1785, leaving one son by his second Lady, who was heir to most of his younger brother Charles's fortune, on the death of Christopher Mason, esq. admiral of the White.—Charles Brett, esq. was one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty during the time Lord Howe was at the head of the Board, and represented Sandwich in two parliaments (1776 and 1784). He married Miss Hooker of Croom-hill, Greenwich, grand-daughter of Sir William Hooker, knt. who died Jan. 13, 1791, leaving no children. He died, far advanced in years, Feb. 10, 1799.—Timothy, a third brother, a most mild, benignant, and amiable character, was some time Clerk of the Cheque at Portsmouth; and died at Greenwich in 1790, unmarried and much respected.

† This learned and industrious Divine was of Jesus college, Oxford; M. A. (incorporated from Cambridge) July 3, 1758; B. and D. D. July 10, 1758. He was vicar of Blodwell in Shropshire, and of Llanrhadra, in Denbighshire; a prebendary of York and of St. Asaph. He published, in 1743, "An Essay on the Scheme and Conduct, Procedure and Extent of Man's Redemption: designed for the Honour and Illustration of Christianity. To which is annexed, A Dissertation on the Design and Argumentation of the Book of Job. By William Worthington, M. A. Vicar of Blodwell in Shropshire," 8vo; and a second Edition in 1748; in 1751, a work equally ingenious and original, intituled, "The Historical Sense of the Mosaic Account of the FALL, proved and vindicated," 8vo. "The Use, Value, and Improvement of various Readings, shewn and illustrated; in a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, Oct. 18, 1761. By William

"Poems, supposed to have been written at Bristol by Thomas Rowley and others in the Fifteenth Century *: the greatest Part now first published from the most authentic Copies, with an engraved Specimen of one of the MS. To which are added, a Preface, an Introductory Account of the several Pieces, and a Glossary." 8vo.

"A List† of various Editions of the Bible, and Parts thereof, in English, from the year 1526 to 1776," a single sheet, 8vo.

"*Dialogues moraux et amusantes* :—Moral and entertaining Dialogues‡, in English and French, for

liam Worthington, D. D. Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, and Author of the Essay on Redemption." "A Disquisition concerning the Nature of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, in order to ascertain the right Nature of it, 1766," 8vo. "A Sermon preached at the Annual Meeting of the Charity Schools, 1768," 8vo. "The Evidences of Christianity, deduced from Facts, and the Testimony of Sense, throughout all Ages of the Church, to the present Time, in a Series of Discourses, preached for the Lecture founded by the Hon. Robert Boyle, Esq. in the Years 1766, 1767, 1768," 2 vols. 8vo. 1769. "The Scripture Theory of the Earth, throughout all its Revolutions and all the Periods of its Existence, from the Creation to the final Renovation of all Things, 1773," 8vo. "*Irenicum*; or, the Importance of Unity in the Church of Christ considered, and applied towards the Healing of our unhappy Differences and Divisions, 1775," 8vo. "An impartial Inquiry into the Case of the Gospel Demoniacks, 1777," 8vo; which produced an "Answer" from Dr. Hugh Farmer, a learned and eminent Dissenting Divine, in 1778.—Dr. Worthington died Oct. 6, 1778; but he had prepared a Reply, which was posthumously published, under the title of "A further Inquiry into the Case of the Gospel Demoniacks, occasioned by Mr. Farmer's Letters on the Subject, 1779," 8vo.

* This volume, which led to an almost endless controversy, was published by Mr. Tyrwhitt. See before, p. 148.

† Of this List an improved edition was printed in 1778, at the expence of Archbishop Cornwallis. This little Volume owed its rise to a manuscript List of English Bibles, copied from one compiled by Mr. Joseph Ames, and presented by Dr. Gifford to the Lambeth Library. It was completed by Dr. Ducarel, from his own observations and the later discoveries of his friends.

‡ "It seems necessary to inform the Reader, that the Author has, in this Work, two objects in view: the first and principal is, to guard youth against the dangers of the passions,—and with this intention she has joined *examples* to *arguments*; the second is,

the Improvement of Youth. By Madam Fauques de Vaucluse *." 12mo.

is, to help those who are learning either of the two languages,—for which purpose she has composed sometimes in English, and sometimes in French; and always translated it as literally as elegance would permit." *Advertisement.* — "In the prosecution of this design, Madam de Vaucluse has acquitted herself much to our satisfaction, and her own credit. Her examples are well chosen, her sentiments are just, her French is elegant, and *her English is more perfect than could have been expected from a Foreigner;* it being, indeed, so free, easy, and correct, that the Reader will find little or no reason to conclude that the ingenious lady was not born and educated in this country." *Monthly Review, vol. LVII. p.* 320.

* This cheerful, communicative, and very intelligent old Lady, resided in Great Wild-street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields; where she was patronized by the celebrated Lady Craven (the present Margravine of Anspach), who intrusted her daughters to the care of Madam de Vaucluse for their instruction in the French language. But the lively teacher had a pupil of infinitely greater celebrity, no less a person than the afterwards justly celebrated Sir William Jones. This illustrious Scholar disdained not to receive improvement in the French language from this Veteran Lady; and, in return, condescended to polish the style of her English publications. Should this assertion be doubted, it may be sufficient to refer to "The Vizirs; or, the Enchanted Labyrinth, an Oriental Tale, in Two Volumes: by Madame Fauques de Vaucluse;" in which the introductory Remarks from D'Herbelot and the History of Nader Shah sufficiently bespeak the learned Communicator. I shall, however, transcribe the Lady's Preface: "It is generally thought so easy and insignificant a task, to write a tale or a romance, that many of my readers will be surprised to see a preface at the head of this work.—Those of a grave and solemn turn will condemn the performance, from its very title, and call it an abuse of reason to discourse on the sallies of a wild imagination; while those of a gayer and more airy cast will open the work with eagerness, and care but little for its design or execution, so long as it affords them a temporary amusement. These two kinds of censors require an answer; and a preface is, therefore, necessary, in order to obviate their objections. The first sort must not so far despise the flights of imagination, as wholly to seclude them from the exercise of reason; since those two faculties are so nearly allied, that fancy without judgment is capricious and irregular, and judgment without fancy is confined to very narrow bounds. As to critics of the second class, if they value gems for nothing but the metal in which they are set, and mistake every thing for a mere toy, which is not recommended by the elegance of the workmanship, I would advise them to seek amuse-

"Pieces written by Mons. Falconet and Mons. Diderot, on Sculpture in General, and particularly

amusement elsewhere: this casket holds not jewels to their taste. How far I am intitled to say this, let those determine, in whom good sense and good nature are happily united, and who have consequently a right to set a value on works of genius: they will, perhaps, allow me to boast that I have avoided the rocks, on which the writers of tales and novels are so frequently shipwrecked. There are some, who are satisfied with heaping together a number of brilliant images, incredible events, inchantments, and prodigies; where the meaning, if there be any, is concealed under a superfluity of words. The authors of such performances deserve to be pitied, and are only offensive in proportion to the price we set upon our time.—As to those who have no other view than to initiate their readers in the dangerous mysteries of the passions, a slight attention to the amiableness of social virtues, the general benefit of laws, and the happiness of mankind, will be sufficient to fill us with horror at the thought of such poisonous productions. But there are some errors into which writers of fine parts and good intentions have often fallen; and these, since an early experience discovered them to me, I have carefully endeavoured to avoid. As a youthful mind is chiefly captivated with the marvellous, and cannot relish the severity of historical truth, I had read the romances of Calprenede and Scudery, before I could bring myself to open Curtius or Livy; and the charms of fiction had so biassed my judgment, that, when I perused those Historians, I accused them, in every page, of representing their heroes in the false light in which their own inclinations had seen them. I thought Curtius a rash Barbarian, for making Alexander run blindly through so many dangers, for the pretended glory of subduing the world; when I was sure he had been led to his fatal achievements by the irresistible power of Love; I wondered at the unpolished severity of Livy, who could have transformed the sweet-natured and gallant Brutus into a rigid Stoic, and a furious patriot. It was the work of many years to make me reverse the sentence I had passed, and to find that the author of a romance, who draws from the source of historical truth, must not be allowed to disfigure his originals by painting them in the colours of his own fancy; this being the privilege of those who create their own heroes, and may consequently use them as they please. But if an extensive licence be granted to the writers of tales, they ought not to abuse it in a point far more essential than the misrepresentation of characters: they must be very sparing in the machinery of supernatural beings; and not perpetually have recourse to it, in order to extricate their heroes, or rather *themselves*, from all difficulties, which defeats the moral end of such performances; as it discourages virtue, excuses vice, and lulls prudence asleep.—The human mind is led by its natural temper

to

on the celebrated Statue of Peter the Great, now finishing by *the former*, at St. Petersburgh. Translated from the French, with several Additions, by

to the regions of invisible powers, and wants no inducement to believe in chimeras, and fictions, till reason has directed it in the path of truth. Thence it may happen, that a young person, who doubts not of the existence of Fairies and Genii, waits for their interposition on the most trifling accidents, and runs into the danger, which a little caution might have prevented; expecting supernatural gifts, instead of taking pains to acquire good qualities; and even when the age of credulity is past, the bent to error and indolence remains.—As to those whose judgment is ripened by years, though they are freed from these dangers, they are not benefited by such works; for they cannot set a value upon good or bad actions, which have been performed by involuntary impulses; and will not take the trouble of searching for the secret meaning of the author in a maze of unnatural fictions.—These considerations induced me to lay the foundation of this work upon truth, and to raise it within the compass of probability; for though I sometimes keep up the appearance of the marvellous, yet I destroy it in the sequel, and prove that it is the fault of those who view natural things in a false light, if so many absurdities are transmitted to posterity.—I have strictly preserved the characters of the persons whom I have introduced as they are represented by the Persian writers, quoted by M. D'Herbelot, in his *Bibliotheque Orientale*. The customs of these early times were more favourable to my design, than such as are now observed by the Asiatics; for the women were not then banished from society, as they have been since Mahomet established amongst them the plurality of wives, and by giving rise to seraglios and jealousy, has proved that an useless accumulation of treasures creates nothing but cares and avarice.—By Locman and Zoroaster, whom the Eastern traditions place in the same age, I intended to supply the operations of good and bad Genii, without falling into the inconveniencies above mentioned: as a wise and benevolent man, a learned and malignant one, may fill the places allotted to those beings, without having the tyrannical influence by which merit is excluded. Giamasb, the bad Vizir, has really existed, and his miscarriages are matter of fact. As to Saheb, and his excellent qualities, I must confess that they are entirely of my own invention; but I hope the character of a *good Vizir* will not be thought the most improbable part of my story.—I must request the indulgence of my readers for this *my first attempt to write in the English tongue;* and if, in some parts of my work, I have deviated from that simplicity, which forms the chief beauty of the language, let it be remembered, that the Oriental style, which I profess to imitate, cannot subsist without continual metaphors and allegories."—Madame de Vaucluse was also author of "The English *Belle Assemblee:* or, Amuse-

William Tooke *, Chaplain to the Factory at Saint Petersburg; and illustrated by an elegant Plate of the Statue," 4to.

"La Vie de Jean Frederic Ostervald, Pasteur de Neufchâtel en Suisse, par M. David Durand †, Ministre de la Chapelle Françoise de la Savoye, et Membre de la Societé Royale ‡, 8vo.

"A Catalogue of the Coins of Canute, King of Denmark and England; with Specimens." By Mr. Gough. 4to.

"The Repository, a Select Collection of Fugitive Pieces of Wit and Humour, in Prose and Verse, by the most eminent Writers," 2 vols. small 8vo; selected by Isaac Reed, esq.; by whom two more Volumes were published in 1783.

"The Excursion," an excellent Novel (though for certain personalities it was severely censured); by Mrs. Brooke; 2 vols. 12mo.

The LXVIIth Volume of the "Philosophical Transactions," 4to; which he had continued to print from the LIId inclusive.

The Fourth Volume of the "Archæologia," for the Society of Antiquaries, 4to; he had printed the three preceding Volumes in 1770, 1773, and 1775.

Amusement of Polite Life: interspersed with many entertaining Histories and authentic Anecdotes, supposed to have been related by several Persons of Quality, during their retreat from the splendid Circle of the Gay World, 1774;" and I believe of some other publications.

* This gentleman (who has been mentioned in vol. II. p. 552) has since distinguished himself by a valuable "History of the Empress Catharine;" and another of "the Russian Empire;" by his happy "Illustrations of Horace;" a Translation of "Zollikoffer's Sermons;" and many other excellent publications.

† Of whom see before, vol. I. p. 343.

‡ This Volume, having been published late in 1777, is dated (according to the custom of Printers) in 1778. And the same circumstance (to mention it once for all) will be found to have happened in some other of the dates which occur in these "Anecdotes." The Rule in general observed among Printers is, that when a Book happens not to be ready for publication before November, the date of the ensuing year is used.

Our

Our eminent Printer now drew to the end of his literary career; but he had first the satisfaction of completing in this year "The Rolls of Parliament*," in Six Volumes folio; and THIRTY-ONE Volumes of "The Journals of the House of Lords†."

The last Publication in which Mr. Bowyer assumed the office of an Editor, was a new impression of the "Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris." Dr. Bentley‡ was a writer whom he had always

* These volumes were revised through the press by the Rev. Dr. Strachey (the present Archdeacon of Norwich, and Preacher at the Rolls) from a copy prepared for that purpose by Richard Blyke, esq. the Rev. Philip Morant, Thomas Astle, esq. and John Topham, esq. To each of those gentlemen the Printers were greatly indebted for their kind attention to facilitate and expedite the business.

† "Which were wholly superintended by George Rose, esq. whose great abilities (to say nothing of his uncommon diligence through the progress of so large and important an undertaking) are too well known to require the encomium of one who is proud to acknowledge the various instances of friendship he has received from him."—This was written in 1782—a tribute to private friendship—uninfluenced by the high rank in life to which the uncommon industry, distinguished talents, and unsullied integrity, of this Right Honourable Statesman, have justly and eminently advanced him. I will only add, that if Mr. Rose did not stand pre-eminent for financial abilities, his useful literary labours would have entitled him to an ample share of reputation.

‡ "This Dissertation, commonly known by the name of 'Bentley against Boyle,' having long been out of print, the learned world are obliged to these *English Stephani*§, who can read and taste, as well as print and publish, for its re-publication. The subject of this controversy is so well known, and its merits now so well understood, that it is scarce necessary to add, that wit and judgment, as it often happens, were here at variance, each of them occasionally assisted by learning, and that the bees of the Christ-Church hive, Aldrich, Atterbury, Smalridge, combined their forces to tease, though they could not wound, this Cambridge Goliath. That Mr. Boyle was thus assisted, seems allowed by Swift, when in the 'Battle of the Books' he introduces him 'clad in a suit of armour which had been given him by all the gods;' which, however, his son (the late Lord Corke), in his remarks on this passage, does not dispute, but well observes, 'that the gods never bestowed celestial armour except upon heroes, whose courage and superior strength dis-

§ "Mr. Nichols, we are informed, is the Editor of Dr. King's Works, and the last Volume of Swift. As to Mr. Bowyer, we need only mention his Greek Testament."

tinguished

held in the highest estimation. In the re-publication of this great Critick's Dissertation, Mr. Bowyer

tinguished them from the rest of mankind.' This edition is rendered more valuable by the marginal remarks of the Editor (Mr. Bowyer), selected from the writings and personal communication of Bishops Warburton and Lowth, Mr. Upton, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. Markland, Dr. Salter*, Dr. Owen, and Mr. Toup." *Rev. J. Duncombe, in Gent. Mag.* 1777, *vol. XLVII. p.* 35.—This Publication gave rise to some animadversions in "The Critical Review," by the Reverend and ingenious Mr. Robertson, which the Reader will not be displeased to see preserved. The peculiarities of orthography and punctuation (which I cannot vindicate) are not, however, to be ascribed to Mr. Bowyer, but to his friend Dr. Salter, who revised also, and in the same whimsical mode, the celebrated "Letters of Ben Mordecai." His "Sermon before the Sons of the Clergy" was printed and spelt in the same manner.—"There are some peculiarities in this impression, which we can by no means admire. The Editor has given an air of stiffness and formality to Bentley's language by his method of pointing; partly by the use of the semicolon, instead of the comma. For example: 'It is evident then; that, if Atossa was the first inventress of Epistles; these, that carry the name of Phalaris, who was so much older than her, must needs be an imposture.—But, if it be otherwise; that he does not describe me under those general reproaches: a small satisfaction shall content you; which I leave you to be judge of . . . Pray, let me hear from you; as soon as you can.'—This punctuation seems to be calculated for short-winded readers. The Editor has likewise adopted a mode of spelling, which has the appearance of an affected singularity. For instance: *sustein, disdein, nibble'd, hear'd, rear'd,* &c. These words are indeed in the notes; where, it may be said, the Author is at liberty to pursue his own opinion. But what shall we say to his introducing these, and the like, innovations into Bentley's text?—buis'ness, elector, retein, reproch, tun'able, saught. If *saught* be admitted, must we not by analogy write, *baught,* instead of *bought,* and *thaught,* instead of *thought?* It may be observed, that these words, in the Saxon, are ꝑohꝛe, bohꝛe, ðohꝛe. The Editor's alteration therefore seems to be indefensible. But what is more remarkable, from page 157, to the end of the volume, these and the like abbreviations are introduced: 'Phalaris' letters, Polybius' author, Suidas' words, Timæus' time, Æschylus' plays, the law about the rope was Zaleucus', the oration may well enough be Lysias', the bull in Agrigentum was shewn for Phalaris'.' As this is a circumstance of some importance in the formation of our language, it may not be improper to enquire, upon what principle it is founded. Dr. Wallis says, that, when a proper name ends in *s*, the *s*, which forms the possessive case,

* Master of the Charter-house; see p. 222.

is

inserted the remarks which had occurred to him, in the course of many years attention to the subject

is often omitted: as, 'Priamus daughter, for Priamus's daughter, Venus temple, for Venus's temple.' But here it must be observed, that he does not pretend to justify this mode of writing, but only says, 'fieri non rarò solet,' 'the *s* is often omitted:' very probably by Poets, for the sake of their measure. He adds: 'Sed et plena scriptio retinetur, et quidem nunc dierum frequentius quàm olim;" that is, 'the word itself, and the additional sign of the possessive case, are likewise expressed at full length: and this way of writing is indeed more frequently adopted at present, than it was formerly: as King Charles's Court, St. James's Park.' *Wallisii Gram. p.* 91, *ed.* 1765. If this last be the *plena scriptio*, the genitive case at full length, it must be allowed, that the former is only a contraction, and should not be admitted, except in poetry. For it can never be necessary in prose. If the pronunciation be difficult, we can at once make it easy, by the help of the preposition *of*. If we do not choose to say, 'Ulysses's son,' we may alter the phrase, and say, 'the son of Ulysses.' In this circumstance the English has the advantage of the French, the Italian, and other modern languages, which have only the signs, *du, de; di, del, dello, della*, &c. If we go back to the source of the English language, the Saxon, as it stands in the Anglo-Saxon Version of Orosius, said to have been written by King Ælfred, in the latter part of the ninth century, we find, that proper names ending in *s*, form the genitive and possessive case by the addition of *es:* as, Nom. Titus, Gen. Titures, Titus, Tituses; Tiberius, Tiberiures, Tiberius, Tiberiuses; Cirus, Cirures, Cirus, Ciruses; Ninus, Ninures, Ninus, Ninuses; Philippus, Philippures, Philippus, Philippuses; Iulius, Iuliures, Julius, Juliuses; Pirrus, Pirrures, Pirrus [Pyrrhus], Pirruses, &c. and that *s* or *es* makes the sign of the genitive case in a multitude of other words: as, Hannibal, Hannibales, Hannibal, Hannibales; Alexander, Alexandres, Alexander, Alexandres; Casere, Caseres, Casere [Cæsar] Caseres; Ioseph, Iosepes, Joseph, Josephes; Amilcor, Amilcores, Amilcor, Amilcores; God, Godes, God, Godes; Crist, Cristes, *Christ, Christes*, &c. In this language there are six, or, according to some Grammarians, seven declensions; and three of them form the genitive singular by taking es, as, smið a smith, smiðes of a smith; andgit sense, andgites of sense; word a word, wordes of a word; but not by taking is. On the first Dr. Hickes makes the following remark: 'Inde in nostratium sermone nominum substantivorum genitivus singularis et nominativus pluralis exeunt regulariter in *s* vel *es*, ut in *stones*, quod lapidis et lapides significat.' *Inst. Gram. Anglo-Sax. p.* 10. 'Hence, says he, in our language the genitive singular and the nominative plural of noun substantives regularly end in *s* or *es:* as, *stones*, which may either signify *of a stone*, or *stones*.' This learned

there treated of; and he hath ascribed them to the respective Authors from whose books or personal communication they were selected.

learned Author thus describes the affinity between the Saxon and the English language: 'Lingua Anglorum hodierna avitæ Saxonicæ formam in plerisque orationis partibus etiamnum retinet. Nam quoad particulas casuales, quorundam casuum terminationes, conjugationes verborum, verbum substantivum, formam passivæ vocis, pronomina, participia, conjunctiones, et præpositiones omnes; denique, quoad idiomata, phrasiumque maximam partem, etiam nunc *Saxonicus est Anglorum Sermo.*' *Hickesii Thesaur. Ling. Sept. præf. p. vi.* Nothing indeed can be more obvious, than the affinity of these two languages, in the case we have been considering. The only difference is this: instead of writing Godes word, mannes wisdom, smith's hearth or forge, Christ's mother, Titus's brother, Cyrus's son, &c. with an apostrophe, denoting the omission of the *e*. We find the *e* frequently retained by some of our antient writers. Thus, in the verses on Seint Vinefrede, which, according to Bishop Fleetwood, are near five hundred years old, or perhaps much older, the Author writes *kinges sone*, and *Goddes grace*. Gower, who lived in the fourteenth century, says Goddes folke, Goddes sande [a Saxon word signifying *mission* or *being sent*], worldes welth, mennes helth. Chaucer, who wrote about the same time, has Goddes sonne, Christes sake, worldes transmutacion, kynges law, ladyes name, knyghtes tale, mannes voice, childes play, Agenores doughter, Philippes sonne, Cupides bowe, &c. [Edit. 1542]. — Our old English writers were however extremely inaccurate in the termination of the genitive case. The Poets followed no rule in this respect; but sometimes inserted the *e*, and sometimes left it out; sometimes cut off, and sometimes added a syllable, for the sake of the measure. Bishop Lowth observes, that '*God's grace* was formerly written *Godis grace*;' and Dr. Johnson remarks, 'that *knitis* is used for *knight's* in Chaucer.' But this, we apprehend, is an irregular mode of spelling, not supported by analogy, or agreeable to the original formation of the genitive case. Several eminent writers, to avoid a harshness in the pronunciation of some genitives, have subjoined to the substantive the pronoun *his*: as, 'Asa *his* heart.' 1 Kings xv. 15. 'Christ *his* sake.' Liturgy. 'The first book of Statius *his* Thebais.' Pope's Translation of Statius. 'Socrates *his* fetters were struck off.' Spect. No. 183. 'Ulysses *his* bow.' Guard. No. 98. Mr. Addison tells us, 'that the *s* represents the *his* and *her* of our forefathers.' Spect. No. 135. But analogy easily overturns this supposition, for 'the queen *his* palace,' 'the children *his* bread,' would be absurd. We therefore conclude, that the termination of our genitive case in 's is regularly derived from the Saxon; and that the apostrophe implies the omission of the letter

The only Books in which he much interested himself, after the publication of this Volume, were,

letter *e*, as we have already observed. Bishop Lowth remarks, 'that in poetry, the sign of the possessive case is frequently omitted after proper names ending in *s*, or in *x*; as, 'the wrath of Peleus' son,' 'Ajax' sev'n-fold shield.' Pope. But this, he adds, 'seems not so allowable in prose:' and we are entirely of his opinion. If the Editor of Bentley's Dissertations, when he omitted the second *s*, in the possessive case of words ending with that letter, endeavoured to prevent that hissing, which, Mr. Addison in the Spectator says, is taken notice of by foreigners, he has attempted to obviate a fault, which is entirely imaginary. Mr. Addison's objection may with much greater reason be urged against the Latin language. For it is impossible to produce a sentence from an English writer, in which there is more sibilation, than in the following: 'Dicitur Sulpicius pretiosas habuisse possessiones in Siciliâ.'—'Receptos ad se socios sibi adsciscunt.' Cæsar de Bell. Gall. i. 4.—'Cum levis ætheriis delapsus somnus ab astris.' Virg. Æn. v. 838. In the case before us we will venture to affirm, that, to almost nineteen ears in twenty, the usual pronunciation of the *s's* in Phalaris's letters, Polybius's author, Suidas's words, Timæus's time, and Æschylus's plays, sounds more agreeably than Phalaris' letters, Polybius' author, Suidas' words, Timæus' time, and Æschylus' plays. The reader, we will allow, perceives, by the apostrophe, that Phalaris', Polybius', &c. are in the genitive or possessive case. But how would an unlearned hearer understand the following sentence? 'The bull in Agrigentum was shewn for Phalaris'.' Would he not suppose, that the people of Agrigentum imposed upon strangers, by shewing them the Bull for the Tyrant? If Dr. Bentley has treated his antagonist with contempt, for having used the word cotemporary, instead of contemporary, what would he say to some of the innovations we have mentioned? Would he thank his Editor for the improvement? or rather, would he not look upon some of the foregoing corrections and defalcations with indignation? There is a deference due to the character of one of the most illustrious Critics, that has ever appeared in this nation. Not a phrase, not a letter of his, should be altered, upon a mere hypothesis. In points of orthography, the learned, both in our own country and in others, nay even the literati of future ages, may be curious to know the sentiments and practice of Dr. Bentley. It is therefore a piece of justice we owe to the Republick of Letters, to exhibit a faithful copy of a Work, which will be transmitted with applause to the latest posterity..... To this Work the Editor has subjoined a Letter from Dr. Bentley to Dr. Davies, found in the study of Dr. Davies, after his death, by his successor at Fenditton in Cambridgeshire, twenty years after it was written. This Letter contains a severe criticism on Barnes's Homer; and was printed in the Monthly Review for March 1756.... The last

piece

Description of "A Collection of Prints in Imitation of Drawings; to which are annexed, Lives of their Authors, with Explanatory and Critical Notes, by Charles Rogers*, Esq. F. R. S. and S. A." 2 volumes, folio.

piece in this Volume is a letter to M. Gacon, dated Cambridge, 1711, concerning two passages in Anacreon." — *Critical Review; vol. XLIII. p. 7–12.* — In addition to this Critique, it may not be improper to refer to Mr. Tyrwhitt's Glossary to Chaucer, p. 269; and to a sensible Correspondent in Gent. Mag. 1781, vol. LI. p. 12.

* This Gentleman was born Aug. 2, 1711, in Dean-street, Soho; and received the first rudiments of education at a private school near the Mews, where, he has been frequently heard to declare, he acquired no useful learning, nor made any proficiency whatever. It was not till he had quitted all assistance from instructors that he began to aspire to literature. He then exerted that innate industry and application, which constituted a striking part of his character; and, with no aid but his own abilities, overcame all other difficulties which stood in the way of an acquaintance with learning and science. May 3, 1731, he was placed in the Custom-house, where he executed the duties of the several places which he held with industry, attention, and integrity. By the usual steps he rose in the office; and on the 1st of April, 1747, he became the principal of that department to which he belonged, under the title of "Clerk of the Certificates;" a post which he held, and of which he performed the business, almost to the end of his life. From the time of his admission into the Custom-house, he employed the leisure which his place afforded him in the cultivation of his mind, in the acquisition of Literature, and in forming the valuable Collections of Prints and Drawings which he left behind him. These were the objects of his attention; to these alone he devoted his relaxations from business. In the course of his pursuits, he became acquainted with several persons, whose similarity of taste led them to the same amusement. Among the rest, he was particularly attached to Mr. Pond, a gentleman formerly well known for his regard to Virtù. By him he was introduced to the Society of Antiquaries, Feb. 23, 1752; of which he became a very useful member, and was several times chosen of the council. He afterwards was elected a member of the Royal Society. After Mr. Rogers had begun to form his Collections, and had made some progress therein, he conceived some idea of communicating to the publick specimens of the manners of the several different masters; a Work requiring amazing industry and perseverance, and attended with great expence. "*Quatenus nobis denegatur diu vivere, relinquamus aliquid quo nos vixisse testemur*," was his favourite aphorism. The execution of this undertaking may be considered

The Second Edition of his and my friend Mr. Gough's "Anecdotes of British Topography," 2 vols. 4to; not completed till 1780.

sidered as the principal object of his life. With this he filled up his vacant hours, and in the end had the happiness to see it completed. It contains 112 Prints, together with Lives of the Artists, and Characters of their Works; and forms two volumes of imperial folio, under the above title. The Lives to be found in this Work are those of Lionardo da Vinci, Michel Angelo, Raffaelle, Giulio Romano, Polidoro, Baccio, Bandinelli, Batista Franco, Perino del Vaga, Federico Zuccaro, Il Passignano, Pietro da Cortona, Bernino, Andrea Sacchi, Stefano della Bella, Romanelli, Il Borgognone, Filippo Lauri, Carlo Maratti, Ciro Ferri, Cav. Ghezzi, Titiano, Correggio, Parmigiano, Camillo Procaccini, Lodovico Carracci, Agostino Carracci, Annibale Carracci, Caravaggio, Guido, Albani, Domenichino, Guercino, Schidoni, Cantarini, Mola Canuti, Elizabetta Sirani, Luca Cambiaso, Salvator Rosa, Francesco Viefra, Pouissin, Le Sueur, La Fage, Boucher, Breughel, Rubens, Vandyck, Rembrandt, Wouwerman, Vande Velde, and Rysbrack. The Plates were engraved by Bartolozzi, Ryland, Basire, and other eminent artists, from original drawings in the collections of his Majesty, his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Bute, Earl Cholmondeley, Earl Spencer, Lord Frederick Campbell, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and his own. The heads of the different painters, and a variety of fanciful decorations, are also given, in a peculiar style of engraving on wood, by Mr. Simon Watts; and the whole may be considered as a performance which at once reflects honour on the country, as well as on the liberality of the undertaker, who neither was, nor is it supposed ever expected to be, reimbursed the great expence he had incurred in the execution of it. Mr. Rogers, however, had the pleasure of knowing, that the book was placed in the most respectable cabinets; in the Royal Library particularly, and in those of the Emperor of Germany, the Empress of Russia, the King of France, the British Museum, the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Academy, and in many other very capital Collections both in this kingdom and on the continent. "*Hæc studia,*" says our worthy Author from Cicero, "*adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium præbent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.*" Not long before his death, Mr. Rogers had an intention of disposing of the remaining copies in Twelve Numbers, one to be published every *other* month, at one guinea each number, a project which his ill health prevented his adopting, though the Proposals for it were printed. Besides this Work, Mr. Rogers printed an anonymous "Translation of Dante's Inferno, 1782," in 4to. In the performance of this, he chiefly attended to giving the sense of his author with fidelity; the character of a Poet not seeming to have been the object of

his

"Lord Chesterfield's Miscellaneous Works, with Memoirs of his Lordship's Life by Matthew Maty*,

his ambition. He also published in the "Archæologia," vol. III. p. 35, a Paper on the Antiquity of Horse-shoes; and in vol. VI. p. 107, an Account of certain Masks from the Musquito Shore. A curious Letter of his, to Mr. Astle, on some antient blocks used in printing, may be seen in Gent. Mag. vol. LI. p. 169; and another Paper, which was read at the Society of Antiquaries, Feb. 18, 1779, is preserved in vol. LIV. p. 265. Mr. Rogers was never married. In the society of very near relations he passed a domestic life, without engaging in, or interesting himself about, the struggles of parties or political contentions.

"Stranger to civil and religious rage,
The good man walk'd innoxious thro' his age." POPE.

In the bosom of retirement, when free from business, in the conversation of friends, and in attentions to literary concerns, he wore out his days. At length the inroads of old age began to appear. About twelve months before his death, a degree of feebleness shewed itself; his walks fatigued him; and on Twelfth-day, 1783, he was thrown down and run-over, in Fleet-street, by the carelessness or brutality of a butcher's boy on horse-back. From this period his constitution evidently declined, and the loss of several friends about this juncture rendered the approaches of death more indifferent to him. He lingered through the summer; and, when that season was over, those who were about him plainly perceived that his dissolution was near. At length, after struggling some time with his disorder, he resigned to fate, Jan. 2, 1784, and was buried in the family vault in St. Laurence Pountney burying-ground. The following epitaph he left to his representative, to place on his tomb, or to omit it, at his pleasure: as it contains something characteristical, and what every person who knew him will subscribe to, we need not say that it has been adopted:

"Passenger,
spare to obliterate the name of
CHARLES ROGERS,
whose body is here deposited,
unless you are convinced that he hath
injured you by word or deed.
He was born the 2d of August, 1711;
and died (Jan. 2, 1784)."

A Portrait of Mr. Rogers, engraved by Bartolozzi from a Painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and intended to have been prefixed to his Book of Drawings, was given by him to some of his friends; and is copied in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LIV. p. 159.

* Dr. Matthew Maty was born in Holland, in the year 1718. He was the son of a Clergyman, and was originally intended for the Church; but in consequence of some mortifications his Father met with from the Synod on account of some particular

M.D." (who had just begun the "Memoirs" prefixed to the Work, which were finished by his son-in-law Mr. Justamond), 2 vols. 4to.

sentiments he entertained about the doctrine of the Trinity, turned his thoughts to Physick. He took his degree of M.D. at Leyden; and in 1740 came to settle in England, his Father having determined to quit Holland for ever. In order to make himself known, in 1750 he began to publish in French, an account of the productions of the English press, printed at the Hague, under the title of the "Journal Britannique." This Journal, which long continued to hold its rank among the best of those which have appeared since the time of Bayle, answered the chief end he intended by it, and introduced him to the acquaintance of some of the most respectable literary characters of the country he had made his own. It was to their active and uninterrupted friendship he owed the places he afterwards possessed. Mr. Duncombe, in a letter to Abp. Herring, Nov. 16, 1754, says, "I have lately commenced an acquaintance with a fellow of the Royal Society, Dr. Maty, a man of learning and genius. He published every two months at the Hague *une feuille volante* (as the French phrase it), intituled, 'Journal Britannique.' He has continued it five years. In his last number there is an ingenious elogium on Dr. Mead. The memoirs were communicated to him by Dr. Birch. The Doctor is in easy circumstances, and knows nothing of my mentioning his name here." In 1758 he was chosen a Fellow, and in 1765, on the resignation of Dr. Birch, who died a few months after, and made him his executor, Secretary to the Royal Society. Some French Verses by Dr. Maty on the Death of the Count de Gisors, were printed in "The Gentleman's Magazine," 1758, p. 435.—He had been appointed one of the Under-librarians of the British Museum at its first institution, in 1753, and became Principal-librarian at the death of Dr. Knight, in 1772. Useful in all these posts, he promised to be eminently so in the last, when he was seized with a languishing disorder, which in 1776 put an end to a life which had been uniformly devoted to the pursuit of Science and the offices of Humanity. He was an early and active advocate for Inoculation: and when there was a doubt entertained that one might have the small-pox this way a second time, tried it upon himself unknown to his family. He was a member of the Medical Club (with the Doctors Parsons, Templeman, Fothergill, Watson, and others) which met every fortnight at the Queen's arms in St. Paul's church-yard. He was twice married, viz. the first time to Mrs. Elizabeth Boisragon, and the second to Mrs. Mary Deners. He left a son and three daughters. A portrait of Dr. Maty, by his own order, was engraved after his death by Bartolozzi, to be given to his friends; of which no more than 100 copies were taken off, and the plate destroyed. In the Philosophical Transactions, vol. LXVII. art. 31, is "A short Account of Dr. Maty's Illness,

And his old friend Mr. Thomas Martin's "History and Antiquities of Thetford," 4to.

Illness, and of the Appearances in the dead Body, which was examined on the third of July 1776, the Day after his Decease. By Dr. Hunter, and Mr. Henry Watson, FF. R. S."—One of his three daughters was married, March 21, 1776, to Rogers Jortin, esq. only son of the very learned Dr. Jortin; and another of them to Obadiah Justamond, surgeon to the Westminster Hospital and F. R. S. the translator of Abbé Raynal's "History of the East and West Indies." The third continued unmarried.

Dr. Maty's only son, the Rev. Paul Henry Maty, was born in 1745. He was educated at Westminster-school; whence, in 1763, he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge. After a time, he obtained a travelling fellowship, which enabled him to pass three years on the Continent; and in 1774, he was appointed Chaplain to Lord Stormont, then Ambassador at the court of France. Soon after this he married one of the daughters of Joseph Clark, esq. of Weatherfield in Essex; whose brother, Capt. Charles Clark, afterwards became famous, as being successor in command to the celebrated Cook, in that unfortunate voyage which proved fatal to both those officers. By this lady he had one son, who survived his Father, but died while yet at school. Mr. Maty, much respected for his abilities, acquirements, and character, by persons able to contribute to his advancement, would have been very likely to gain preferment in the Church, after his return to England, had not some scruples arisen in his mind on the subject of those Articles of Faith which formerly he had subscribed. From that time he determined, from the most conscientious motives, never to accept of any ecclesiastical appointment; and, after the death of his father, in 1776, he withdrew himself entirely from the functions of the Ministry in the Established Church; his reasons for which, dated Oct. 22, 1777, were printed, at his own request, in Gent. Mag. vol. XLVII. p. 466. His life was thenceforward more particularly devoted to literary pursuits, which were highly favoured by the appointment he obtained, at the same time, of an Assistant Librarian in the British Museum. He was afterwards advanced to be one of the Under Librarians of the same Establishment, in the department of Natural History and Antiquities. In November 1778, on the resignation of Dr. Horsley, he was appointed one of the Secretaries to the Royal Society. In January 1782, he began a Review of Publications, principally foreign, which he continued with considerable success, though with little assistance, till September 1786, when he was compelled by ill health to discontinue it. The motto which he took for this Work was modest, and well appropriated: "*Sequitur patrem non passibus æquis*;" alluding to the Review which his Father had published, under the title of "Journal Britannique;" and the truth appears to be, that, though he was far from deficient either in learning or critical abilities, he was inferior in both to his Father. In the disputes which arose in the Royal Society, in 1784, respecting the

All these were far advanced in the press at the time of his death; but he lived not to see any of them completed.

re-instatement of Dr. Hutton as Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, he took so warm a part, that, becoming very angry, he resigned his office of Secretary. In this, as in other instances in his life, his vivacity out-ran his judgment. As a Secretary, an officer of the Society, he was not called upon to take any active part; and the advantages he derived from the situation were such as he could ill afford to relinquish. In preferring always his conscience to his interest, he certainly was highly commendable, but in this question his conscience had no occasion to involve itself. To make himself amends for this diminution of his income, Mr. Maty undertook, on moderate terms, to read the Greek, Latin, French, or Italian Classics, with such persons as might be desirous of completing their knowledge of those languages; but it does not appear that this employment turned out very profitable. In 1787 he published "A General Index to the Philosophical Transactions, from the First Volume to the End of the LXXth Volume." And in that year an asthmatic complaint, under which he had long laboured, completed the subversion of his constitution, and he died on the 16th of January in that year. His remains were attended by Mr. Penneck, Mr. Harper, Mr. Planta, Mr. Woide, and Mr. Southgate, his Associates in the Museum, and by Dr. Calder, Dr. Disney, and Mr. Lindsey, who performed the funeral service, to Bunhill Fields, where he was buried as near as possible to his much-valued friend Dr. John Jebb ‡, whom he had thus complimented in a Review of Sir William Fordyce's "Fragmenta Chirurgica et Medica," in May 1785: "As Alexander would be painted by none but Apelles, so if the particulars of my asthma are ever to be laid before the publick, I would have it done in the elegant Latinity of Sir William Fordyce;—*bien entendu*, that my friend Jebb, to whom the publick has long been *indebted for this idle croak*, shall furnish the facts." He had soon after the melancholy office of attending the funeral of his friendly Physician; and the satisfaction of paying this just eulogium in a Review of his "Thoughts on the Construction and Polity of Prisons, with Hints for their Improvement." "This," says he, "is the last Work of the much-valued and much-lamented John Jebb: he was correcting one of the last sheets of it the last time I saw him, and with it he closed a life of the most vigorous and unremitting pursuit of whatever he conceived to be useful to his fellow-creatures, for whom he seemed to live. Neither a variety of occupations of another kind, nor the difference of opinion I could not help entertaining upon several important subjects, would have prevented me from adding my slender tribute of affectionate regard to my friend's memory, as I had promised to do, had not Dr.

‡ Of whom see vol. I. p. 571.

Disney

Two large and very handsome folio volumes of the most invaluable as well as most antient Record in this or any other kingdom, known by the name of "DOMESDAY BOOK *," and kept with

Disney taken up the work. To him, who has collected ample materials, &c. I gladly commit it, as there can be no doubt of his answering the wishes of that very respectable List of Subscribers who have already appeared to do honour to the memory of *the most perfect human being* I, and I believe those who approached him as nigh as I did, have ever seen." *Review for May* 1786.—Besides his Review, he published a Translation of "Travels through Germany; in a Series of Letters, written in German by the Baron Priesbede," 3 vols. 8vo; and translated into French, the accounts of the Gems in that magnificent work the "*Gemmæ Marlburienses*," which Mr. Bryant had first written in Latin; and only 100 copies were worked off, for presents. For this he received 100*l.* from the Duke of Marlborough, and a copy of the book After his death, a volume of his Sermons was published by subscription, under the title of "Sermons preached in the British Ambassador's Chapel at Paris, in the Years 1774, 1775, 1776;" in which, by an oversight, that has sometimes happened in other cases, two or three which he had transcribed from other authors were re-printed. His warm and friendly disposition was often manifested in his Review.

* "This grand repository of our Topography was begun in 1080, and finished in six years, for the universal establishment of tenures; in which, and the article of tallage, its authority stands unquestioned. It contains a general survey of the greatest part of the kingdom, divided into counties, rapes, lathes, and hundreds, and subdivided into cities, towns, vills, &c. each man's proportion of arable, pasture, meadow, and wood-land, with their extent and value †, the number and condition of men in each town, &c. in the time of the Confessor, and at the making of the survey. The first volume, a large folio, finely written on three hundred and eighty-two leaves of vellum, in a small but plain character and double columns, contains thirty-one counties. The other is in 4to, written on four hundred and fifty such leaves in single columns, and a fair but large hand, containing Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk. This is supposed to have been the original survey, like the Exeter Domesday. Part of Rutland is included in Northamptonshire; and Westmoreland and part of Lancashire in Yorkshire and Cheshire. Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham, had suffered so much from the ravages of war, that no survey could be taken of them. Whether the ravages of war prevented this survey being taken in the Northern counties or not, two other reasons may be assigned; one, that the survey was never finished; the other, that there

† Ingulphus takes care to inform us his abbey of Croyland was favoured by the inquisitors, who gave in an under-rate and under-measurement of their estates. We may suppose many other religious bodies met with the like favour.

was

very great safety and strictness in the old Chapter-house at Westminster, were begun in Mr. Bowyer's life-time, but not completed in 1783, under the [proposed *] title of "Domesday Book †, seu Liber

was no *Terra Regis* in those parts ‡. In the orthography of the places' names the Norman scribes made many mistakes, seldom copying them from other writings, but setting them down from Saxon pronunciation, which they depraved and contracted (Kennet's Parochial Antiquities, p. 64). Whether there are any entire and accurate transcripts of this record now extant, except one in the hands of Mr. Arthur Trevor, used by Dr. Gale, does not appear (Appendix ad Hist. Angl. Script.) But at the end of the Liber Eliensis [Cott. Lib. Tib. A. vi. 4.] are some of the original rotuli whence it was formed for Cambridgeshire; and in the library of the Dean and chapter of Exeter is a similar survey of the three Western counties, of which an extract is prefixed to Mr. Hutchins's History of Dorset. Abridgments, and some returns whence Domesday was compiled, have been mistaken for it." *Gough's British Topography, the Third (unpublished) Edition, printed in* 1806, *vol. I. pp.* 25—29.

* I use the word *proposed*, as, after several communications of the Lords Committees of the House of Peers, with the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and with the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, the Title not being finally adjusted, the Work was delivered to the Members of the Two Houses of Parliament without any Title.

† "It was at first designed to be done by fac-simile engravings on copper-plates ||: but the expence was thought too considerable for Government to undertake so laudable a design. What the public treasury, however, was thought unequal to, has been undertaken, in separate parts, by individuals. Mr. Manning set the liberal example for the county of Surrey; and was followed by Dr. Nash, in Worcestershire.

The following items are taken from the report of the President, &c. of the Society of Antiquaries, to the Treasury, Jan. 23, 1769, of the expence of engraving it in fac-simile.

	£.	s.	d.
1664 pages, or plates, at 4*l.* 4*s.* each,	6988	16	0
Copper,	582	8	0
Rolling off,	2560	0	0
Paper,	2550	0	0
	12,681	4	0

‡ London seems unaccountably to have been omitted. *H. E.*

|| "There is a fac-simile of Domesday, by way of specimen, at the end of the Introduction to Morant's Essex; another, in the Registrum Honoris de Richmond; a third in Nichols's Leicestershire; and a bad one in Hickes's Thesaurus.—In a fine old Harleian MS. of Ælfric's Saxon Grammar, the *Numerus Hidarum* is more correct than in Gale's Appendix ad Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores."

"It

Censualis Willelmi Primi Regis Angliæ, inter Archivos Regni Domo Capitulari Westmonasterii as-

"It was next proposed to have been carried into execution by *types*, under the direction of the late Dr. Morton, who had five hundred pounds for doing little or nothing, and nearly two hundred more for types that were of no use.—The Work was at length completed, under the immediate superintendance of Abraham Farley, esq. who transcribed every line of it for the press; and, with the assistance of Mr. Nichols, attentively superintended the correction of the proof-sheets. A correct view of the whole having been thus obtained, we are not without hopes for the illustrations of our Antiquaries on the descriptions of each County. But, if those illustrations are not better conducted than that of "South Britain," or the counties of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, No. I. 1799, 4to. the Original will probably remain in its original state.—Wiltshire has been given to the publick in an English translation by Mr. Wyndham; and Leicestershire by Mr. Nichols, who has added an ample Dissertation on the book itself, as had before been done by Mr. Hutchins for Dorsetshire, and by Mr. Rose for Dr. Nash's Worcestershire.—J. C. Brooke, esq. of the Heralds' college, was applied to by his Patron the Duke of Norfolk (then Earl of Surrey, and one of the Lords of the Treasury) to write a Latin preface. He began, 1778, making Collections for a Work, which he proposed should accompany Domesday when published: a History of all the Tenants *in Capite* mentioned therein, with their pedigrees, and an account of their families, as long as the estates continued in possession of the male line; and to notice those families who, as heirs general, still inherit property by descent from them. To be illustrated with deeds in the time of the Conqueror, seals, and other monuments. Likewise an account of such Saxons as held under them as vavasors; and to notice their descendants where he could meet with them. To notice such Churches as are mentioned in Domesday, and which, by their present remains, evince their existence in the time of the Saxons, with views of such Saxon fragments. Such a work would throw much greater light on the state of the Saxons at the Conquest than has hitherto appeared.—Mr. Kelham (who at the age of 88 possesses the pristine vigour of his mind) has also contributed greatly to its illustration by his glossarial labours. Mr. Nichols is possessed of Notes on this Record by the Rev. Nicholas-Sambrook Russell, Rector of Bruntingthorpe and Sadington, both co. Leicester; and has also Mr. Russell's interleaved copy of Spelman's 'Glossarium Archæologicum,' filled with a copious fund of legal and antiquarian research." *Gough, ubi supra.*

In addition to the English Versions of single Counties, noticed above by Mr. Gough, the publick are indebted to the Rev. William Bawdwen, Vicar of Hooton Pagnell, Yorkshire, for "Dom Boc; a Translation of the Record called *Domesday*, so far as relates to the County of York; including also Amounderness, Lonsdale, and Furness, in Lancashire, and such Parts of Westmoreland and Cumberland, as are contained in the Survey.

Also

servatus, jubente Rege Augustissimo Georgio Tertio Prelo mandatus. Londini: Typis J. Nichols." On

Also the Counties of Derby, Nottingham, Rutland, and Lincoln. With an Introduction, Glossary, and Indexes, 1809."—This very able and industrious Divine (who proposes to publish a Translation of the whole Record in Ten Quarto Volumes), thus speaks of the Parliamentary Publication: "Under the liberal auspices of his present Majesty, and by the munificence of Parliament, a most splendid Edition of this Record, worthy of the Monarch, and worthy of this great Nation, has been published, for the use of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, and of the Public Libraries of the Kingdom, from the original Manuscript in the Exchequer. I had also flattered myself, that what I have now undertaken might, in some degree, second the enlightened views of the Legislature on this subject, and respectively place the purchase of it within the reach of more numerous classes of his Majesty's subjects. The edition alluded to is costly and voluminous as a *whole*, and of necessity in very few hands. It was printed on an exquisite type, prepared for the purpose by Mr. Joseph Jackson. This type was destroyed in the dreadful fire which consumed the printing-office, &c. of Messrs. Nichols, in February 1808."

Under the direction of the Commissioners for printing the Public Records, a valuable addition has lately been made, under the title of "Libri Censualis vocati Domesday Book, Indices; printed by Command of His Majesty King George III. in pursuance of an Address of the House of Commons, 1811;" containing, "1. Index Locorum secundùm Ordinem Comitatuum; 2. Index Locorum et Possessionum generalis; 3. Index Nominum Tenentium in Capite; 4. Index Rerum præcipuarum."—See vol. II. p. 358; where, in the note, l. 40, read "Censualis," and "Archivos Regni."—A fifth Index, however, is still wanting, for statistical information, on the plan of the very excellent Tables prefixed by Mr. Raspe to the First Volume of the "History of Leicestershire."

Mr. Kelham, noticed above by Mr. Gough, was the oldest member of the two Societies of Lincoln's-inn and Staple-inn. He was the son of the Rev. Robert Kelham (who was more than 50 years vicar of Billingborough, Threekingham, and Walcot, co. Lincoln, and died April 23, 1752, æt. 75). He married Sarah, the youngest daughter of Peter and Joanna Gery, of the family of Gery, of Bilston, Leicestershire. She died Sept. 28, 1774, æt. 53; to whose memory and four infant children a monument in the church of St. Michael Royal, London, is thus inscribed:

"S. M.

SARAH KELHAM, the beloved and virtuous wife of
Robert Kelham, of Hatton Garden, Esq.
This monument is erected by him as the last office of love.
She died Sept. 28th, 1774, aged 53 years.
Love is strong as Death. Sol. chap. viii. ver. 6.

Also

the correctness and the beauty of this important Work I am content to stake my typographical credit*. It was full ten years in passing through

Also in memory of
Mary, John, Peter, and Thomas, four of the seven
Children of the said Robert and Sarah Kelham,
who all died infants.
Likewise of
JOHN KELHAM, sometime past of Christ-church
College, Oxford, who died of the small-pox,
Dec. 20th, 1736, aged 38 years;
And of RICHARD KELHAM, who died April 26, 1747,
aged 25 years; Brothers of the said Robert Kelham.
And also of PETER and JOANNA GERY,
Father and Mother of the said Sarah Kelham.
So teach us to number our days, that we may
apply our hearts unto wisdom."

From the earliest period of Mr. Kelham's life he was regarded by all his acquaintance for his gentleness of manners, his strict integrity, and his uniform attention to all Christian and relative duties. He was blessed with an unusual share of health, having scarcely been confined a day with illness (though, during his last three years otherwise infirm); and had hardly omitted regularly attending divine service to the last week of his life. Besides acquitting himself as a good Christian, he had manifested the most persevering industry and learning as an Author and an Antiquary, as appears by the following valuable publications: 1. "An Index to Viner's Abridgment of Law and Equity;" 24 vols. 2. "Britton; containing the antient Pleas of the Crown; translated, and illustrated with References, Notes, and Antient Records, 1762;" 8vo. 3. "A Dictionary of the Norman or old French language; collected from Acts of Parliament, Parliament Rolls, Journals, Acts of State, Records, Law Books; to which are added, the Laws of William the Conqueror, with antient Historians and MSS. as relate to this Nation: Notes and References, 1779," 8vo. 4. "Domesday-Book illustrated; containing an Account of that antient Record; as also the Tenants in Capite or Serjeanty therein mentioned; and a Translation of the difficult Passages, and occasional Notes; an Explanation of the Terms, Abbreviations, and Names of Foreign Abbies; and an Alphabetical Table of the Tenants in Capite or Serjeanty, in the several Counties mentioned in that Survey, 1788," 8vo. 5. "The Dissertation of John Selden, annexed to Fleta, translated, with Notes, 1781," 8vo.—Mr. Kelham died at Bush Hill, Edmonton, March 29, 1808, in his 91st year; leaving one son, Robert, who was also of Staple Inn, and died, in London, unmarried, Nov. 11, 1811, aged 56. Mr. Kelham also left one daughter; who is still living.

* On the subject of the *second* volume of this Work I was honoured by the following Letter from a Noble Peer, to whom

Mr.

the press; requiring a very considerable degree of manual nicety, and no ordinary share of attention in the revisal of the proof sheets; and the expence was comparatively small, the two volumes, on fine royal paper, having cost very little more than fifty shillings a sett.

Mr. Bowyer had always been subject to a bilious colic, and during the last ten years of his life was

Mr. Bowyer had, by a nuncupatory bequest, directed his copy of "Chishull's Travels," with MS Notes, to be presented; which particular copy I had afterwards occasion to borrow:

"SIR, *Ombersley Court, near Worcester, Aug.* 3, 1779.

"I am sorry that I am at such a distance from London that I cannot lend you Chishull's Book till the meeting of Parliament, when I shall return to my residence in Portland Place, to which I removed from Bruton-street a few weeks before I left London. Having a great quantity of books which were not properly ranged and catalogued since I came to my new house, nobody can find Chishull but myself.—I am much pleased with the Specimen you sent me of the Second Volume of Domesday; and prefer having the two volumes of the same size, before one in folio, the other in quarto; more especially if the attention of keeping the same length of lines as in the Original be strictly followed, as I think is done in this leaf; and which, if my memory does not fail me, Mr. Farley told me he would take care to do through this whole volume. This being done, nothing can be more elegant in the look of *the page, and the print*, than the leaf you sent me. I shewed it to Dr. Nash, who was with me when I received your letter; and he much agreed in the same sentiment with me. I desire my best compliments to Mr. Farley; and tell him I think this performance will do him great honour so long as there shall be any memory of English History in the world. I am, Sir, Yours sincerely, SANDYS."

Mr. Farley was many years the Principal Deputy in the Tally Court of the Receipt of the Exchequer, and his long and intimate acquaintance with the original Record rendered him of all men the properest person for so important a trust; and whose friendship I am glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging. His whole heart and soul was in the work; and he was for a little time sadly mortified by Dr. Morton having been appointed his associate in the revision of the press. *Ecce signum!* "Mr. Farley apprehends it will be less trouble for him to correct his own copies entirely, than to examine them after Dr. Moreton's correction; therefore desires Mr. Nichols will return him this copy and all the future sheets as usual, that the business may not be retarded. I desire you will deliver no fair sheet to anybody till you have my directions."—This worthy gentleman died, at a very advanced age, in 1791.

afflicted

afflicted with palsy and the stone: but, notwithstanding these infirmities, he preserved, in general, a remarkable cheerfulness of disposition; and received great satisfaction from the conversation of some few literary friends, by whom he continued to be visited. In the Spring of 1776, he had a severe paralytic attack, which for several weeks * severely affected him; but, through the great attention of

* At this period his old friend Mr. Pegge thus describes him:

"MR. NICHOLS, *Whittington, June 27, 1776.*

"I called upon my old friend Mr. Bowyer, in pursuance of the hint you gave me, and he was indeed very glad to see me, though perhaps by this time he may have forgot me, his memory is so much impaired. However, I am very sensible of his obligations to you, who are daily endeavouring to make his life as comfortable as you can, in the weak and almost helpless situation he is now in. When you was so obliging as to give me some copies of my paper on Kits-Coty-House, to be inserted in the Fourth Volume of the Archæologia, I remember you said, 'you had more copies than what Mr. Gough would want.' Now, Sir, if there be any copies to spare of any other of my pieces that are to go into that Volume, I certainly shall be highly obliged to you for them. Remember me to Mr. Gough when you next see him, for I presume he calls often. I shall detain you no longer than to wish you all health and prosperity; and to say, I am, Sir, Your most obliged servant, SAM. PEGGE."

The following Letter from the same Gentleman was in answer to a request of mine that he would communicate to Mr. Reed some notes on "Dodsley's Old Plays:"

"MR. NICHOLS, *Whittington, Aug.* 13, 1777.

"When I turned over the *Old Plays*, now many years ago, I certainly did note down a few observations upon them; not many, and I dare say of little value. However, as soon as I can find time to transcribe them (for they are in a Paper-book with other things) they are certainly at your service, or any friend of yours, worthless as they are; and I am happy in the opportunity of obliging you, if this proves any obligation. The misfortune is, I am extremely pressed for time just at this instant; but I will proceed upon the Transcript as soon as I can. Your Friend will please to reject, or adopt, just as he finds and likes; for I assure you I am not now at leisure to re-consider or examine any one observation of those I am to send him. The favour I have to beg of him is, to take care not to expose me by printing any thing which he thinks may not be for my credit, of which he will be a much better judge than I can be, at this distance of time, and without a reviewal, for indeed I have not time to review. Respects to my old friend, Mr. Bowyer, concludes me,

Your most obedient servant, SAM. PEGGE."

Dr.

Dr. Heberden, he in a good measure got the better of it. The faculties of his mind, though somewhat impaired, were strong enough to support the labour of almost incessant reading, which had ever been his principal amusement *; and he regularly corrected the learned Works, and especially the Greek Books, which came from his press. This he did till within a very few weeks of his death; which happened on the 18th of November 1777, when he had nearly completed his 78th year.

He left several MS Notes—on Middleton's Life of Cicero †; on Bladen's and Duncan's Cæsar †; on Theocritus; Baxter's Horace; on the Old and New Testaments; on Fleetwood's Chronicon Preciosum; on Whiston's Josephus; on Xenophon; on Stephens's Thesaurus; on the Lexicon of Hesychius ‡, 1514; on almost all the Roman Poets; and on many other books.

The publications of Mr. Bowyer are an incontrovertible evidence of his abilities and learning; to

* Though Mr. Bowyer had not the ambition of being considered as a Poet, he was occasionally a writer of Verses. Of this see some slight specimens in vol. II. pp. 143. 391.

"Being desired to draw up a concise Epitaph on a Family interred in the same tomb at Hillingdon in Middlesex, he in an hurry, after mentioning the names of the parties with the time of their decease, concluded thus:

"Sleep, kindred Dust, in peace, 'till Heav'n's last call,
Which shall unite these parts, dissolve this ball."

This Note was written by Mr. Bowyer's *Son.*

† The Notes on Cicero and Cæsar are printed in the quarto volume of his "Miscellaneous Tracts, 1785."

‡ "The Dictionary of Hesychius is a collection of all the difficult, scarce, singular, and irregular words, which a studious man has remarked in all the antient Greek authors, explained and placed in an alphabetical order. Few words of that sort are to be met with in those authors but what are here interpreted. We may hereby form a judgment of the usefulness of this Work; but we see, at the same time, the difficulty of it; how liable it was to the errors of transcribers and the licentiousness of grammarians, and that it can be useful only to those who are thoroughly versed in Greek literature. Formerly, a man who had not corrected five or six passages in Hesychius, was not thought a good Critick. The Dutch Edition has, without doubt, cleared it from many faults, but not from all, and it may be questioned whether in some places it has not added new ones." *Huetiana.*

which

which may be added, that he was honoured with the friendship and patronage of many of the most distinguished personages of his age. I have already had occasion to mention so many respectable Scholars and Antiquaries of the eighteenth century, that to enumerate them here would be superfluous.

His intimacy with Mr. Markland and Mr. Clarke appears by the various extracts which have been given from their epistolary correspondence. And his connexion with Dr. Owen and Dr. Heberden, those ornaments of their respective professions, and with Richard Gough, esq. so well known by his eminent acquaintance with British Topography and Antiquities, is apparent from his last will; where his obligations to Dr. Jenkin, Dean Stanhope, and Mr. Nelson, are also acknowledged.

For more than half a century he stood unrivalled as a learned Printer: and some of the most masterly productions of this kingdom have been described as appearing from his Press. Nor was his Pen unknown to the World of Letters. The Work, however, which stamps the highest honour on his name is the "Conjectures on the New Testament," a Book in which the profoundest erudition and the most candid criticism are happily united. And of the Sacred Text, there is not an edition which ever passed through his correction, but what has its peculiar value *.

To his literary and professional abilities he added an excellent Moral Character. His regard to Religion was displayed in his Publications, and in the course of his Life and Studies; and he was particularly distinguished by his inflexible probity, and an uncommon alacrity in assisting the necessitous. His liberality in relieving every species of distress, and his endeavours to conceal his benefactions, reflect great honour on his memory. Though he was natuaally fond of retirement, and seldom entered into company, excepting with men of letters, he was, perhaps, excelled by few in the talent of justly dis-

* See Dr. Knox's "Essays," vol. I. p. 361.

criminating

criminating the real characters of mankind. He judged of the persons he saw by a sort of intuition; and his judgments were generally right. From a consciousness of literary superiority, he did not always pay that attention to the booksellers which was expedient in the way of his business. Being too proud to solicit the favours in that way which he believed to be his due, he was often disappointed in his expectations. On the other hand, he frequently experienced friendships in cases where he had much less reason to have hoped for them; so that, agreeably to an expression of his own, "in what he had received, and in what he had been denied, he thankfully acknowledged the will of Heaven." The two great objects he had in view, in the decline of life, were to repay the benefactions his Father had received, and to be himself a benefactor to the meritorious of his own profession. These purposes are fully displayed in his last Will; for which reason, and because it illustrates the turn of his mind in other respects, it is here inserted:

"I WILLIAM BOWYER, Printer, Citizen and Stationer of London, being mercifully warned by the Decays of Age, and by the loss of almost all my Friends; am fully sensible that I have not long an Abiding here: And therefore make this my last Will and Testament; and dispose of those Worldly Goods with which it has pleased God to intrust me, in the following Manner. My Farms in Yorkshire, which were entailed on my only Son Thomas*, will,

* The farms both in Yorkshire and Essex were acquired by Mr. Bowyer when he married his first wife, who was niece to his mother, and was left under the guardianship of the elder Bowyer by her Father's Will (see vol. I. p. 389).

The farm at Danby-Dale had long before been subjected to a charitable bequest, as appears by the following letter, written by Mr. Bowyer's Son, in 1780:

"To the Curate, Church-wardens, and Overseers of the Poor, of the Parish of Danby-Dale, in Cleveland, in the County of York.

"Whereas Samuel Rabanks left by Will, dated the 15th of May 1633, part of his estates at Danby-Dale and Great Broughton in Cleveland, in the County of York, to his Nephew Samuel Prudom, and gave out of the said estates a charity for ever to nine

at my Decease, fall-in to him; and that at Navestock in Essex, which he has given to me by pass-

nine poor people of Danby-Dale and Glais-Dale, to be annually chosen as mentioned in the said Will; I, Thomas Bowyer, surviving heir of the said Samuel Prudom, have printed a few copies of that part of the Will respecting the aforesaid charity, for your better information. Being a stranger to the neighbourhood of Danby-Dale, I desire, as the final choice now centers in me, that you will be particularly careful to attend strictly to that part of the Will respecting the persons and quality of the eighteen you nominate; for should you nominate other than such persons as are specified in the said Will, as nearly such as such can be found, the fault, which will be no small one, must be entirely yours. I would choose no one should have the benefit of the said charity more than two years together, a yearly election being appointed, so that every fit person may receive a benefit from the said charity. T. Bowyer."

"Extract of such part of the Will of Samuel Rabanks, as relates to a charity he gives to the Poor of Danby and Glais-Dale in Cleveland, 15 May, 1635.—Now I, the said Samuel Rabanks, for a direction and declaration, to what intents and purposes, and in what manner and form, the rents, issues, and profits of the said Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Premises, by me the said Samuel Rabanks to the said Samuel Prudom and Thomas Reeve conveyed or mentioned to be conveyed as aforesaid, shall be after my decease employed according to the said trust, do, by this my last Will and Testament in writing, limit and appoint that the said Samuel Prudom and Thomas Reeve, and the heirs and assigns of the said Samuel Prudom, shall, from and after my decease, out of the rents, issues, and profits of the said messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to them conveyed or mentioned to be conveyed as aforesaid, upon the 9th day of June, or the 9th day of December, which of them shall first happen after my decease, and from thenceforth upon every 9th day of every month, monthly, for ever, hereafter, pay, or cause to be paid, to nine poor people, to be from time to time nominated and elected in the manner herein by me appointed, and not otherwise, to every of them nine-pence a week, which comes to every of them three shillings by the month, and amounteth in all to 17*l.* 11*s.* for the whole year: and also, for ever, after my decease, upon every 9th day day of December, pay the sum of ten shillings of lawful English money to some godly and able preacher, to be from time to time nominated by the said Samuel Prudom and his heirs, who, upon every 9th day of December, yearly, shall preach the word of God in the parish church of Danby aforesaid: and the said Samuel Prudom, his heirs or assigns, shall, immediately after such sermon ended, give and deliver one peck of rie, not only to every such of the said nine poor people as shall be then present in the said church during all the time of the said

Sermon,

ing a Fine and Recovery, I hereby return, give, and devise, to him, his Heirs and Assigns for

Sermon, but also to such other of them who shall be then absent, and not able to repair to the church, by reason of sickness or otherwise. And I do hereby further limit and appoint that the said Samuel Prudom, his heirs and assigns, shall and may from time to time, and all times hereafter, after my decease, receive and retain the residue of the said rents, issues, and profits of the said premises to him conveyed as aforesaid, to his and their own use and uses for ever. And touching the nomination and election of such poor people, to whose benefit I appoint and intend the said rie and monthly payments, I do hereby limit and appoint that on every 9th day of December in every year for ever after my decease, the curate, church-wardens, and overseers of the poor of Danby for the time being, shall in the said church of Danby, after the sermon and distribution of the said rie, made according to my said appointment, publicly, in the presence of the said Samuel Prudom, his heirs and assigns, if they will be then and there present, and of such other of the parishioners of the said parish as will be there present, nominate eighteen poor persons of the said parish of Danby, whereof six shall be named by the curate, six by the church-wardens, and six by the said overseers of the poor for the time being, and shall set down in writing their names; and of those eighteen so to be named, there shall be nine then and there forthwith and immediately elected by the said Samuel Prudom, his heirs or assigns. And if the said Samuel Prudom, his heirs or assigns, shall be then absent, or refuse to make such election of such nine persons, or any of them, then such nine persons, or so many of them whereof no such election shall be made by the said Samuel Prudom, his heirs or assigns, as aforesaid, shall be elected and chosen on the next Sabbath-day after, by the curate and overseers of the said parish for the time being, or any three of them, whereof the curate shall be one. And, as touching the persons so from time to time to be nominated and elected, I neither prefer men, nor exclude women; but as touching their quality, whether men or women, I define and appoint that no person or persons shall be nominated or elected to take any benefit of this my gift, but such only as are of the poorest sort for estate, and the best report for their good life and conversation; and of those so to be elected and qualified, I desire, limit, and appoint, that they shall be all of Danby only, if there be so many there; and if in case there shall not be so many there of the poorest and most needful persons, the number wanting shall be supplied out of Glais-Dale, so that supply exceed not the number of three persons at any time: and to such nine persons so to be elected and qualified I intend the said payments and rie, and no other; but for their persons, estates, lives, and places of dwelling, as aforesaid. And I desire all such to whose care I have entrusted the disposition hereof, and the nomination and election of the said persons,

ever, together with the Land since added to it by Lord Waldegrave's Donation in Lieu of my Right of Commonage. I give and bequeath to my said Son * Twenty Pounds *per Annum* in the Bank Long Annuities, which now stand in our joint names. I give and bequeath the Sum of Six Thousand Pounds Four *per Cent.* Consolidated Bank Annuities, to be placed in the joint Names of

sons, that they would perform the same with the same respect of charity I intend it."

A square brass plate, fixed against the wall, in the chancel of the church of Danby-Dale, is thus inscribed:

"*Vincenti dabitur corona vitæ.*
Consecrated to the precious memory
of SAMUEL RABANKS, gent.
late Steward to the Right Honourable Earl of Danby.
His life was an academy of virtues,
his conversation a precedent for piety,
his estate a store-house for charity,
his good name a place for innocency,
his death a passage to eternity,
his eternity a perfection of glory;
where now he sits, triumphs, and sings, with angels, archangels,
and cherubins and seraphins;
Holy, holy, holy,
to him that is, and that was, and that is to come.
Hallelujah.
He died, aged 66 years, in the year of Grace 1635, Dec. 14."

* In Mr. Thomas Bowyer, (who was the second, but only surviving Son) an affectionate Father's fondest hopes were centered; and to him Mr. Bowyer looked forward as the heir to his fortune, and successor to the credit which he had obtained as a learned Printer. With this view, after a grammatical education at Merchant Taylors school, the young man was initiated in the profession, under the immediate tuition of Mr. Emonson, a relation of Mr. Bowyer, and afterwards for some time his partner. Unfortunately he conceived a dislike to the business; which was not lessened by the reproofs occasionally received from his Father; and was again heightened by the mortification of seeing a son of Mr. Emonson (to whom the second Mrs. Bowyer had been godmother, and who was at the same period an apprentice) on many occasions brought forward, as a contrast, for diligence and ability. Hence little jealousies and bickerings arose, which led to serious disagreements; and young Bowyer determined to relinquish the pursuit of business entirely. With the consent of his Father, he paid a long visit to his godfather, Mr. Penoyre, in Herefordshire; and, fixing his inclination on the Church, he was

him my Son and my Executors hereafter named, *in Trust*, that my said Son may receive the Dividends thereof for his Life, for his sole Use; with this express Proviso, that my said Executors shall not consent to the selling or alienating any Part thereof, or of the said Dividends thereof, during my said Son's Life; but that he may, by his Will, dispose of it to whom he pleases; or, *in case he*

was ordained by Bp. Hoadly, and for some time officiated as Curate to an old Friend of his Father, the Rev. Richard Mills, Vicar of Hillingdon in Middlesex. But here an unsettled disposition permitted him not long to remain. He exchanged the clerical for the military garb; and that again for the sombre habiliments of a Quaker; for such he was when I for the first time saw him, a year or two only before his Father's death; at which period he was resident at a secluded village, midway between Durham and Darlington, where he chose to drop his surname, and be known only as *Mr. Thomas*; a circumstance which induced the next of kin to his Mother to dispute his legitimacy, and claim the Yorkshire freeholds under an entail in his grandfather Prudom's Will (see vol. I. p. 390).—On this subject Mr. Matthews (Mr. Bowyer's agent), May 12, 1778, after acknowledging a Legacy left him "by the late worthy Mr. Bowyer," adds, "Please to make my best compliments to the young Gentleman, and acquaint him, that I think it may be proper for him to pass a fine or suffer a recovery shortly of his estates in Yorkshire, in order to give him a power to do what he pleases with them; for his Mother's relations in these parts were very busy in pretending claims to them on his good Father's decease, as though he had left no issue." Again, Aug. 22, "Mr. Bowyer set off from hence about a fortnight ago for London, and I was in hopes to have heard from him before this time, of his safe arrival. I cannot say he has met with candid treatment from all his Tenants, or from those persons who pretend to be his Mother's Relations. Two of the former have refused to pay him any rent, being prevailed on to do so by the pretences and insinuations of the latter; who at first insisted on a Copy of the Register of Mr. Bowyer's Baptism, and now on a Copy of the like of his Father's and Mother's Marriage; which he seemed willing to procure for their satisfaction."

In the mean time, Mr. T. Bowyer had himself thus written:

"Friend Nichols, *London, Aug.* 19, 1778.

"I have had much trouble with the people in Yorkshire about the estates there. They have taken possession, but say they will resign upon my producing a certificate properly attested of my Father's marriage to my own Mother. As I hate law-suits if they can possibly be avoided, shall be glad if thou canst procure *a certificate of the marriage* as soon as may be. I shall be obliged

marries with the Consent of my Executors in Writing, that he may make such Settlement of it, for the Benefit of himself, his Wife, and Children, as he shall think proper: and, in case he marries with such Consent, I give and bequeath to him the further Sum of Three Thousand Pounds Four *per Cent.* Consolidated Bank Annuities. I also give to my said Son all my Household Goods, Furniture,

obliged to thee if thou wilt also give me the *name of the Broker* who usually transacted business for my Father. I shall be glad to meet him at the Bank on Friday morning at ten o'clock, in order to my receiving the dividend; and disposing of part in such manner as he shall think most advisable. I much want *thy bill*, that I may discharge it.—I shall also be glad to have the Note underneath signed. If not worded to thy liking, desire it may be altered. If Hardy hath not paid thee the rent, would go over and receive it myself.—I shall be pleased to be informed what time will suit thee best to meet me. I am not absolutely fixed on a place to stay at during my short continuance in the South. However, I shall receive a line safely, directed for me, No. 269, in the Borough, Southwark.

Thy respectful friend, T. Bowyer.

"Should the note be approved of, it may be easily transcribed."

The Certificates were accordingly obtained; and the Note which he requested, with some slight correction, was signed, by all Mr. Bowyer's Executors, in the following words:

"We, the Executors of the Will of Mr. William Bowyer, being very desirous to remove every impediment which may obstruct his Son's design of marriage, do hereby assure the Friends of any Lady whom Mr. Thomas Bowyer may address with that view, that we shall cheerfully give our concurrence to his marrying any person of good character and reputation that he may desire to form such an alliance with:—it being by no means our wish or intention to throw any frivolous objections in the way of his own choice and inclinations in this respect."

In consequence of the entail in Mr. Prudom's Will, as mentioned in p. 274, the representatives of Eleanor Talboyes, Mariel Cuthbert, and Margaret Audas (sisters and coheiresses of the Testator Thomas Prudom) put in their plea, in Easter Term, 19 George III. to obtain possession of the Estates, on the frivolous pretence that the elder Mr. Bowyer was dead without legitimate male issue. A pretence so groundless met of course with the fate it deserved. It occasioned, however, no little trouble and expence to Mr. Thomas Bowyer, who was under the necessity of obtaining regular certificates of his Father's marriage at St. Clement Danes; his Mother's and his own baptisms at the same church; and his Mother's and Brother's burials at Low-

and Utensils not in Partnership, except my Old Bureau in the little Back Parlour, which I give to

Leyton. These were all printed on the occasion; with a copy of Mr. Prudom's Will; the "Plaintiff's Plea, in order to get the Estates belonging to Mr. Thomas Bowyer;" and the following Extract of a Letter, dated Nov. 28, 1778, from Mr. James Emonson:—"In answer to your enquiry, I send this to inform you, that I lived with your Grandfather and Father at the time of your birth. I farther remember, that when your Mother was in labour, I was sent for, and fetched the Midwife, whose name was Baker, and who lodged at Mr. Parsons's, the corner of White-Fryers Gateway, Fleet-Street: I cannot at present recollect any other Person alive, who lived with your Grandfather and Father at that period; but if any one should occur to me hereafter, I will inform you of it. The above I am ready to attest. I am, &c. JAMES EMONSON."

Established in the possession of his freeholds, he passed the short remainder of his life principally in his old retreat near Darlington.

"The testamentary arrangement of his father," I now use his own words, "having secured to him a comfortable maintenance; and having been a witness to the troubles and inconveniences attending the pursuit of business; the Son of Mr. Bowyer preferred the retirement of a country life, to which he had long been accustomed."

He occasionally, however, visited London, to receive his Navestock rents: but in one of these visits, I was alarmed by the following letter:

"SIR, *Crown-inn, Romford, Essex, Oct.* 20, 1791.

"Mr. Bowyer is now at my house, very ill, and was afraid would have been dead before I could inform any body of the matter; but Providence have just now brought one Mr. Peppes, who was kind enough to inform me that you are a relation or acquaintance of his. I have often persuaded him to let me write to somebody, but without effect. I should be glad you or somebody belonging to him, will be with him as soon as possible.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c. W. HUMPHREYS."

I need not add, that I hastened to his assistance; or that he was on the same day persuaded to remove to the house which once had been his Father's; where, by medical advice and good nursing, he soon recovered; and in about six weeks, again mounting his poney, returned into the country; where he died, Dec. 27, 1783; leaving his freehold estates, and the greater part of his property, to Mr. Francis Mewburn, apothecary, at Durham, who was a distant kinsman, and from whom I received the following letter:

"DEAR SIR, *Jan.* 1, 1784.

"I am very sorry to inform you our worthy friend Mr. Bowyer departed this life 27th of last month. He has remembered you in his Will, the particulars of which I hope to communicate to you soon in person. His late opponents threaten to give every oppo-

Mr. John Nichols, my present Partner in Business, to survey and preserve my Papers in. I likewise give to my Son all my Plate; except the small Silver Cup which was given to my Father (after his Loss by Fire) by Mrs. James, and which *I give* to the Company of Stationers in London, hoping they will preserve it as a Memorial *.

I give and bequeath to Mr. John Henry Browne † and Mr. Nathanael Conant ‡, two of my Executors herein after-mentioned, Five Hundred Pounds each. If I die within Five Miles of London, I desire to be buried at Low Leyton in Essex, where the rest of my Friends are laid, in as private a Manner § as possible, with a Hearse and a Coach and Four; attended only by the above-named Mr. John Nichols, and my Neighbour Mr. Nevil Fether ||, to whom I give Twenty Pounds.

opposition in their power respecting the Yorkshire Estates. Wishing you many happy returns of the season, I remain, with great regard, dear Sir, Yours most sincerely, F. Mewburn."

After Mr. T. Bowyer's death, the Relations of his Mother again contested the freehold estates, at an Assize Trial at York, on the plea of insanity. There were *some* grounds for that plea; but not sufficient to invalidate the Will, which had been duly witnessed, and was finally established by the verdict of a Jury.

* See before, vol. I. p. 309.

† Son of Mr. Daniel Browne, a well-known and eminent Bookseller in the Strand. He was for a few years a wholesale Stationer in Lothbury; but, having an inclination for the Church, was ordained by Abp. Cornwallis; and was presented, by Lord Viscount Newark, heir to the Duke of Kingston, to the rectory of Eakring in Nottinghamshire; where he still resides, highly respected for his piety and benevolence. In 1796 he printed, but not for sale, "A Serious Address to the superior inhabitants of the Parish of Eakring;" 8vo.

‡ This truly respectable gentleman (whom for more than half a century I have been proud to call my Friend) is too well known, by his public conduct as a Magistrate, to need my feeble encomium; but those only who have witnessed his amiable conduct in social and domestic life can duly appreciate his merit.

§ This was strictly observed so far as related to the ceremonial. But the remains of this excellent man were followed to the grave by numbers of his surviving friends from London.

|| This gentleman and his wife, who resided in Great Kirby-street, next door to Mr. Bowyer, were particularly kind and attentive

And now, having committed my Body to the Earth, I would testify my Duty and Gratitude to my few Relations, and numerous Benefactors after my Father's Loss by Fire. I give and bequeath to my Cousin Scott*, lately of Westminster, Brewer, and to his Sister, Fifty Pounds each. I give and bequeath to my Relations Mr. Thomas Linley† and his Wife One Thousand Pounds Four *per Cent.* Consolidated Annuities, to be transferred to them, or to the Survivor of them; and which I hope they will take Care to settle, at their Deaths, for the Benefit of their Son and Daughter. *Another*‡ *Rela-*

tive to him in the latter part of his life. Mr. Fether was one of the worthiest-hearted men that ever existed. He was formerly an eminent sword-cutler in Great New-street, but had retired some years from business, and devoted his whole time and attention to acts of beneficence and humanity. He died Jan. 10, 1785, in his 76th year; and his neighbours, both in town and at Enfield, where he had a country-house, had great cause to regret the loss of so worthy a friend, and the necessitous to lament their benefactor.—Mrs. Fether survived till August 1793; when she bequeathed a considerable property among numerous relations of her own and of her husband; 300*l.* to a lady who had been some time a companion to her; 500*l.* and her cloaths to one of her maids, and 100*l.* to another.

* This name occurs among the benefactors to his Father.—Mr. Scott (an eminent Brewer of Westminster) was married in 1731, to Miss Wilson of Dedlington in Norfolk, a lady of 6000*l.* fortune.

† A Watch-maker in Cold-Bath Fields.

‡ See vol. II. p. 260. The degree of consanguinity will appear, at the close of this note, in p. 279.

"My sister Sarah married twice: first, Thomas Whatley, by whom she had two daughters, living in 1778. 1. Selina, married to Richard Stokes, a Glazier. They had no children; and she has had the use of one side taken from her by a palsy stroke, and probably will ever continue helpless.—2. Mercy, second daughter, a year or two younger than her sister, unmarried. She lives with her aunt Mary. By my sister Sarah's second husband, Peter Davis, she had one only daughter, named Sarah, now about 40 years of age. She married to Charles Elton, Surgeon and Apothecary; who, dying some years since, left her and her son unprovided for. She now lives with me, and behaves very well. I have her son Charles apprentice. He has served about half his time, and is between 17 and 18 years of age. He has a good capacity, has had a pretty good school education in Latin,

tion I have, whom, as he wants not my Assistance, I draw a Veil over. I give to the two Sons and one Daughter of the late Reverend Mr. Maurice of Gothenburg in Sweden, who married the only daughter of Mr. Richard Williamson *, Bookseller (in Return for her Father's Friendship to mine), One Thousand Pounds Four *per Cent.* Consolidated Annuities †, to be divided equally between

Latin, &c. and I hope will turn out well, as he is the last of my branch. My sister Mary, now living, is near 68 years. She kept herself single, to bring up the above three children of her sister Sarah. She now begins to grow infirm. I have assisted, and shall always continue to assist her. She has much merit, and I should be glad to assist her further than I do."

Mr. James Emonson to Mr. T. Bowyer, Nov. 28, 1773.

"William King, Citizen and Vintner of London. He kept the King's-Head Tavern in the Poultry; and had one son and one daughter, viz.

William King, who succeeded his father in business. He had several children; but only one daughter survived him, viz.

Rebecca King, married to Thomas Davie, who served his time with and succeeded her father in business. She had several children, who all died without issue, except

Mary Davie, married to Samuel Emonson. They had several children, three of whom survived them, viz.;

James Emonson, [who died in 1780, having survived his only son]. Sarah, deceased. Mary, living 1778.

Mary King. She married with John Bowyer, Grocer. He not succeeding in business, and dying soon after, the Widow was taken home by her Brother, with her only Son,

William Bowyer, who was born in July 1663. He was twice married. By his first wife he had no issue; by his second he had two children;

1. William, married Oct. 9, 1728, to Ann Prudom, by whom he had
   1. William, buried at Low Leyton, Feb. 6, 1729-30.
   2. Thomas [died Dec. 27, 1783].
   3. Of a third, Mrs. Bowyer died in child-birth.

2. Dorothy, she married with Peter Wallis ‡, Jeweller, in Fleet-str. They had two or three children, who all died infants; and Mr. Wallis died soon after them. Mrs. Wallis died Apr. 14, 1731, aged 23.

* Who died Jan. 7, 1736-7, aged 51. He was successor to Mr. Sare, deputy receiver-general of the Post-office revenue, and clerk of the mis-sent and mis-directed letters.

† "Sir, *Gothenburg, Dec.* 13, 1777.

"At the desire of Mrs. Maurice of this place, I come to answer your letter to her of the 28th ult.; wherein you are so

‡ Mr. Peter Wallis died in 1742, or 1743; leaving Mr. Bowyer joint executor with Mrs. Anne Wallis, the Testator's mother.

kind

them, and to be transferred (after deducting what I have already advanced, or shall advance, on their Account, in my Life-time, such Accompt to be ascertained by my Books of Accompt) to whom they shall order for that Purpose.—I give and bequeath to Mrs. Catharine Markland, Sister to my late worthy Friend Mr. Jeremiah Markland *, Three Hundred and Fifty-one Pounds, deducting from that Sum whatever I shall from this Time advance to her in my Life-time, such Accompt to be ascertained by my Books of Accompt. I give and bequeath to Dr. Henry Owen †, of St. Olave's, Hart street, One Hundred Pounds; to Mr. Lockyer

kind as to inform her of the legacy of 1000*l.* bequeathed to her three children by her late worthy friend Mr. Bowyer. You desire her to send to some friend in England proper powers (signed by herself and children) to transact this business. It will be done by my friend Mr. Joseph Denison, of Jeffries-square; but, as we are at a loss to know the forms of writings used in such affairs, I think it best to have proper copies from London, by which the business can be done regularly. I have wrote fully to Mr. Denison concerning this transaction, and he will consult with you about it.—Mrs. Maurice and her children offer their best compliments to you. They will be very thankful for the good offices you may be pleased to render them. THO. ERSKINE."

Peter, the eldest, a cadet in the Swedish East-India Company's service, was born in London, 1751; Maysmor, the second, in Gothenburg, June 14, 1760; and Catharine, the youngest, September 21, 1761. To the eldest son his proportion of the Legacy was transferred in 1779. The shares of the other two children (their ages having been identified by a certificate under the hand and official seal of Christopher Durant, Town Clerk and Notary Public of Gothenburg), were transferred in 1784.

* He had before advanced 149*l.*; making in the whole 500*l.*; and had given Mrs. Markland permission to draw upon him for the whole sum if she thought proper. He had some years before made the same offer to her brother; see vol. IV. p. 302.

† "DEAR SIR, *Edmonton, Nov.* 26.

"Though nothing could well add to the esteem I had for our worthy Friend, yet I count the memorial you mention of infinite value as a token of his regard for me—and look upon myself as peculiarly honoured by the mention he has made of me in his Will.

I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely, H. OWEN."

Of this pious and benevolent Divine see vol. II. p. 433; and in this volume, p. 81.

Davis,

Davis*, One Hundred Pounds; to Mr. James Dodsley†, One Hundred Pounds; to Mr. Nathanael Thomas‡, of White Fryars, Fifty Pounds; *and* to

* To Mr. Davis's Legacy was added a present, of no great intrinsic value, but which, from a particular circumstance, Mr. Davis wished to possess—a sett of knives and forks, the handles of which were made out of the Oak which had formed part of the famous *Cowey Stakes* in the time of Julius Cæsar, and which had been presented to Mr. Bowyer by the Speaker, the Right Honourable Arthur Onslow; which was thus acknowledged:

"Mr. Davis's best respects wait on Mr. Nichols, with thanks for the draft (which came abundantly sooner than was at all necessary) and for the other favour, which is considered as a memorial of his friend."

† Of whom, see vol. VI. p. 436.

‡ A gentleman of great learning, sound judgment, and singular modesty; a not unfrequent nor unvaluable Contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine; and well known as a Collector of Coins and Medals, being a professed admirer and much versed in the science of Antiquities. He was the son of Mr. Thomas, a gentleman of respectable family in Cardiff; and, in 1741, was entered of Jesus college, Oxford; but, not choosing to subscribe to the Articles, he retired, in 1752, with the degree of B.A. and gave up his promotion in the Church, for which he had been designed. Upon quitting his studies at Oxford, he came to London, in search of employment amongst the Booksellers. His first effort was "Eutropius," with notes, for the use of schools. The next was an abridged and improved edition of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, which he performed to the entire satisfaction of the learned world. He was the first who translated Marmontel's Tales into English, and also Condamine's Tour. These were his principal productions in the *book* line of Literature previous to his connexion (1761) with the St. James's Chronicle, of which respectable publication he was Editor from its institution; and, in a short time (by the pecuniary assistance of Mr. Henry Baldwin, the original Printer of the paper) became one of the proprietors of it; and in that situation so conducted himself as to acquire very general esteem. He married, in 1757, Miss Romilly, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Romilly*, F. R. S. (then partner in the house of the late Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart.) by whom he had several children.—He died in Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, March 1, 1795, in his 65th year.—His eldest son, Nathanael, went to India, as superintendant of the Orphan-house at Calcutta, and was there appointed Secretary to the Embassy to the Court of Delhi. He soon after died of a fever; and this loss to Mr. Thomas was, in a short time, followed by the death of his only daughter, aged 13, a person of very extraordinary endowments. One son and a grandson survived him; the rest of the children died young.—See a pleasant communication on the sale of his Collection of Coins and Medals, in Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. p. 365.

* Who died Dec. 18, 1759, æt. 49. See his epitaph in Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. p. 350.

Mr.

Mr. Matthews*, Attorney, of Stokesley in Yorkshire, to Mr. William Redknapp†, Clerk to the Hudson's Bay Company, to Mr. Edmond Stallard‡, and to Mr. Anthony Wyllan§, sometime Servant to the Right Honourable Arthur Onslow, Thirty Pounds each; to Mr. John Farmer||, Senior, who has

* See before, p. 274.

† Mr. Bowyer's constant assistant in matters of accompt.

‡ Nephew to Mr. Penoyre, an old Fellow Collegian with Mr. Bowyer; of whom see vol. IV. p. 444.

"SIR, *Moor, near the Hay, Brecknockshire, Dec.* 1777.

"I am obliged to you for calling on my Brother, to inform me of Mr. Bowyer's unexpected friendship towards me by his legacy of thirty pounds, which I shall be obliged to you to pay to my Brother in Leadenhall-street, as I know not when I shall be in London. The recovery of my health brought me into the country; which is much better than when I saw you; but my not returning is occasioned by the death of Mr. Penoyre's Sister, as he was left with a large farm and family of servants, and my attention at present is to render the decline of life more easy to my uncle.—As I have heard Mr. Bowyer mention your merit, I should be glad to be favoured with your acquaintance; and if either your pleasure or business should dispose you to come into this country, I should be very desirous to see you; and, as Mr. Bowyer befriended me, I should be glad to know something of his Family, if it should happen to fall in the small circle of my power to return some service to them. My uncle desires his respects to you, and would be glad to know where his godson Mr. Bowyer is. I am, &c. EDM. STALLARD."

§ Honest Anthony was many years "Porter at his Honour's gate," in Soho-square; and I do not forget that it was by his attention I was, when a young apprentice, a frequent partaker of the good old Speaker's hospitality. Mr. Wyllan survived his Master a considerable time; and lived happy and content in a moderate competence.

|| This worthy and industrious Compositor continued to work in the office of his old Master till his own death; before which he had the comfort of having his name enrolled on the list of Mr. Bowyer's Annuitants. His Petition to the Court of Assistants on this occasion was in these words: "Gentlemen, I did not presume to trouble you, on the death of my late worthy master Mr. Bowyer, as I was at that time under sixty-three years of age: but, on the present vacancy, occasioned by the death of Mr. Robert Page, I humbly beg leave to solicit your Worships to admit me as an Annuitant; and, if so happy as to succeed, your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray. J. FARMER." To which I thought it right to annex the following Certificate: "*Jan.* 24, 1781. I beg leave to recommend Mr. John Farmer to your

wrought long with me, Twenty Pounds; and to my Maid Martha Chadley *, if she be living with me at my Decease, Six Hundred Pounds.

Among my Father's numerous Benefactors †, there is not, that I can hear of, one alive: To several of them I made an Acknowledgment. But one respectable Body I am still indebted to, the University of Cambridge; to whom I give, or rather restore, the Sum of Fifty Pounds ‡, in return for the Donation of Forty Pounds made to my Father at the Motion of the learned and pious Master of Saint John's College, Dr. Robert Jenkin: to a Nephew of his I have already given another Fifty Pounds §, as appears by his Receipt of the Thirty-

your particular consideration, as the man whom, of all others, I am confident Mr. Bowyer himself intended to partake of his bounty; though, till the present vacancy, he has not been old enough to apply for it. J. NICHOLS."

* She survived her Master several years; and lived comfortably and independently on his bounty.

† Amongst these, he always considered Mr. Timothy Goodwin (see vol. I. p. 60) to have been one to whom he was most indebted; and, to my certain knowledge, he took great pains (but without success) to discover any relations of Mr. Goodwin to whom a liberal present would have been acceptable.

‡ In answer to the information given of this legacy I was favoured with the following letter:

"MR. NICHOLS, *Queen's college, Cambridge, Dec.* 10, 1777.

"I had immediately upon my coming into office on the 3d instant your obliging letter of the 1st, containing the clause of the late Mr. Bowyer's Will respecting his bequest to this University, and expressing your readiness to pay it. There will go by this post to Messrs. Gines and Atkinson, No. 50 Lombard-street, a proper discharge to you as Executor for that Legacy. If, therefore, whenever it may suit your conveniency, you will pay the money there, and take up that receipt, you will oblige,

Your humble servant, R. PLUMPTRE."

§ Previous to this donation, he wrote the following anonymous letter, which was conveyed to Mr. Jenkin through the hands of the Writer of this Note:

"REV. SIR, *May* 18, 1770.

"As you are the *Grandson* **, I understand, of Dr. Jenkin, the late worthy Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, who by his interest obtained a donation of Forty Pounds from that University to my Father, after his loss by fire, in Jan. 1713; I beg your

** The gentleman was *Nephew* to Dr. Jenkin. He died Oct. 8, 1778.

accept-

first of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy. The Benefactions, which my Father received from Oxford, I can only repay with Gratitude; as he received them, not from the University as a Body, but from particular Members. I GIVE Thirty Pounds to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury*, in Gratitude for the Kindness of the worthy Doctor Stanhope (sometime Dean of Canterbury) to my Father; the Remembrance of which amongst the Proprietors of his Works I have long out-lived, as I have experienced by not being employed to print them†: The like I might say of the Works

acceptance of Fifty Pounds in return; which I shall send you in a bank note the next post after I hear this letter safely reaches you, desiring you will not mention it during my life at least. I shall further beg you will send me a receipt of it, as I have mentioned it in my Will; but, thinking it will be more acceptable now, I beg leave, in this instance, to be my own executor. I am, Sir, your sincere friend and humble servant. A. B. C."

The answer was short, but significant:

"SIR, *May* 27, 1770.

"Your proposal expresses your gratitude in the most eminent manner; and I wish I knew your name, to set forth your praise. I am, Sir, your greatly obliged and humble servant."

The money was immediately sent; which produced the following acknowledgment:

"SIR, *May* 31, 1770.

"I return you my earliest and most hearty thanks for your genteel and valuable present, which is still enhanced by the occasion of it; that points out in the most friendly manner the value your Father set upon an interest in Dr. Jenkin, and the honour and service you have done me in my relation to him. Gratitude, Sir, is a virtue that will shine with great brightness in that pious and learned man; and I can't but wish, if not hope for, the honour of a future knowledge of you my benefactor, who eminently resemble him in that capital ornament of a Christian. I am, Sir, your most obliged and most obedient humble servant to command, ROBERT JENKIN.

"Received May 31, 1770, of *A. B. C.* by the hands of Mr. John Nichols, Fifty Pounds as a free gift in return for a donation made him by the interest of the Rev. Dr. Jenkin, Master some time of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Per ROBERT JENKIN."

* This sum was appropriated by the respectable gentlemen who received it to the purchase of valuable books, as the most honourable mode of perpetuating the Testator's gratitude."

† See vol. IV. p. 162.

of

of Mr. Nelson, another respectable Friend and Patron of my Father's, and of many others.

I give to Dr. William Heberden * my little Cabinet of Coins, with Hickes's Thesaurus, Tristan and the odd Volume, Spanheim's Numismata, Harduin's "*Opera Selecta*" in Folio, "*Nummi Populorum et Urbium*" in Quarto, and any other of my Books he chooses to accept: To the Reverend Doctor Henry Owen, such of my Hebrew Books, and Critical Books on the New Testament, as he pleases to take: To Richard Gough, Esquire, in like Manner, my Books on Topographical Subjects: To the before-named Mr. John Nichols, all Books that relate to Cicero, Livy, and the Roman History, particularly the *Cenotaphia* of Noris and Pighius, my Grammars and Dictionaries, with Swift's † and Pope's ‡ Works: To my Son, whatever Books (not described above) he thinks proper to take.

And now I hope I may be allowed to leave somewhat for the Benefit of Printing. To this End, I give to the Master and Keepers or Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of a Stationer of the City of London, such a Sum of Money as will purchase Two Thousand Pounds Three *per Cent.* Reduced Bank Annuities, upon Trust, to pay the Dividends and Yearly Produce thereof, to be divided for ever equally amongst Three Printers, Compositors or Pressmen, to be elected from Time to Time by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, of the said Company, and who at the Time of such Election shall be Sixty-three Years old or upwards, for their respective Lives, to be paid Half-yearly; hoping that such as shall be most deserving will be preferred. And whereas I have herein before given to my Son the Sum of Three Thousand Pounds Four *per Cent.*

* See before, p. 71.

† Mr. Nichols has since published several Editions of Dean Swift's Works, illustrated with Notes.

‡ Mr. Bowyer's Notes on Pope were communicated to Dr. Joseph Warton.

Con-

Consolidated Annuities, in case he marries with the Consent of my Executors: Now, I do hereby give and bequeath the Dividends and Interest of that Sum, till such Marriage takes Place, to the said Company of Stationers, to be divided equally between Six other Printers, Compositors or Pressmen, as aforesaid, in Manner as aforesaid; and, if my said Son shall die unmarried, or married without such Consent as aforesaid, then I give and bequeath the said Capital Sum of Three Thousand Pounds to the said Company of Stationers, the Dividends and Yearly Produce thereof to be divided for ever equally amongst Six other such old Printers, Compositors or Pressmen, for their respective Lives, to be qualified, chosen, and paid, in Manner as aforesaid.—It has long been to me Matter of Concern, that such Numbers are put Apprentices as Compositors* without any Share of School-learning, who ought to have the greatest: In hopes of remedying this, I give and bequeath to the said Company of Stationers such a Sum of Money as will purchase One Thousand Pounds Three *per Cent.* Reduced Bank Annuities, for the Use of One Journeyman Compositor, such as shall hereafter be described; with this

* That this was not a new idea with him, will appear from the following advertisement, which he many years ago inserted in a public paper: "Wanted, an apprentice, with some share of Learning, the more the better; to a Freeman of London; Fifty Pounds to be paid down, Thirty of which shall be returned at the end of seven years, if the person behaves well during that term, which shall be left to the judgment of two or three indifferent arbitrators. The master, on the other hand, to be at liberty to return him to his friends, any time after the first year, and before the last, if he behaves ill. Any reasonable complaint against the master shall be redressed, at any time; or the indentures dissolved on such terms as the arbitrators shall determine. Direct for Z. Z. expressing the name, circumstances, and place of abode, of the person proposed: an answer will be returned within ten days."—When *I* was bound to him, my Father received from Mr. Bowyer a promissory note to *return* half the apprentice-fee, at the expiration of the seven years, *on condition that I behaved suitable to his expectation.* This sum he very honourably paid me in February 1766. *J. N.*

special

special Trust, that the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, shall pay the Dividends and Produce thereof Half-yearly to such Compositor *: The said Master,

* It may not be improper to observe, that this annuity was bestowed, by the Company of Stationers, on Mr. Jacob Wragg, a compositor in every respect deserving of it. He was a man of real learning, and had been patronized by Dr. Jortin, on whose first volume of the Life of Erasmus he had been employed at Mr. Edward Say's. It has been remarked, however, as a somewhat strange circumstance, that in an occupation so nearly allied to Literature as that of Printing, a single candidate only should have offered himself as qualified to enjoy so comfortable a stipend. Mr. Wragg died at Bury, in February 1781; and after his death there were several candidates, when Mr. Fletcher (formerly printer of a newspaper at Cambridge) was elected. Mr. Fletcher died in 1790; and was succeeded by Mr. William Davenport, a young man of considerable ability, the son of a Clergyman of Leicester, who had been apprenticed to Mr. Strahan, on the recommendation of Dr. Johnson. He died Jan. 2, 1792; and was succeeded by Mr. Richard Bond, formerly a printer and bookseller of some eminence at Gloucester; where success not attending his exertions, he relinquished business, but left behind him a character for integrity which was recollected to his advantage through a long life. About 30 years before his death he found an asylum, as a compositor, in the service of Mr. Bowyer; and continued, to the last hour of his life, able to amuse himself with any thing that in the least resembled work, in the employment of Mr. Nichols. Having had the benefit of a decent scholastic education, and being naturally of a serious turn, his inclinations, after his failure in business, were strongly directed toward the Church; and the late Bishop Horsley would have ordained him, but the want of a regular passport through one of the Universities proved an insurmountable barrier. He received, however, a substantial as well as a flattering testimony to his merits from the Company of Stationers. As a writer, Mr. Bond never ventured to publish beyond a detached Essay, or a Poem. His rhymes were numerous; and, if not excellent, were at least innocent, and always good-tempered. His manners were mild and placid; his habits of life temperate in the extreme; and there was no one who ever knew him that did not regret his loss, though he had attained the full age when life becomes *labour and sorrow*. He died July 2, 1805, in his 80th year; and left a widowed partner, nearly of his own age, who is since dead.—Mr. Bond was succeeded by Mr. Matthew Brown (only son of Mr. Robert Brown, who was Master of the Company in 1777, and died in 1781), who for many years had carried on the business of a Printer with considerable reputation, but unfortunately not with adequate success.—The other annuities were judiciously given to *nine* deserving and necessitous old printers;

Wardens, and Assistants, of the said Company, shall nominate for this Purpose a Compositor who is a Man of good Life and Conversation, who shall usually frequent some Place of Public Worship every Sunday unless prevented by Sickness, and shall not have worked on a Newspaper or Magazine for Four Years at least before such Nomination, nor shall ever afterwards whilst he holds this Annuity, which may be for Life if he continues a Journeyman: He shall be able to read and construe Latin, and at least to read Greek fluently with Accents; of which he shall bring a Testimonial from the Rector of St. Martin's Ludgate for the Time being: I could wish that he shall have been brought up piously and virtuously, if it be possible, at Merchant Taylors, or some other public school, from Seven Years of age till he is full Seventeen, and then to serve Seven Years faithfully as a Compositor, and work Seven Years more as a Journeyman, as I would not have this Annuity bestowed on any one under Thirty-one Years of Age: If after he is chosen he should behave ill, let him be turned out, and another be chosen in his stead. And whereas it may be many years before a Compositor may be found that shall exactly answer the above Description, and it may at some times happen that such a one cannot be found; I would have the Dividends in the mean Time applied to such Person as the Master, Warden, and Assistants, shall think approaches nearest to what I have described. And whereas the above Trusts will occasion some Trouble; I give to the said Company, in case they think proper to accept the Trusts, Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds.

I give and bequeath all the Rest and Residue of my Personal Estates, not herein before disposed of,

printers; and from the circumstance of none being admitted under the age of 63, there have been numerous vacancies.—Three of those who now enjoy the legacy (*John Drew*, who is totally blind; *Thomas Bennett*, and *Philip Rousseau*) were my Fellow Workmen in the service of Mr. Bowyer.

and

unto the said Mr. John Nichols, for his own use and benefit. And I nominate and appoint the said John Nichols, John Henry Browne, and Nathanael Conant (all of them being Liverymen of the Company of Stationers), Executors of this my Will; hereby declaring, that neither of them shall be answerable for the Acts, Deeds, or Receipts, of the others or other of them.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this Thirtieth Day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-seven *.

(Signed, sealed, &c.) W. BOWYER."

Mr. Bowyer, agreeably to his own direction, was buried in the church-yard of Low-Leyton in Essex; near the South-west corner of the church, where the following inscription † is placed to the memory of himself and his Relations:

* The making of a Will has been very properly called "the last great act of a wise man's life." That of Mr. Bowyer was framed from the result of long deliberation. In his latter years some improvement perpetually occurred to him in the form of his charitable bequests, concerning which he always took care to have the most respectable legal advice. Whenever a new Will was made, he of course canceled those which had preceded, which were preserved, however, in a paper thus indorsed, "Wills, all of which are canceled and revoked by me W. Bowyer; who fears not to leave these testimonies of his mind at different periods, that those whom it may concern may see how uniform it has been, or how variable."

† The following illustration of this Epitaph was communicated by my worthy friend the Rev. Weeden Butler, May 13, 1801:

"In a curious, small old MS Book, 'On Trust in God,' of near 400 pages, I have just found the Memoranda herewith sent you. The Essay appears to be written by Richard Wharfe, in 1644, and very neatly legible. It came into my hands about thirty years ago; yet the Family Notes never struck my attention till yesterday. The Names you are well acquainted with, and I hope the extract may at least amuse you, if it does not add to your information. 'There is a knot,' as old Jedidiah used to say. The relationship to Mr. Bowyer of the Ichabod Dawks (so named by Steele and Addison) seems to be rendered doubtful, if his Father's name was Ichabod. The namesake in the present List claims Thomas for his immediate parent. And yet his age corresponds exactly with your statement in the Bowyerian

{ Ichabod Dawks, died Feb. 27, 1730, aged 70. }
{ Sarah, his wife, died June 6, 1737, aged 80. }

{ William Bowyer, Sen. died Decem. 27, 1737, aged 80. }
{ Dorothy, his Wife, Sister to I. Dawks, died December 20, 1727, aged 63. }

{ William Bowyer, Jun. died Nov. 18, 1777, aged 77. }
{ Anne, his first Wife, died Oct. 17, 1731, aged 26. }
{ Elizabeth, his second Wife, died Jan. 14, 1771, aged 70. }

In the Church also there is a neat marble monument erected to his Father's memory and his own,

Anecdotes. In the MS Volume are some other little rough entries of property, copies on hand, &c. W. Butler."

[The *knot* will be unraveled, by reading, in vol. I. p. 2. the daughter of *Thomas* Dawks, and sister of Ichabod.]

Thomas, the Father of Ichabod, was the only Son of an earlier Thomas, who was also a Printer. He was born at Kelmescote in Oxfordshire, Oct. 8, 1636: and admitted at Merchant Taylors school April 2, 1649.

"The Children of Thomas and Anne Dawks.

The Place and Time of my dear Children's Birth.

1. My first-born, Ichabod, at Westerham in Kent, Sept. 22, 1661, at almost 12 o'clock at noon.
   [Ichabod married Aug. 3, 1687.]
2. My son Thomas, on St: Laurence Pountney Hill, March 1, 1663, between 10 and 11 morn.
3. My daughter Dorothy, March 6, 1665, nigh 5 in the morn, at St. Laurence Poultney's Hill.
   [Dorothy married Oct. 10, 1685.]
4. My daughter Ann July 24, 1666, between 11 and 12 at night, in Scroop's-court [Ann married Jan. 22, 1693].
5. My daughter Jemima, at Low Leyton, in the little house, Feb. 27, 1668, between 3 and 4 in the morn.
   [Jemima married June 23, 1692.]
6. Adoniah, Low Leyton, the great house, July 1, 1669, about 5 in the morning. Dead. Died Feb. 7, 1670.
7. Dorcas, Low Leyton, the great house, about 12 at noon, July 17, 1672. [Dorcas married May 5, 1691.]
8. Deborah, Black Fryers, Feb. 7, 1675, at 2 morn.
9. My dear William, Black Fryers, April 24, 1677, morning.
10. Another William; born died
11. Malchiel, Puddle-dock, Dec. 12, almost 5 morn.

The following Notes are by Ichabod Dawks, the person mentioned in Tatler, Nos. 18, 178; and Spectator, No. 457.

"In 1651 my Father, Mr. Thomas Dawks, began to work at Printing, at Mr. Du-Gard's. He was married in December 1660.

I Ichabod, born Sept. 22, 1661.

My grandmother, Mrs. Frances Dawks, died May 1, 1667, at Low Leyton.

My

with the following inscription, written by himself many years before his death:

HUIC MURO AB EXTRA
VICINUS JACET,
GULIELMUS BOWYER,
TYPOGRAPHUS LONDINENSIS,
DE CHRISTIANO ET LITERATO ORBE
BENE MERITUS;
AB UTROQUE VICISSIM REMUNERATUS:
QUIPPE CUNCTIS BONIS ET FORTUNIS SUIS
SUBITO INCENDIO PENITUS DELETIS,
MUNIFICENTIA SODALIUM STATIONARIORUM,
ET OMNIUM BONORUM FAVOR,
ABREPTAS FACULTATES CERTATIM RESTAURAVERE *;
TANTI HOMINEM VITÆ INTEGRUM,
SCELERISQUE PURUM, ÆSTIMANTES,
UT INGENII PRÆMIO EXUTUM
REDONARENT MERCEDE VIRTUTIS:
VIRIDEM DEPOSUIT SENECTAM, DEC. 27,
ANNO { ÆTATIS 74.
SALUTIS 1737.
PATRI, PATRONIS, POSTERISQUE EORUM,

My dear Grandfather, Mr. Thomas Dawks, died May 11, 1670, at Low Layton.
In the year 1672 I began to work, with my Father, at Mr. Darby's, in Bartholomew Close.
May 16, 1673, Father and I went to work at Mrs. Maxwell's. He was her Overseer.
Oct. 5, 1673. We went to work at Mrs. Flesher's.
May, in the year 1674, my Father set up to be a Master, in Black Fryars.
Sister Allport married Oct. 10, 1685. This answers to Dorothy.
I. Dawks married Aug. 3, 1687. . . . . Ichabod.
Sister Prudom married May 5, 1691. . . . . Dorcas.
Jemima Baldry married June 23, 1692. . . . . See above.
Anne Bishop married Jan. 22, 1692-3. . . . . Ditto.
Anne Ryland married July 8, 1693.

* In grateful remembrance of these ample benefactions, the elder Mr. Bowyer had several metal cuts engraved, representing a Phœnix rising from the flames, with suitable mottoes; which were used by him, and by his Son, as ornaments in some of the most capital books they printed. See one of these *original Tail-pieces* in p. 293.

IN PII ET GRATI ANIMI MONUMENTUM
PONI CURAVIT FILIUS,
MORIENS NOV. 18, 1777;
ANNUM AGENS SEPTUAGESIMUM OCTAVUM.

Another Epitaph, proposed for Mr. Bowyer, was drawn up by the Rev. Edward Clarke:

"Memoriæ Sacrum
WILHELMI BOWYER,
Typographorum post Stephanos et Commelinos
longè doctissimi:
linguarum Latinæ, Græcæ, et Hebraicæ
peritissimi:
adeò ut cognovisse videatur
naturæ atque orbis alphabetum.
Quot et quanta Opera
ab illius Prelo
splendidè, nitidè, et, quod majus est,
fide et integritate summâ
tanquam ex equo Trojano
meri principes exierint;
Annales Typographici et nunc et olim
testati sunt:
et præcipuè quod acta diurna
superioris Cameræ
Britannici Parliamenti
suo Prelo, suæ fidei
honorificè commissa fuerant.
Hæc Typographo debentur:
sed quod se semper gessit,
ut virum decuit honestissimum,
amicissimum et pium,
in sui ipsius et familiæ decus,
majorem laudem cedet.
Tanti Typographi et Hominis Memoriæ
Mœrens inscripsit Saxum
olim Familiaris,
et nunc Amicus.
Obiit 18 die Novembris,
annum agens septuagesimum octavum,
Æræ Christianæ 1777."

A bust of him is placed in Stationers Hall; with a good portrait of his Father, and another of his Patron, Mr. Nelson.

A brass plate under the bust is thus inscribed, in his own words, in conformity to a wish he had many years before communicated to his Partner:

"To

"To the united munificence of
THE COMPANY OF STATIONERS,
and other numerous Benefactors:
who,
when a calamitous Fire, Jan. 30, 1712-13,
had in one night destroyed the effects
of WILLIAM BOWYER, Printer,
repaired the loss with unparalleled humanity:
WILLIAM, his only surviving Son,
being continued Printer of the Votes of the House of Commons,
by his father's merits,
and the indulgence of three Honourable Speakers;
and appointed to print the Journals of the House of Lords,
at near LXX years of age,
by the patronage of a noble Peer *;
struggling with a debt of gratitude which could not be repaid †,
left this Tablet to suggest
what worn-out Nature could not express.

EX VOTO PATRONI OPTIMI AMICISSIMI
PONI LUBENTER CURAVIT CLIENS DEVINCTUS
J. NICHOLS, MDCCLXXVIII."

* The Earl of Marchmont; see vol. II. p. 614. vol. III. p. 41.
† After this line Mr. Bowyer had originally written as follows:
"With an attachment to Literature which could not be indulged;
with delusive hopes from a College interest or reputation;
experienced the conflicts of two opposite passions, resignation
and ambition."

Early

Early in 1778, on the suggestion of Mr. Pegge*, some short Biographical Memoirs of Mr. Bowyer, the "little *brochure*" of 52 pages mentioned by Mr. Cole†, was printed as a present to his parti-

* "DEAR SIR, *Whittington, Nov.* 24, 1777.
"I am truly sorry for the death of my old friend Mr. Bowyer; though, in regard to him, I presume it may be rather an happy event. I doubt you are too full of business to give us some memorials concerning him and his Father, both eminent in their way; but, as this last Gentleman was an excellent Scholar, engaged in much business and very considerable Publications, and extended his life to a long stretch, a sketch of his Life would be highly acceptable to the publick.—You, I apprehend, are now *sole* at his press.—I am much obliged to you for your share of trouble about my Archæologia, which I have just now received; and I thank you much for your kind present of the copies of my Paper on St. George.—I pray God send you the enjoyment of better health, and am, Sir, your truly affectionate, and most obliged servant, SAM. PEGGE."

† See vol. I. p. 565.—Of this pamphlet only 20 copies were printed; one of which was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, and the others to particular Friends of Mr. Bowyer. Some of them are accounted for by the following notes:
"*Sept.* 5, 1778. Dr. Ducarel thanks Mr. Nichols for his kind present of two of Mr. Bowyer's Lives (wishes to know whether Mr. Tutet might be favoured with one) will put the other in the Lambeth Library as soon as the Archbishop comes to town."—"Sir John Pringle returns Mr. Nichols many thanks for his late publication, which he was so good as to make a present of to him. Sir John Pringle wishes that Mr. Nichols may to the end of his life find all his friends as grateful to him as he has been to his benefactor; and that, when he has finished his course, his heirs may be as studious to do justice to his memory, as he has been to honour Mr. Bowyer's. *Pall Mall, Sept.* 10, 1778.'—*Sept.* 11. "Mr. Tutet presents his compliments and thanks to Mr. Nichols for his kind present of the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer. The plague and distraction of a house full of workmen has prevented Mr. Tutet from returning sooner his thanks."—"*Sept.* 11. I am much obliged to Mr. Nichols for his Memoirs of Mr. Bowyer; and only wish he had such materials for those of Mr. Clarke and Mr. Markland. R. GOUGH."—"I am ordered by the Standing Committee of the Trustees of the British Museum, to signify to you, that they have received the present of a pamphlet, intituled 'Anecdotes Biographical and Literary of the late Mr. William Bowyer, Printer,' which you were pleased lately

cular friends; and, at the request of my friend Mr. David Henry, with whom I had in that year become an associate in the management of the Gentleman's Magazine, the Article was there given at large, in vol. XLVIII. pp. 409 & seqq.

In March 1782 (as has been noticed in p. 113) a new and enlarged Edition was published, in quarto, of Mr. Bowyer's "Conjectures* on the New † Testa-

lately to make them, and to return you their thanks for the same. Jos. PLANTA, Secretary. *British Museum, Sept.* 11, 1778." —"Mr. Astle's best compliments attend Mr. Nichols, and the Charters, &c. relating to the Abbey of Bec, are very much at his service. Mr. Astle finds only part of a Seal of Bec. Mr. Astle is truly obliged to Mr. Nichols for his Anecdotes relating to the late Mr. Bowyer. *Sept.* 25."—"I am obliged to you for your civility in sending me Dr. King's Works and Mr. Bowyer's Memoirs; which have given me much amusement. If, at any time hereafter, it comes within my sphere to assist you in any undertaking, I shall do it with great pleasure; and am, Sir, your most humble servant, JOHN BRADLEY. *Lincoln, Jan.* 31, 1779."—"*Harley-street, Feb.* 11, 1779. If I had known to whom I was obliged for the anonymous Memoirs of Mr. Bowyer's Life, I should have returned more early acknowledgments to you for that favour. I was much pleased, in the perusal, to see the literary merit of your Friend pointed out by such respectable testimonies, from those who were of no small fame in the Republick of Letters; amongst whom every line of Mr. Clarke's will please a reader, whilst it does honour to his subject. *His Will* shews how much he wished to improve the press by the abilities of the persons to be employed in it; and I am glad to find that worthy objects have been found to receive the benefit of his appointment. I doubt not of your endeavours to keep up the credit of his house and business; and am, Sir, Your very humble servant, JER. MILLES."

* The "Conjectures" had been translated into the German language, and re-printed, by John Christopher Frederick Schulz, Professor of Divinity, of the Oriental and Greek Languages, and Antiquities, Leipsic, 1774, 8vo.

A *Fourth* Edition of the "Conjectures" will be published early in 1812, corrected; enriched with some valuable additions by Bishop Barrington, Dr. Owen, Mr. Stephen Weston, Professor Schulz, &c. &c.

† "Conjectural criticism, particularly when it is exercised on the Sacred Writings, is peculiarly delicate and hazardous. It requires great sagacity and great caution. Of blind and bold adventurers the list is numerous:—of those whose vanity tempted them to strike out of the beaten path in quest of something new;

ment;" and in the middle of that year the "little *brochure*" had extended itself into a large and closely printed quarto volume; the reception of which by the publick at large, and the liberal criticism * it received, have encouraged the Author to

new; or of those whose bigoted attachment to some darling system hath given every conjecture, that tended to support it, the credit of truth. This Publication presents us with many of each class. We have *Arians* conjecturing in spite of the Trinity; and the Socinian in bold defiance of the Atonement. We have Athanasians making reprisals on the one, and Calvinists on the other; while the Infidel, standing aloof from the dubious strife, is indifferent who wins, so long as Religion loses the day! That there should be much futile criticism, and many idle and improbable conjectures, in so large a Work as the present, is not to be wondered at. However, the wonder would have been greater if, from so learned a Collector, the curious Reader had not met with an ample recompence. Of the first edition of this valuable work we gave some account at its original publication....."—"We observed in the beginning of this Article, that conjectural criticism is too hazardous to be ventured on without great caution, and without a distinguished share of natural acuteness and acquired knowledge. Infidels will avail themselves of this licence, when rashly exercised by Critics and Commentators on the Sacred Scriptures; and will question the whole from the freedom taken with a part. It is difficult to draw the line between a blind and bigoted attachment to the present state of the Greek text, and a temerarious and wanton departure from it. It betrays weakness to a high degree, to object to every emendation, however well authenticated by antient MSS. or antient versions; and, on the other hand, when a person, without such authorities, alters the sacred text at pleasure, to serve a system, or to get rid of a difficulty, he betrays an irreverence for the Divine Oracles; and, instead of removing, only increases the cavils of infidelity, and gives some colour to the cautionary pleas of Popery. Nevertheless, Mr. Bowyer's Work, particularly in the present very improved edition of it, hath its utility in many respects: for, on the whole, it may be considered as a very valuable repository of hints for emendation and illustration, which the *judicious* students of the New Testament may avail himself of, and derive improvement and information from; and in this view it merits our recommendation."

Monthly Review, vol. LXVII. p. 113—123.

* Dr. Johnson's opinion of the Work may be seen in vol. II. p. 552; and Mr. Reed's in vol. III. p. 228.

Mr. D'Israeli, in one of his earliest publications, observes, "Mr. Nichols, in his *Life of Bowyer*, has made a most valuable accession of contemporary anecdote."

Mr. Maty, in the First Volume of his "New Review," thus mentions

continue, from time to time, the pleasing task of enlargement, and, he hopes, improvement.

mentions the "Anecdotes:" "*Frobenius* scattering flowers over the grave of *Aldus*, and taking the opportunity at the same time of paying literary honours to *Erasmus*, and the Worthies who made his learned press sweat under them;—in plainer words, an account of a very distinguished and very worthy Printer, who repaid Literature what he had received from it, by that clause in his Will which makes provision for the maintenance of a learned Compositor of the press. Together with the account are given Anecdotes, some longer, some shorter, of the Writers who printed at Mr. Bowyer's press: the Warburtons, the Sherlocks, the Marklands, the Jortins, the Taylors, the De Missys, the Gales, the Stukeleys, &c. &c. &c. The use of this Work, which will grow more precious the older it grows, is, that several memorials of Works and Authors will hereby be preserved, which otherwise would have sunk in oblivion; and that even he who has not time enough to consult the whole may at any time satisfy himself of a literary date, or controverted fact, by recurring to the Index, which will easily lead him to what he wants."

The Rev. John Duncombe, in the Gentleman's Magazine, observes, "A vast, an accumulated debt of gratitude, a rare production in this degenerate age, has produced this bulky volume, which, if it be not more the history of Mr. Bowyer than of his Literary Contemporaries, is certainly a collection of many valuable Anecdotes, illustrating the State of Literature among us for 80 years. The Compiler (which is no mean praise) unites the characters of Author, Historian, Biographer, Antiquary, Critic, and Printer—a very Frobenius, Aldus, Stephens; and, to speak more like an Englishman, the Caxton, W. de Worde, and Pinson, of the eighteenth century; a grateful scholar and a worthy successor of W. Bowyer..... After having announced this very singular publication, we purposely withheld both commendation and extract, lest they might have been supposed to arise from partiality to a literary Coadjutor: but the concurring voice of every respectable Reviewer coinciding with our opinion, a longer silence would be unjust. To trace the progress by which the volume has grown to its present bulk, would be an amusing enquiry. Our readers may recollect the outlines of it in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1778: and four years have since been employed on it at the press, in which period many 'new and unexpected informations' have added to the store, and furnished Mr. Nichols with an equitable excuse for occasional anachronisms. The perpetual enquiries of our Correspondents after anecdotes of eminent writers may be fairly mentioned as a proof of the utility of such a book as that before us, as well as of the extreme difficulty of obtaining satisfactory information. Let the Reader recollect the name of any single Author whose writ-

ings

In 1783, Mr. Nichols had the satisfaction of presenting to the publick (what Mr. Bowyer had long

jngs have delighted him, with whom he has ever been acquainted, but of whom no life has hitherto been written. Let him minute down the result of his recollection; and he will immediately perceive how deficient the narrative will appear in facts and dates. He may apply to some common acquaintance, who will add a single circumstance; a second will suggest that an enquiry of some third person, who lives, perhaps, at the extremity of the kingdom, may lead to information. Here some light appears to dawn; but, when an answer comes, the distant correspondent recollects nothing with certainty; and is perhaps offended at being troubled with what he considers as an impertinent enquiry. After much difficulty, the Biographer learns where the deceased Author was buried, and dispatches a request to the minister of the parish, for the date of his interment, and a copy of the monumental inscription. When this can be obtained, it is a great acquisition. But now the labour of research begins again. Discovering by the epitaph, that the man of eminence was born in such a town, and was educated at such a college, recourse must be had to the place of his nativity, for the history of his birth, family, and early habits; and to Oxford or Cambridge, for the dates of his admission, his degrees, &c.; when a new enquiry arises, after ecclesiastical or civil preferments; and another, more useful, but not quite so difficult, after the various books he has published. This is not an imaginary process. By such kind of laborious perseverance only can a work like the 'Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer' be compiled. And we wish any gentleman, who may doubt this assertion, to try the experiment with some of the lives that have been enquired after in our Magazine; for example, with that of Mr. Martin, the celebrated Optician and Lecturer, whom every body knew, who has published an infinity of curious treatises, and who died so lately as within the present year" [1782.]

Should these be suspected to have been somewhat biassed by friendship, let us turn to the remarks of other Critics, to whom I was then an utter stranger. A Writer in the "Critical Review," (the Rev. Joseph Robertson, as I afterwards accidentally discovered), says, "We have now before us a Work of a singular kind, the Memoirs of an eminent Printer, accompanied with a biographical account of almost all the learned men who were connected with him, either by friendship, or the casual intercourse of business in his profession. In the Text, the Compiler has chiefly confined himself to the Life of Mr. Bowyer, and a chronological detail of the Works of others, which he printed. In the Notes, he has inserted all the authentic Anecdotes, which could be collected by a long, diligent, and expensive enquiry, relative to every author, and every person of note, whom he had occasion to mention in the course of the narra-

wished to see accomplished) a handsome volume in quarto, under the title of "Novum Testamentum

narrative."—On the passage relating to Layer's head (vol. V. p. 497) Mr. Robertson remarks, "Imagine this venerable Antiquary and his companion awaking out of their slumber, how would the former be amazed and mortified on his perceiving, that he had been taking to his bosom, not the head of a counsellor, but the worthless pate of some strolling mendicant, some footpad, or some superannuated harlot! There is a memorable story of the same kind, relating to the bones of Livy. In the year 1413, the citizens of Padua, in digging for the foundation of a chapel, found a sort of coffin, on which was inscribed, "T. Livius," &c. The whole city, imagining that it contained the remains of the celebrated Historian of that name, was, on this event, a scene of universal exultation; and these supposed illustrious relicks were removed with great pomp and solemnity to the most conspicuous and honourable situation in the city, where a statue was erected to the memory of Livy, with a suitable inscription. In 1451, Alphonsus V. king of Arragon, hearing of this wonderful discovery, employed an ambassador to request that the Magistrates of Padua would send him, upon any terms, the bone of that arm with which their famous countryman had written his history. Upon obtaining this favour, he caused the bone to be conveyed to Naples with the greatest ceremony, and preserved as a most valuable relick. But many years afterwards the celebrated Gudius, on an accurate examination of the inscription which was originally placed over the body, incontestably demonstrated, that the bones which had been preserved with so much veneration, were nothing more than the remains of one Halys, who had been a slave, and on receiving his freedom, had, as usual, annexed to his own the name of his master, T. Livius, which had belonged to many persons at Padua, besides the celebrated Historian. Yet, notwithstanding the detection of this gross mistake, several modern writers have gravely told us, that the bones of Livy were discovered at Padua in the year 1413! Such deceptions should put Antiquaries on their guard against a weak and ridiculous credulity..... The limits of our Review oblige us to conclude this Article, though we could extend it much farther with pleasure to ourselves and advantage to our readers; for it is but justice to the accurate and ingenious Author to declare, that this Work contains a copious treasure of biographical information; and may be said to form a valuable history of the progress and advancement of Literature in this kingdom, from the beginning of the eighteenth century to the end of the year 1777."

The Compiler of the article on "Domestic Literature" in the "New Annual Register for 1782," p. 328, says, "The lovers and the writers of Biography are under no small obligation to Mr. Nichols for his 'Biographical and Literary Anecdotes of William Bowyer, Printer, and of many of his learned Friends.' This

work,

Græcum, ad fidem Græcorum solùm Codicum MSS. expressum, adstipulante Joanne Jacobo Wetstenio;

work, besides giving a full account of Mr. Bowyer, contains the lives of nearly all the men of Literature who have flourished during the present century. It is, in fact, the History of Learning for a period of more than seventy years. So large a body of biographical materials hath not been collected together for a long time. Mr. Nichols may be considered as the Anthony Wood of the age, but not in petulance and bigotry. It is only in the excellencies of Wood that the resemblance holds: in diligence of collection, and in an ardent zeal to perpetuate the memory of our English writers."

To this hour I know not the Author of the following critique:

"'The life of a private Tradesman, however distinguished as a Scholar, cannot be expected to *abound with adventure.*' Our industrious Biographer is fully aware of the objections that may be made to his undertaking, from the want of curious and important incidents in the life of a man of so retired a character; and acknowledges that the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer are few, when compared to the many that are introduced of his learned Friends. Without the latter, the former would have afforded little information, and less entertainment, as the Anecdotes which more immediately respect Mr. Bowyer consist chiefly of details relating to the *trade* of publication, which are calculated to afford amusement but to a very small class of readers. 'The principal figure of the piece stands, however, every where foremost on the canvass; and the other persons, of whom anecdotes are occasionally introduced, were connected with him by the ties of friendship or of business.' In this view the work before us acquires some degree of consequence; is curious and amusing: and contains a vast store of literary and biographical information..... From this immense storehouse we are at a loss what to make choice of for the amusement and information of our Readers. We have anecdotes on anecdotes: for it is the disposition of the indefatigable Compiler of these Memoirs rather to give too much than too little; and, to gratify a hungry hunter of Biography with all the sport he can desire, starts more game than a person less keen in the chace hath any inclination to pursue, or any appetite to partake of. Amidst a multitude of curious and original papers relating to the Literature of the Eighteenth Century, we are presented with Anecdotes of some of the most distinguished Authors who have figured in it:—the bare recital of whose names would fill many pages of our Review.... Mr. Nichols's resources have been very numerous, and very respectable. He tells us, that he had once an intention of giving an alphabetical List of all the Friends who have afforded him assistance in this elaborate undertaking; but, says he, 'they are now so numerous, that to name them would certainly be considered as ostentation; and to some of them (to Sir John Pringle, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Fothergill, and Mr. Costard) those thanks would

juxta Sectiones Jo. Alberti Bengelii divisum; et novâ Interpunctione sæpiùs illustratium. Editio secunda.

would come too late, which to the surviving Contributors are nevertheless very cordially paid.' Some anachronisms have unavoidably arisen from the Work's having been so long passing through the press. Many of them, however, are corrected in an Appendix, which is exceedingly copious, and abounds with fresh stores of literary information and entertainment; and in which the Author chooses rather to appear triflingly minute, than to suffer articles to remain which it was in his power to correct or improve. From the multifarious matter which lies before us, we will select, for the amusement of our Readers, the account given of that truly great Scholar, and original Writer, Dr. Warburton, the late Bishop of Gloucester."—In a subsequent number the Reviewer thus proceeds: "Having given a brief view of the materials of which this elaborate work is composed, and of the various kinds of entertainment and information which it will afford to the curious and inquisitive Reader, we now proceed to the specimens of Literary History promised in our last. The first of these specimens is the account here given of that very eminent writer, the late Bishop Warburton [which is accordingly given].—"We are informed by Mr. Nichols, that a complete and elegant Edition of this learned Prelate's Writings is intended for the Publick, by his all-accomplished friend, the Bishop of Worcester. A tribute due to such distinguished merit: and we doubt not but that it will be discharged in a manner every way worthy of the memory of one great Prelate, and the abilities of another. Nor is this only the tribute of justice to learning, but of gratitude to friendship.—We shall conclude our extracts of this Work with the account which the Editor hath given us of two persons of far different fame; viz. William Lauder and Auditor Benson—both of them Editors of Johnston the old Scotch Physician's Latin Version of David's Psalms: the former immortalized by his own infamy, and the latter by Pope's Dunciad."—"The Author is entitled to the thanks of the curious for the pains he takes to gratify them in matters which lie out of the reach of common instruction; and we wish him success and encouragement in his future enquiries and pursuits." *Monthly Review*, 1782, *vol. LXVII. pp.* 270—339.

I shall subjoin a short Letter or two from Mr. Walpole:

"*April* .. 1782. As it is said to be so much desired, the Author consents to let the whole of the Letter on Chatterton be printed in the Gentleman's Magazine; but not in a separate pamphlet."

"Sir, *Berkeley-square, June* 19, 1782.

[This was Mr. Walpole's Letter on Chatterton; originally printed at Strawberry Hill. See it in Gent. Mag. vol. LII. pp. 189. 247. 300. 347.]

"Just this moment, on opening your fifth volume of Miscellaneous Poems, I find the Translation of Cato's Speech into Latin, attributed (by common fame) to Bishop Atterbury. I

can

Londini, Curâ, Typis, et Sumptibus Johannis Nichols."

"Reverendo doctissimoque Viro, Henrico Owen, S. T. P. hanc Editionem, ipsius auxilio concinnatam, Amicitiæ & Gratitudinis ergô, dat, dicat, dedicatque J. Nichols."

In the same year was published, a small pamphlet, intituled, "An Apology for Mr. Hooke's *Observations concerning the Roman Senate*; with an Index to the Observations *; by Mr. Bowyer."

In 1785, a quarto volume was published, under the title of "Miscellaneous Tracts, by the late William Bowyer, Printer, F. S. A. and several of his learned Friends; including Letters on Literary Subjects, by Mr. Markland, Mr. Clarke, &c. &c. Collected and illustrated with occasional Notes, by John Nichols, Printer, F. S. A. Edinb. 1785 †.

can most positively assure you, that that Translation was the work of Dr. Henry Bland, afterwards Head-master of Eton School, Provost of the College there, and Dean of Durham. I have more than once heard my father Sir Robert Walpole say, that it was he himself who gave that Translation to Mr. Addison, who was extremely surprized at the fidelity and beauty of it. It may be worth while, Sir, on some future occasion, to mention this fact in some one of your valuable and curious publications. I am, Sir, with great regard, HOR. WALPOLE."

"*June* 30. "Mr. Walpole is much obliged to Mr. Nichols for the prints, and will beg another of Mr. Bowyer for his Collection of Heads, as he shall put the one he has received to Mr. Bowyer's Life. Mr. Walpole has no objection to being named for the anecdote of Dr. Bland's translation, as it is right to authenticate it."

"*Strawberry Hill, Aug.* 18, 1782.

"Mr. Walpole is extremely obliged to Mr. Nichols for the books and prints; and begs, when he sees Mr. Gough, to thank him for his obliging present of Mr. Brown's tract."

* "Nichols, Typographus Anglus, successor celeberrimi Bowyeri, cui neque artis peritiâ neque doctrinâ & diligentiâ impar est, edidit Bowyeri Apologiam Opinionum Hookii quoad Senatum Romanum, & Anecdota Literaria de Bowyero." *Annales Literarii*, Helmstad, by Bruns, June 1783, p. 571.

† "Little is necessary to be said to introduce a Collection of Miscellanies which claim for their author the last of learned Printers. The Publick have been sufficiently apprized of Mr. Bowyer's early attention to every department of Literature, and to every book which came under his Father's or his own press, while finishing a learned education at the University, and while applying the store of knowledge there treasured up, to improve the classic authors which he printed, or to criticize those published

"To perpetuate, as far as these pages may extend, the well-earned fame of the most learned Printer of his age, these remaining testimonies of Mr. Bowyer's industry and abilities are selected by J. Nichols, in grateful remembrance of an early friend and generous benefactor *. *Hic Cestus Artemque reponit.*"

lished by his friends. Mr. Bowyer's Life is the best illustration of his Miscellanies; and the Editor of them thinks he could not do him greater credit than in leaving him to speak for himself in the various forms of Author, Commentator, Critic, and Correspondent, on and with some of the first Literati of his age. His Commentary on the New Testament is a copious memorial of his critical talents; and though it needs not to be set off by any lesser work, we trust the loose notes, from the margins of his interleaved Classics, will not be deemed unworthy to follow it..... If the publication of marginal notes on books stand in need of any apology, the Editor cannot make a better than by referring to those multifarious and learned notes which compose the two volumes of "Miscellaneous Observations," by Dr. Jortin and his friends. Let it not be supposed, however, though this volume is professedly a collection of fragments—that it contains the gleanings of Mr. Bowyer's library. An ample harvest yet remains on the margins of many of his books, which, though they may be too minute perhaps for extraction in the present mode, would be of no small utility to future Editors; and they shall be communicated to any gentleman who may in future be engaged in the task of publication. Were even the several indexes which Mr. Bowyer drew up to various books for his own use proper subjects for detached or collective publication, the Editor is persuaded he should obtain the thanks of the most superficial, as well as of the most attentive Reader. How many books would be benefited by an index made out by such an hand, which would at once be a glossary, a syllabus, and a table of corrections! Nor was our learned Printer so devoted to the ancient Classics as not to pay a proper regard to those of his own country. But, after all, should this tribute of private gratitude be deemed uninteresting to the literary publick, the Editor, while he indulges his own feelings, will not regret that he has introduced to the world the correspondence with Mr. Bowyer's friends, and such illustrious names in the Republick of Letters as close this volume, and form at least a third part of it." *Preface*, pp. vii. ix.

* "Perhaps the grateful remembrance of his early Patron and liberal Benefactor may have too much biassed the judgment of Mr. Nichols in behalf of some pieces in this collection, which in our opinion are unworthy of a liberal mind or an enlightened understanding. But, says the Editor, after Garrick (who also spoke of the "god of his idolatry"),

It is my pride, my joy, my only plan,
To lose no drop of this immortal man.

The

The Volume is thus inscribed:

"To Richard Gough, Esq. these remains of Mr. Bowyer, whom he valued as a friend, and respected as a scholar, are inscribed by the Editor, in acknowledgement of many literary favours conferred on his predecessor and himself."

The motive does honour to his feelings; and if we had no praise to bestow on this collection, we should have sufficient reason to commend the principle that gave birth to it. These Tracts are the production of the late learned Mr. Bowyer and his Friends; particularly of Gale, Clarke, and Markland: extracts from the correspondence with the two last form a considerable part of the volume. Of the learning and abilities of Mr. Bowyer, the Publick have had frequent and ample proofs, in his various productions, which have illustrated and adorned almost every department of Literature. The materials of the present volume (though of unequal merit and importance) would confirm the received opinion of his talents and erudition, if the fame of Mr. Bowyer stood in need of any additional confirmation. Many of the articles in this Miscellany seem to have been written amidst the haste and fatigue of his profession; and that which in others would have been the result of laborious study, was nothing more than a relaxation to his vigorous and well-furnished mind. His Remarks on Kennett's Roman Antiquities; Bladen's translation of Cæsar; on the Roman history, commerce, and coin; and the Notes on Middleton's Life of Cicero, display his accurate knowledge of Roman learning and customs. Various errors and mistakes in the last celebrated work are pointed out and corrected:—these, and indeed the greater part of his criticisms, are written with so much candour and moderation, that, while his learning and abilities command our respect, his urbanity and benevolence conciliate our esteem. This liberal conduct of the learned Printer is particularly deserving of praise, when we consider that few—very few examples of it were afforded him by his contemporaries, who took the lead in criticism and controversy:—that he lived when the Republick of Letters was disgraced by the strife of literary gladiators; and when the contest concerning the Epistles of Phalaris had been agitated with all the powers of ridicule, invective, and slander. The Publick are indebted to the care and gratitude of Mr. Nichols for this collection of the remains of his early Friend, whom he styles, in a short and sensible Preface, "the last of learned Printers." The accuracy, however, of the present publication, and the other labours of our Editor, bear respectable testimony that at least the love of learning, and a desire to promote its interest, is not yet extinguished among the Printers of this Country." *M. Review, vol. LXXIV. pp.* 167—175.

ESSAYS

ESSAYS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

No. I.

REV. CÆSAR DE-MISSY.

Cæsar De-Missy, born at Berlin, June 2, 1703, was eldest son of Charles De-Missy, merchant at Berlin, native of the province of Saintonge, by his wife Susanna Godeffroy, grand-daughter of John Godeffroy, esq. Lord of Richal, who was mayor and captain general of the government of Rochelle, when besieged by Lewis XIII. He studied first at the French college at Berlin, and from thence removed to the University of Francfort on the Oder*.

* This article is formed out of a communication which I received in 1782, with the following letter:

"SIR, *Jan.* 29, 1782.

"Mr. Woide having informed me that you wished for some biographical account of my worthy and ever regretted husband, I thought that which was published about four years ago at Berlin might not be unacceptable, and the more as the foreign publications find their way with great difficulty to London: therefore (having only *one* copy of the printed sheets, which a Relation sent me at the time by the post) I have transcribed it for you. You have, Sir, my free consent to print the whole, or any part thereof, either in its present language, or in English, if you see any impropriety in inserting French in your work: and if you should desire to know any thing more, relative to Mr. De Missy, whatever intelligence may be in my power, I shall very willingly impart.—I return you my hearty and most grateful acknowledgments for your kind attention to my dear Mr. De Missy's memory; and join my thanks with those of the publick, for the solicitude you have more than once shewn to preserve from oblivion names which deserve to be remembered with esteem. I am, Sir, Your obliged humble servant, E. DE MISSY."

He was examined for the degree of *Candidat* * at Berlin, and his letters of reception were dated 1725: but, by a kind of ecclesiastical tyranny, the candidates for the ministry were obliged to sign an act of orthodoxy peculiar to the Prussian dominions; which certain scruples entertained by Mr. De-Missy and Mr. Franc, another candidate, who had been examined and received with him, not permitting them to do without reserve, it was eleven months † before they could obtain their letters, at the end of which time they were allowed to sign with every restriction they could wish. To avoid the inconvenience of this act which ministers were then obliged to sign also when they were called on to serve a church, notwithstanding some eminent ministers at that time at Berlin had never signed, Mr. De-Missy resolved to quit the country; and, after having preached about five years in different towns of the United Provinces, from whence, as well as from Berlin, he brought the most flattering testimonies of approbation and esteem, he was invited to London in 1731, and ordained to serve the French Chapel in the Savoy; and in 1762 he was named by the Bishop of London to succeed Mr. Serces as one of the French chaplains to his Majesty in his Chapel at St. James's, a preferment which he held for many years. Several little poetical pieces, some of which have been set to musick, essays both in sacred and profane literature, epitomes of books, memoirs, dissertations, &c. &c. by Mr. De-Missy, with his

* *Candidat* is the title given at Berlin to such gentlemen as, after examination, are acknowledged capable of the holy ministry, but have not yet any living or ecclesiastical preferment.

† This time was passed in examinations and altercations; and the affair probably would not have terminated as it did, had it not been for the death of a prime minister, who was uncommonly strenuous for the act, which was peculiarly distressing to delicate consciences, even though orthodox. There yet exists (in some copies of letters written at the time) a full account of this petty persecution, which is curious enough, but perhaps not an object of attention here.

initials

initials C. D. M. or some assumed name, and frequently anonymous, appeared in different collections and periodical journals in Holland, France, and England, from 1721. He seldom published any thing except occasionally, or in consequence of certain unforeseen engagements, or the importunity of friends. Such was a little piece printed in March 1722, on the recovery of Lewis XV. composed by the author while at college at the solicitation of his music-master; some pieces in the "Mercure de France," and Mr. Jordan's "Recueil de Literature, de Philosophie, et d'Histoire, 1730;" the verses to Voltaire in Jordan's "Voyage Literaire, fait en 1733," printed in 1735; the Addresses to the Queen of England and the Princess of Wales, printed in the Dutch Gazette, 1736; the four poetical pieces in the French Translation of Pamela, 1741, and some in the "Bibliotheque Britannique," and the "Magazin François de Londres;" a Greek epigram, with a translation and letters relating to it, in the Public Advertiser, May 31, June 4, 15, 21, 1763. In 1725, at the invitation of Mess. De Beausobre, he wrote a little poem on the tragical affair at Thorn *, which, after having been printed by their order in Holland, with their translation of Jablonski's "Thorn affligée," was suppressed without their knowledge before the book was published. The same year he transcribed and translated, for the elder De Beausobre, some old MS German letters for his History of the Reformation in Germany, which still remains in MS. probably because no bookseller (notwithstanding the author's reputation) has been found willing to engage in it on liberal terms.

In 1728 or 1729, being at Amsterdam, he assisted his friend Mr. De Chevriere in his History of England. Among other authors who are indebted to him

* The persecution there of the Protestants was, at the time, thought so remarkable, that it was said to have been foretold in the Revelations.

were, Professor Wetstein in his splendid edition of the Greek Testament *; Dr. Jortin, in his Life of Erasmus †; Mr. Bowyer and the Writer of these Anecdotes, in "Two Essays on the Origin of Printing, 1774," and the new edition with additions, 1776; throughout the Appendix to which many of his valuable remarks are scattered.

In 1728 a bookseller at Amsterdam proposed to him to undertake a quarto volume, to connect the History of the Councils by Lenfant and Father Paul; but from this he excused himself, and recommended Mr. De Beausobre, senior, whose critical Essay on the History of Manicheism was the fruit of this negotiation.

In 1735 Mr. De-Missy was appointed to preach in the French church, called the *Patente*, in Soho, on the Anniversary of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (for a pastor of that church, who a month before had broke his leg); and he was requested to publish a sermon, which is now out of print, but has passed through several editions, the best of which is that of 1751 ‡.

Among Dr. Birch's MSS. is a letter, in French, from Mr. De-Missy, in 1736, recommending his Brother to some employment in one of the Mediterranean Islands.

Some Criticks have very bitterly reproached him for a little quarto piece, intituled, "Remarques de Pierre le Motteux sur Rabelais, traduites librement de l'Anglois par C. D. M. et accompagnées de diverses Observations du Traducteur. Edition revue, &c. à Londres, 1740," or rather 1741; in which work he engaged from motives of pure friendship and honour, of which he had no more

* See Tom. I. p. 46. n. 12. p. 50. n. 44. p. 53. n. 69. p. 58. n. 106. Tom. II. p. 271.

† See Vol. II. pp. 26. 89. 414.

‡ Concerning the first, see Biblioth. Brit. Tom. VII. where is also a Dissertation on the 137th Psalm, whence the text is taken; and on the latter, the Journal Brit. Tom. V. p. 226.

reason

reason to be ashamed than of the work itself *. In the "Bibliotheque Britannique" are several other pieces by Mr. De-Missy, as critiques on new books, dissertations, and pieces in verse; and in the "Journal Britannique," among others, some letters on the Vatican MS. cited by Father Amelot, concerning the three that bear record in heaven; one by way of answer to a kind of anonymous criticism, which, after having appeared in the additions to the Dutch edition of the "Journal des Sçavans," and in a certain periodical paper printed at the Hague †, still fuller of falsehoods and the greatest abuse, appeared a little divested of these ornaments even in Dr. Maty's Journal, which falsehoods and abuse Mr. Prosper Marchand, or his editor, thought proper to re-print in his note under the name of David Martin, in his "Dictionaire Historique," 1758. In 1749 and 1750 appeared two little English Poems by Mr. De-Missy, on the political feuds of the time, composed while a pretty severe fit of the gout forbad him any great application: one intituled, "Dick and Tim;" the other "Bribery, a Satire ‡."

Towards the close of 1765 he was consulted by his learned friend Mr. Bowyer about a Preface, which the latter undertook to draw up for Mr. Vaillant §

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* On this see Biblioth. Brit. Tom. XVII. p. 420. and Journa Brit. XI. 92—95.

† The good people at the Hague, who printed these things, went so far as to send copies by the post to London, accompanied with a letter written in the name of a respectable lady, whose signature they were not ashamed to forge. But this proceeding met with the treatment it deserved. A late learned English prelate, who sometimes spent an hour in Mr. De-Missy's library, and had been informed of the whole affair, said to him, taking him by the hand, "Make yourself easy, sir; it is the lot of men of merit to be attacked by those who have none: good men will esteem you the more."

‡ Of these see the "Nouvelles Litteraires," in the "Magazin François de Londres," I. 113—116.

§ Paul Vaillant, Esq. an opulent and respectable bookseller in the Strand. He died Feb. 1. 1802, in his 87th year; being at that time Father of the Company of Stationers, of which he had been a Liveryman 64 years. He left two sons; one of them in holy

the bookseller, who proposed to publish a work, or rather prolegomena of a posthumous work, of Father Hardouin, the MS. of which he had purchased abroad, which Preface Mr. Bowyer solicited his friend to draw up; and Mr. De-Missy having made some curious remarks on this extraordinary work, found himself in a manner obliged by Mr. Bowyer's Preface to publish them in 1766 in a pamphlet, intituled, "De Joannis Harduini Jesuitæ Prolegomenis cum autographo collatis Epistola, quam ad amicissimum virum Willielmum Bowyerum, iisdem nondum prostantibus, scripserat Cæsar Missiacus [vulgò Cæsar De-Missy], Reg. Brit. à sacris Gallicè peragendis. Prostant Harduini Prolegomena Londini apud P. Vaillant, 1766."

holy orders; the other, well known and respected as a gentleman of great literary talents; and eminent as one of the Counsellors at Law in the Corporation of London. In 1739, or 40, Mr. Vaillant went to Paris, for the purpose of superintending the famous edition of Cicero by the Abbé Olivet; and again, in 1759, to settle the plan for a new edition of Tacitus, by the Abbé Brotier. He was one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex in 1760, memorable for the conviction of a noble Earl, who, previous to his execution, made Mr. Vaillant a present of his stop-watch, with many acknowledgments for his polite attentions and civilities; and he was also in the commission of the peace for Middlesex.—His grandfather (Paul Vaillant) was of a respectable Protestant family at Samur, in the French province of Anjou. At the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he escaped with his life from the bloody *Dragonade* of the Hugonots by that merciless tyrant Louis XIV.; and, 1686, settled as a Foreign Bookseller in the Strand, opposite Southampton-street; where himself, his sons Paul and Isaac, his grandson the late Mr. Vaillant, and Mr. Elmsly, successively carried on the same trade, in the same house, till nearly the end of the eighteenth century—when Mr. Elmsly resigned the business to his shopman Mr. David Bremner: whose anxiety for acquiring wealth rendered him wholly careless of indulging himself in the ordinary comforts of life, and hurried him prematurely to the grave. He was succeeded by Mess. James Payne and J. Mackinlay; the former of whom was the youngest son of the late well-known and much-respected Mr. Thomas Payne, of the Mews-gate; the latter shopman to Mr. Elmsly. Both these are also lately dead; Mr. Payne having unfortunately fallen a victim to a long and cruel confinement as a prisoner in France, and the latter having unfortunately perished in a momentary absence of reason.

In

In 1769 appeared a first, in 1770 a second, and in 1776 a third edition* of "Paraboles, ou Fables†,

* To this edition were annexed, "Vers de Monsieur De-Missy, pour le Tableau de la nouvelle Eglise de St. Jean, mis en vûe dans la Chambre Consistoriale de la dite Eglise. Aux quels on a joint une petite Epître du même, qu'on a intitulée Envoi des Vers précédens à Mons. Beuzeville, Pasteur de la sus-dite Eglise."

† In this collection are interspersed the most sublime, serious, useful, Christian ideas, such as the author always strove to inculcate in his sermons and conversation, expressed with all the charms of poetry. The third edition, with considerable corrections, was ready for publication when the author died, and was published in 1776 with a head of him in a medallion, a most striking likeness, engraved by G. Powle, in 1773, and inscribed VOLENTIBUS AMICIS.

"Three of Mr. De-Missy's French Fables freely translated by himself, in usum Amicorum," were printed in 1772, 8vo; the shortest of which is here subjoined as a specimen:

FORTUNE, DEATH, AND TIM,
(from No. 9, of the French);

Tim after Fortune ran full-hardy,
While Death was running after Tim:
But he for Fortune prov'd too tardy,
And Death, alas! too swift for him.
Thus Fools fall victims to a fate
Which easily the Wise will shun.
For Death and Fortune let us *wait!*
'Tis mad for either's sake to *run.*

Some striking particulars of his character, translated from the French Advertisement prefixed to the third edition, may be seen in vol. IV. p. 17; which were printed in the former edition of this Work, with the full consent of his amiable widow.

"SIR, *July* 29, 1776.

"The note you propose to insert cannot, I think, be altered for the better; and I think my most sincere thanks due to you and to Mr. Bowyer, for the testimony of your wishes to do justice to the memory of my ever dear and worthy husband; and if I am not mistaken in supposing that the approbation you express of the little conclusion of his unfinished *Advertisement* seems, by your manner of expressing it, to indicate *a hint* that something of the same kind might find a place in your work, should beg to know in what way you conceive it could be done: if I am mistaken, hope you will excuse the mistake. ELIZ. DE MISSY."

"*July* 30. Mrs. De Missy has no objection to the *Advertisement* being quoted. As to the three lines of N. B it is so strictly true that the picture was engraved, not only by the *care*, but also at the *expence* of some friends, that Mrs. D. M. has not possession of the plate."

et

et autres petites narrations d'un Citoyen de la Republique Chretienne du dixhuitieme siécle mises en vers par Cæsar De-Missy, &c."

In 1770 he addressed to Mr. Bowyer some very excellent remarks on Walton's Polyglott *; and in 1775 was busily employed in an Essay on the Complutensian Polyglott, which, at the time of his death, he had not quite finished †.

A collation of some Greek MSS. of the New Testament, with notes, &c. by him, was preparing for the press in Germany in 1782.

Mr. De-Missy's first wife was a lady of a considerable French family which had taken refuge in England; and on her death he took a second wife, who survived him, and to whom his memory will be for ever dear. In his youth he was personally acquainted with the most distinguished scholars of his native country, Mr. La Croze, Mr. Chauvin, Mr. Lenfant, and Messrs. De Beausobre; and corresponded with the latter after he left Berlin, as he did also with the celebrated Mr. Jordan, his friend and relation Mr. Benjamin Godeffroy, pastor of the French church at Dresden, since deceased, his brother-in-law Mr. Emanuel Focke, first pastor of the church of Ballenstat, with some French Clergymen of the United Provinces, with Professor Wetstein, with the Bishop of Lombés, who was a relation of his first wife, and died 1771, and with Mr. Formey at Berlin. In England he enjoyed the esteem and friendship of

* This is printed in the Fourth Volume of these Anecdotes, pp. 1—14.

† This is also in the same volume, pp. 15—32. One of the last kind letters he wrote on this subject is here given:

"DEAR SIR, *Balsover-street, June* 20, 1775.

"I am ashamed I kept Meerman's Book so long, and return it with many thanks for the use of it. It is with no small pleasure that I heard again both of you and Mr. Bowyer. As to my poor contributions to your proposed farther inquiries, all I can promise at present is, that whenever I find leisure to get any thing ready that may answer your intention, it shall be heartily at your service: since I remain as usual, dear Sir, your and Mr. Bowyer's most obedient humble servant, C. DE MISSY."

several

several persons of eminence both in the literary world and the church, most of whom he survived. There are still remaining several letters which passed between him and Mr. De Voltaire, from 1741 to 1743, which may perhaps some time or other be published.

Mr. De-Missy was a determined Christian, without superstition or bigotry. With much natural gaiety of temper, and the most sociable and communicative disposition, he possessed a solid though lively turn of mind, a strong judgment, a very delicate taste, and the most disinterested love for truth, and was capable of the closest application. The advancement of Christianity, which he called the TRUTH by way of eminence, was the great object of his life and wishes. His character was such as must command the warmest love and esteem.

On Sunday, July 30, 1775, he preached twice with his usual zeal and vivacity; and in the evening was seized with the painful disorder, which carried him off the 10th of August following, at the age of 72 years and 10 weeks.

We cannot draw a better character of him than in the words of one of his friends, in a Sermon preached soon after his decease *. At the beginning of the year 1780 appeared three volumes of "Sermons sur divers Textes de l'Ecriture Sainte:

* "After mentioning his talents and knowledge, it is but justice to his memory to say something of his virtues. At the head of these might be placed his love of truth, his indefatigable assiduity in seeking it, and the exquisite pleasure he felt in communicating it to others. We must next speak of his ardent zeal for the glory of God, and the interests of religion and revelation and the most essential parts of both. This zeal made him attentively watch the progress and arts of irreligion and its partizans: his universal justice extended itself even to the enemies of truth, and his disinterestedness made him overlook every other use of money than that of satisfying his wants and doing good to others. In his humanity, charity, compassion, and beneficence, all were equally sharers; the poor, strangers, and even his enemies, and the undeserving. It was a grief to him not to be able to do all the good he wished, and to afford relief in every case."

par

par feu Monsieur César De-Missy, un des Chapelains François de sa Majesté Britannique," 8vo.

There remain among his papers several pieces of poetry, detached remarks on the original text of Scripture, and many classic authors, some dissertations, &c. which, though they did not receive his finishing hand, deserve, in the opinion of his friends, to see the light in their present state.

His valuable Library was sold by auction, by Messrs. Baker and Leigh, March 18—26, 1778; among which the following books, and several others, were enriched with his MS notes; Cicero's Academics, in French, by Durand, 1740; Stephens's Thesaurus Linguæ Græcæ; Poetæ Minores Græci, Cant. 1677; Bibliotheque de Du Verdier, 1585; Aldus's Lucian, 1532; Barnes's Homer; Pauw's Horapollo; Montfaucon's Palæographia Græca.

There were also several valuable MSS. of the Old and New Testament; Lectionaria; Psalters; the Fathers; Plutarch, Hesiod, Sophocles, and Euripides. Kuster's edition of Mill's Greek Testament, the margin of which was filled with Mr. De-Missy's neat writing, was purchased for the British Museum. Several of the most curious printed books were purchased for his Majesty's Library; and others by Dr. Hunter, who also bought several valuable MSS.

No. II.

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE.

THIS worthy old Knight was the son of a Physician. He was born in 1692; and in 1707 was entered at Peter house, Cambridge; where he describes himself, in 1711, as in his Soph's year, and attentively studying the Articles of the Church of England. He took the degree of B. A. 1710; M. A. 1714; and M. D. 1721; soon after which he settled at Lynn, where he practised with considerable success; though even then he shewed some degree of eccentricity. Once, in particular, a pamphlet having been written against him, he nailed it up against his house-door.

In 1735 he commenced author, by publishing the third edition of "Dr. Gregory's Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics. Translated from the Latin Original, by William Browne, M. D. at Lynn Regis in Norfolk. By whom is added, 1. A Method for finding the Foci of all Specula, as well as Lens's universally; as also magnifying or lessening a given Object by a given Speculum, or Lens, in any assigned Proportion. 2. A Solution of those Problems which Dr. Gregory has left undemonstrated. 3. A particular Account of Microscopes and Telescopes, from Mr. Huygens; with the Discoveries made by Catoptrics and Dioptrics. The second edition, illustrated with useful cuts, curiously and correctly engraven by Mr. Senex, 8vo. Price 5*s*.*"

* To this edition was prefixed a recommendatory introduction by Dr. Desaguliers, who added an Appendix, containing the History of the two reflecting telescopes, with their several improvements at that time.

By

By the epigram transcribed below *, he appears to have been the champion of the fair sex at Lynn in the year 1748.

Having acquired a competency by his profession, he removed to Queen's Square, Ormond Street, London, where he seems to have cultivated his attachment for Apollo, as the Patron both of Poetry and Physic; and a great number of lively essays, both in prose and verse, the production of his pen, were printed and circulated among his friends.

As a member of the Royal College of Physicians, he was appointed in 1751 to deliver the Harveian Oration; and in 1765 had the honour of being chosen President of the College; an office which he held for two years; and on quitting the chair, delivered an Oration, in which he thus delineates his own character:

"The manly age and inclination, with conformable studies, I diligently applied to the practice of physic in the country: where, as that age adviseth, I sought riches and friendships. But afterward, being satiated with friends, whom truth, not flattery, had procured, satiated with riches, which Galen, not Fortune, had presented, I resorted immediately to this College: where, in farther obedience to the same adviser, I might totally addict myself to the service of honour. Conducted by your favour, instead of my own merit, I have been advanced through various degrees of honour, a most delightful climax indeed, even to the very highest of all which the whole profession of Physic hath to confer. In

* Domino Wilhelmo Browne, Militi.

Sit, Miles, terror, castigatorque Gigantis,
Victima cui Virgo nocte dieque cadit.
Herculeo monstris purgata est Lerna labore,
Monstris purgetur Lenna labore tuo.

In English.

Be thou, O Knight, the Giant's scourge and dread,
Who night and day preys on the victim-maid.
Herculean labour Lerna's monsters slew;
Oh, may thy labour those of Lynn subdue!

this

this chair therefore, twice received from the Elects, shewing their favour to himself, he confesseth, much more than to the College, your Praesident

Acknowledges, that he has happy been,
And, now, content with acting this sweet scene,
Chuses to make his exit, like a guest
Retiring pamper'd from a plenteous feast:

in order to attach himself and the remainder of his life, no longer, as before, solely to the College, but, by turns, also to the medicinal springs of his own country; although, as a Physician, never unmindful of his duty, yet after his own manner, with hilarity rather than gravity: to enjoy liberty more valuable than silver and gold, as in his own right, because that of mankind, not without pride, which ever ought to be its inseparable companion.

Now the free foot shall dance its favourite round. Behold an instance of human ambition! not to be satiated, but by the conquest of three, as it were, medical worlds; lucre in the country, honour in the College, pleasure at medicinal springs! I would, if it were possible, be delightful and useful to all: to myself even totally, and aequal: to old age, though old, diametrically opposite, not a censor and chastiser, but a commender and encourager, of youth. I would have mine such as, in the Satire,

Crispus's hoary entertaining age,
Whose wit and manners mild alike engage.

The age of praesiding, by the custom of our praedecessors, was generally a *lustrum*, five years; although our Sloane, now happy, like another Nestor, lived to see three ages, both as Praesident, and as man. But two years more than satisfy me: for, that each of the Elects may in his turn hold the sceptre of prudence, far more desirable than power, given by Caius, which the law of justice and aequity recommends,

No tenure pleases longer than a year.

But, in truth, among such endearing friendships with you, such delightful conversations, such use-

ful

ful communications, with which this amiable situation hath blessed me, one or two things, as is usual, have happened, not at all to my satisfaction. One, that, while, most studious of peace myself, I hoped to have praeserved the peace of the College secure and intire, I too soon found that it was not otherwise to be sought for than by war: but, even after our first adversary, because inconsiderable, was instantly overthrown, and his head completely cut off by the hand of the Law, yet from the same neck, as if Hydra had been our Enemy, so many other heads broke out, yea, and with inhuman violence broke into this very Senate, like monsters swimming in our medical sea, whom I beheld with unwilling indeed, but with dry or rather fixed eyes, because not suspecting the least mischief from thence to the College, and therefore laughing, so far from fearing. The other, in reality never enough to be lamented, that, while I flattered myself with having, by my whole power of pursuasion, in the room of Orphaean music, raised the Croonian Medical Lecture as it were from the shades into day, if there could be any faith in solemn promises; that faith being, to my very great wonder, violated, this Lecture, like another Eurydice, perhaps looked after by me too hastily, beloved by me too desperately, instantly slipped back again, and fled indignant to the shades below." He used to say he resigned the Presidentship because he would not stay to be beat:—alluding to the attack of the Licentiates.

The following verses were sent to Sir William Browne, by unknown initials, D. G. (or rather written by himself) vindicating him against the abuse, and anger, of Scots Rebel Licentiates.

AD FVSCVM, EQVITEM, PRAESIDEM,
Horace, Ode XXII. B. I.

Integer vitæ, scelerisque purus,
Non timet *Scoti* obloquium, neque iram,
Nec venenatis gravidam sagittis,
FVSCE, pharetram.

Pone

Pone Te Scotis ubi nulla campis
Arbor aestiva recreatur aura;
Dulce ridentem comites Te habebunt,
Dulce loquentem.

To Browne, Knight, Praesident.

He, whose just life due honour bears,
Nor Scot's abuse nor anger fears,
Nor his full-loaded quiver:
Browne, let him try his treach'rous arts,
To wound Thee with his poison'd darts,
Thou shalt retort them ever.
Place Thee in Edin's foulest air,
Which neither tree, nor nose can bear,
Nor lungs with pleasure take in:
Ev'n there, such Spirits flow in Thee,
Thee sweetly laughing all shall see,
All hear Thee sweetly speaking.
Sept. 10, 1767.

As soon as he was out of office, he entered on his plan of visiting the medical springs. Whilst he was at Bath, he paid a visit to Bp. Warburton at Prior Park; and the learned Prelate has exhibited a most capital literary portrait* of him; which every one who knew

* "When you see Dr. Heberden, pray communicate to him an unexpected honour I have lately received. The other day, word was brought me from below, that one Sir William Browne sent up his name, and should be glad to kiss my hand. I judged it to be the famous Physician, whom I had never seen, nor had the honour to know. When I came down into the drawing-room, I was accosted by a little, round, well-fed gentleman, with a large muff, in one hand, a small Horace, open, in the other, and a spying-glass dangling in a black ribbon at his button. After the first salutation, he informed me that his visit was indeed to me; but principally, and in the first place, to Prior-Park, which had so inviting a prospect from below; and he did not doubt but, on examination, it would sufficiently repay the trouble he had given himself of coming up to it on foot. We then took our chairs; and the first thing he did or said, was to propose a doubt to me concerning a passage in Horace, which all this time he had still open in his hand. Before I could answer, he gave me the solution of this long

Sir William Browne will pronounce to be an excellent likeness.

"A Speech * on the Royal Society, Nov. 19,

long misunderstood passage, and, in support of his explanation, had the charity to repeat his own paraphrase of it in English verse, just come hot, as he said, from the brain. When this and chocolate were over, having seen all he wanted of me, he desired to see something more of *the seat*; and particularly what he called the *monument*, by which I understood him to mean, the Prior's tower, with your inscription. Accordingly I ordered a servant to attend him thither; and, when he had satisfied his curiosity, either to let him out from the park above into the Down, or from the garden below into the Road. Which he chose, I never asked; and so this honourable visit ended. Hereby you will understand that the design of all this was, to be *admired*. And, indeed, he had my *admiration* to the full; but for nothing so much, as for his being able, at past eighty, to perform this expedition on foot, in no good weather, and with all the alacrity of a boy, both in body and mind." *Letter to Dr. Hurd, Nov.* 18, 1767.

* "Sir, I have something very interesting indeed, to recommend to the consideration of the Society, previously to proposing names for the new Council: and, to give it the weight it deserves, must desire leave to read, as part of my speech, part of an address from that great mathematician Dr. James Jurin, who then honoured one of our secretaries' chairs, to that greater mathematician, and universal scholar, Martin Folkes, esq. then a most worthy vice-president to that greatest of all mathematicians that ever existed, or perhaps ever will exist, Sir Isaac Newton, then president.—It is signed James Jurin, and addressed to Martin Folkes, esq. vice-president of the Royal Society.

"Honoured Sir, I shall not, I presume, need any other apology for prefixing your name to this Thirty-fourth Volume of Philosophical Transactions, when I declare, that the motive of my doing so was the same which induced the greatest man that ever lived to single you out to fill his chair, and to preside in the assemblies of the Royal Society, when the frequent returns of his indisposition would no longer permit him to attend them with his usual assiduity. The motive, Sir, we all know, was your uncommon love to, and your singular attainments in, those noble and manly sciences, to which the glory of Sir Isaac Newton, and the reputation of the Royal Society, is solely and entirely owing. That great man was sensible, that something more than knowing the name, the shape, and obvious qualities of an insect, a pebble, a plant, or a shell, was requisite to form a Philosopher, even of the lowest rank, much more to qualify one to sit at the head of so great and learned a body. We all of us remember that saying so frequently in his mouth, "That Natural History might indeed furnish materials for Natural Philosophy; but, however, Natural History was not Natural Philosophy;"

1772, recommending Mathematics, as the Para-

sophy;" and it was easy to see with what intent he so often used this remarkable expression. We knew his love to the Royal Society, and his fears for it. It was not that he despised so useful a branch of Learning as Natural History, he was too wise to do so; but still he judged that this humble Handmaid to Philosophy, though she might be well employed in amassing implements and materials for the service of her Mistress, yet must very much forget herself, and the meanness of her station, if ever she should presume to claim the throne, and arrogate to herself the title of the Queen of Science."

"Thus far Dr. Jurin. From hence, Sir, I would remark, how egregiously they must mistake the title of our Society for promoting Natural Knowledge, who think Natural History, which consists only in most accurately classing and describing the various and numberless productions of Nature, in what are called by the superb name of Three Kingdoms, Animal, Vegetable, Mineral, to mean the same thing with Natural Knowledge: and consequently to be a sufficient qualification for our chair. Whereas, on the contrary, it appears from what has been read, and is certain to demonstration, that Natural History is the very lowest and least part of Natural Knowledge; whose great empire extends far, infinitely far, beyond our single globe, even as far as to the created universe. I mean, as far as human sagacity and observation may possibly be able to examine and search into it. Mathematics being the only key, capable of opening the doors to such vast researches; it follows, that this capital and principal part of Natural Knowledge must be infinitely superior to that mean part just mentioned: that is, in a proportion greater than any that can possibly be given or assigned. This key the immortal Sir Isaac Newton has, indeed, completed, and made a master-key, by his consummate considerations, on Infinite Series, Quadrature of Curves, Nascent and Evanescent Quantities, Prime and Ultimate Ratios, in short, by his most admirable invention and doctrine of Fluxions: now perfectly explained to all mathematicians, by that excellent controversy concerning it, in the Republic of Letters, and Works of the Learned, for the years 1735 and 1736; between Mr. Benjamin Robins, Dr. Henry Pemberton, Dr. James Wilson, on the one part, and Dr. James Jurin, Dr. Robert Smith, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, on the other part; the total of which was promised to me, and has been since published in the works of Mr. Robins, by his most intimate and learned friend, Dr. Wilson, after the irreparable loss of the Author in India; who was so very great a genius as likely, if he had lived, to have become a second Sir Isaac Newton. With this master-key Sir Isaac has himself almost opened every apartment of Natural Knowledge: and left it easy for succeeding Mathematicians to open all the rest that may possibly be at all accessible to the Human Under-

mount Qualification for their Chair. By Sir William Browne, F. R. S."

standing.—Mathematics had just begun to gain ground in the University of Cambridge, in the year 1707, when I was admitted a student there at the age of 15, principally by the encouragement of Dr. Laughton, a noted Tutor in Clare-hall, who then had Mr. Martin Folkes under his tuition, and happened, as has often been the case, to be soon surpassed in his own new doctrine, by the great genius of this Pupil. He had published a sheet of questions for the use of the Soph schools, on the Mathematical Newtonian Philosophy; and when Proctor, in the year 1711, most zealously promoted disputations on them there, to the great credit and reputation of the disputants, he himself chusing to moderate in them, instead of appointing a Moderator as usual. Sir Isaac Newton's Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy or Knowledge, a book originally but of ten or twelve shillings price, had risen so high above par, that I gave no less than two guineas for one, which was then esteemed a very cheap purchase, as it quickly appeared a very valuable one. But the two succeeding editions, by Dr. Halley, and by Dr. Pemberton, have since brought it, on easy terms, into the hands of every mathematician. The eighteenth century, therefore, in which we are now so far advanced, most justly deserves the distinguishing appellation of the Mathematical Age; from whence it may reasonably be expected, that no person, who is not a Mathematician, will now either judge himself, or be judged by others, qualified to take the chair of Natural Knowledge. It must consequently appear proper to recommend to the consideration of the Society, as so many members are Mathematicians, that ten of the most deserving may be nominated for the New Council, out of whom the most eminent may, both receive himself, and do the Society the honour of becoming their President.—I am sensible and aware, Sir, that my enemies, those at least that have so ridiculously named me in the newspapers as a candidate, though I am not so much as a Member of the Council, and of course not at all eligible, will be ready to suggest, that all I have now said means only to recommend myself to be named for the New Council, with a vain view of obtaining this chair. But all my friends know, and I would have all my enemies also know, that when I addressed my farewell speech to the chair of the College of Physicians, and left the College, by the name of Warwick Castle, as it had been made impregnable to the attack of Scotch, Irish, French, English, for such was their mixture, Rebel, and College-breaking Licentiates, under my Governorship, which began and ended in one and the same day, being the last of my Presidentship, I had then determined never to be tied again to any chair; but to be at full liberty to take the pleasure of my profession, at Tunbridge, at Bath, or elsewhere, after having undergone the drudgery of it for more than

half

"An *Address* * to the *Royal Society*, Nov. 26, 1772."

half a century; and to enjoy for the rest of my days, what Sir William Temple declares to be "one of the greatest pleasures in life, such a degree of liberty, as to be able to walk one's own pace, and one's own way."—I shall conclude, from a most earnest zeal only for promoting Natural Knowledge, with a most earnest wish, that the Society may observe that golden rule, *Detur Digniori*, in the disposal of their chair: on which ought to be inscribed in letters of gold, that motto put by Plato on the doors of his Academy, Οὐδεὶς ἀγεωμέτρητος εἰσίτω. Let none enter here, who is not a Mathematician.—Let the Natural Historian horizontally range the whole globe in search of "an insect, a pebble, a plant or a shell;" but let him not look up so high above his level or element, as even so much as to dream of ascending or clinging to the Chair of Natural Knowledge.

——— Tractent Fabrilia Fabri. HOR."

* "Sir, Having read on Sunday last, at a coffee-house in St. James's-street, in the postscript of the London Evening Post of the day before, the following short paragraph relating to this Society, I was as greatly offended at it as becomes a Member who has the honour of the Society so very much at heart.

'If the Royal Society are not Scotchified enough to elect Sir John Pringle their President, another of the King's Friends is to be nominated—no less a person than the noted *Pinchbeck*, Buckle and Knick-knack maker to the King.'

"However, Sir, for my own part, I as little expect to see the former of these two in this chair, as the latter of them: because, if his own words deserve to be credited, he cannot be permitted to attend it. The College of Physicians, on the day after Michaelmas-day last, elected Sir John Pringle one of their Junior Censors for the year ensuing; who, not being present, wrote afterwards a letter to the President, desiring to be excused; because ill health would not permit him to attend that office. Now the office of Censor requires only an attendance once a month on the first Friday. Therefore it is *argumentum à fortiori*, that the same ill health cannot permit him to attend this chair, which requires an attendance once a week. *Q. e. d.* It is my duty, as Member of both Societies, truly to state this fact. If it be contradicted, I shall say with Demea in Terence, *Hunc suo sibi gladio jugulo!*—Sir, Your chair is so important, that a deceased President ought to be supplied by the same solemnity as a deceased Representative is by a County. A General Meeting should be appointed before St. Andrew's day, to nominate by majority of voices ten most noted Mathematical Philosophers, to be scratched for the New Council, that the most eminent may be elected President; the worthiest successor to Sir Isaac Newton being solely qualified for this office, most honourable indeed when possessed by Natural Philosophy, but when only by Natural History the very reverse."

Sir William Browne died at his house in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, March 10, 1774, at the age of 82. His lady died July 25, 1763, in her 64th year.

Many pleasant stories were related of the peculiarities of the worthy old Physician; some of which will be found below *.

His Will was remarkably singular, much Greek and Latin being interspersed in it. By one of the clauses, if his grandson Martin Folkes (then late Fellow Commoner of Emanuel-College, Cambridge) should die without issue, upwards of a 1000*l.* *per Annum* was to devolve to that University. He left annuities to all his servants; and amongst other legacies 2*s.* a week to a favourite Italian Greyhound.

He left two prize-medals to be annually contended for by the young Cambridge Poets; on which is his portrait, and D. GVLIELMVS BROWNE EQUES. NAT. III. NON. A. I. MDCXCIII. Motto, ESSE ET VIDERI. Reverse, Apollo presenting a wreath to a Physician, SVNT SVA PRAEMIA LAVDI. ELECTVS COLL. MED. LOND. PRAESES. A. S. MDCCLXXV.

Besides the Work mentioned in p. 314, Sir William Browne published:

1. "Oratio Harveiana †, Principibus Medicis paren-

* On a controversy for a Raker in the parish where he lived in London, carried on so warmly as to open taverns for men, and coffee-house breakfasts for ladies, he exerted himself greatly; wondering a man bred at two universities should be so little regarded. A parishioner answered, "he had a calf that sucked two cows, and a prodigious great one it was." — He used to frequent the annual ball at the ladies boarding school, Queen's Square, merely as a neighbour, a good-natured man, and fond of the company of sprightly young folks. A Dignitary of the church being there one day to see his daughter dance, and finding this upright figure stationed there, told him he believed he was Hermippus redivivus, who lived anhelitu puellarum. — At the age of 80, on St. Luke's day, 1771, he came to Batson's coffee-house in his laced coat and band, and fringed white gloves, to shew himself to Mr. Crosby, then Lord-Mayor. A gentleman present observing that he looked very well, he replied, "he had neither wife nor debts."

† This Oration (inscribed, "Præsidi dignissimo, colendissimo; doctissimis, amicissimis Collegis; hanc Orationem, quam edi voluerunt

tans; Medicinam, Academias utrasque laudans; Empiricos, eorum cultores perstringens; Collegium usque à natalibus illustrans: in Theatro Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensium habita Festo Divi Lucæ, MDCCLI, à Gulielmo Browne, Equite Aurato, M. D. Cantab. et Oxon. hujusce Collegii Socio, Electo, Censore, F. R. S. et à Consiliis. Solidorum duorum pretio venalis 1751," 4to. This oration was embellished with Sir William's arms in the title-page; a head piece*, representing the Theatre at Oxford, the Senate-house at Cambridge, and the College of Physicians; and an emblematic initial letter. These ornaments accompanied all his future publications.

2. " A Letter from Sir William Browne, Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk, to his Tenants and Neighbours, seriously recommended at this Time to the Perusal of all the People † of England, 1757," 8vo.

3. " Ode in Imitation of Horace, Ode III. L. III. addressed to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole, on ceasing to be Minister, Feb. 6, 1741; designed as a just Panegyric, on a great Minister, the glorious Revolution, Protestant Succession, and Principles of Liberty. To which is added, the Original Ode, defended, in Commentariolo, by Sir William Browne, M. D. 1765," 4to ‡.

4. "Opuscula varia utriusque Linguæ, Medicinam; Medicorum Collegium; Literas, utrasque Acade-

voluerunt, officium, amorem, præstans, dat, dicat, uti par est, Orator Harveianus)" was accompanied with the following admonitory distich:

" Docti et justi nomen parvi penderet,
Qui Sermonem hunc, invito me, verteret."

* Inscribed, " Et cantare pares, et respondere parati;" and under a figure of the Sun, " Mihi magnus Apollo."

† On the first institution of the Militia, Sir William Browne had the honour of being appointed one of the Earl of Orford's deputy lieutenants, and was named in his Lordship's first commission of the peace.

‡ This edition of the Ode to Sir Robert Walpole was inscribed to George Earl of Orford, as an acknowledgement of favours conferred by his Lordship, as well as by his father and grandfather.

mias;

mias; Empiricos, eorum Cultores; Solicitatorem, Praestigiatorem; Poeticen, Criticen; Patronum, Patriam; Religionem, Libertatem, spectantia. Cum Præfatione eorum editionem defendente. Auctore D. Gulielmo Browne, Equite Aurato, M.D. utriusque et Medicorum et Physicorum S. R. S. 1765," 4to. *

5. " Appendix Altera ad Opuscula; Oratiuncula, Collegii Medicorum Londinensis Cathedræ valedicens. In Comitiis, postridie Divi Michaelis, MDCCLXVII, ad Collegii administrationem renovandam designatis; Machinaque Incendiis extinguendis apta contra Permissos Rebelles munitis†; habita à D. Gulielmo Browne, Equite Aurato, Præside; 1768." 4to.

6. " A Farewell Oration, &c. a translation of the preceding article, 1768, 4to.;

7. " Fragmentum Isaaci Hawkins Browne, Arm. sive Anti-Bolingbrokius, Liber primus‡. Trans-

* This little volume (which was dated " ex Aulâ dictâ Reginali, MDCCLXV, III nonas Januarias, ipso Ciceronis et Auctoris natali) contained, 1. " Oratio Harveiana, in Theatro Collegii Medicorum Londinensis habita, 1751." 2. " A Vindication of the College of Physcians, in reply to Solicitor General Murray, 1753." 3. " Ode, in Imitation of Horace, Ode I. addressed to the Duke of Montagu. With a new interpretation, in Commentariolo, 1765." 4. The Ode, above mentioned, to Sir Robert Walpole. [This Ode is also preserved in the " Select Collection of Miscellany Poems, 1780," vol. VI. p. 205.] Some time before, Sir William had published " Odes in Imitation of Horace; addressed to Sir John Dolben, to Sir John Turner, to Doctor Askew, and to Robert Lord Walpole."

† The active part taken by Sir William Browne, in the contest with the Licentiates, occasioned his being introduced by Mr. Foote in his " Devil upon Two Sticks." Upon Foote's exact representation of him with his identical wig and coat, tall figure, and glass stiffly applied to his eye, he sent him a card, complimenting him on having so happily represented him; but, as he had forgot his muff, he had sent him his own. This good-natured method of resenting disarmed Foote.

‡ The Author modestly calls this " a very hasty performance;" and says, " In my journey from Oxford to Bath, meeting with continued rain, which kept me three days on the road, in compassion to my servants and horses; and having my friend a pocket-companion, I found it the best entertainment my tedious waiting could afford, to begin and finish this translation." This was dated Oct. 24, 1768; and his second part was completed

lated for a Second Religio Medici. By Sir William Browne, late President, now Father, of the College of Physicians; and Fellow of the Royal Society, 1768," 4to.

8. "Fragmentum Isaaci Hawkins Browne completum, 1769, 4to.

9. "Appendix ad Opuscula *; Six Odes †, 1770," 4to.

10. Three more "Odes, 1771," 4to.

pleted on the 20th of the following month: "My undertaking," he says, "to complete, as well as I could, the Fragment of my Friend hath appeared to me so very entertaining a work, even amongst the most charming delights, and most chearful conversations at Bath; that I have used more expedition, if the very many avocations there be considered, in performing this, than in that former translation. To this part was prefixed a congratulatory poem, "to Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq.; son of his deceased friend, on his coming of age, Dec. 7, 1766."

* The good old Knight's "Opuscula" were continually on the increase. The Master of a College at Cambridge used to relate a story of him, that, waiting for Sir William in some room at the College where he was come to place a near relation, he found him totally absorbed in thought over a fine quarto volume of these "Opuscula," which he constantly, he said, carried about with him, that they might be benefited by frequent revisals.

† 1. "De Senectute. Ad amicum D. Rogerum Long, apud Cantabrigienses, Aulæ Custodem Pembrokianæ, Theologum, Astronomum, doctissimum, jucundissimum, annum nonagesimum agentem, scripta. Adjecta Versione Anglicâ. Ab Amico D. Gulielmo Browne, annum agente ferè octogesimum." 2. "De Choreis, et Festivitate. Ad Nobilissimum Ducem Leodensem, diem Walliæ Principis natalem Acidulis Tunbrigiensibus celebrantem, scripta. A Theologo festivo, D. Georgio Lewis §. Adjecta Versione Anglica ab Amico, D. Gulielmo Browne." 3. "De Ingenio, et Jucunditate. Ad Lodoicum § Amicum, Sacerdotem Cantianum, ingeniosissimum, jucundissimum, scripta. Adjecta Versione Anglica. A D. Gulielmo Browne, E. A. O. M. L. P. S. R. S." 4. "De Wilkesio, et Libertate. Ad Doctorem Thomam Wilson, Theologum doctissimum, liberrimum, tam mutui Amici, Wilkesii, Amicum, quam suum, scripta." 5. "De Otio Medentibus debito. Ad Moysæum || Amicum, Medicum Bathoniæ doctissimum, humanissimum, scripta." 6. "De potiore Metallis Libertate: et omnia vincente Fortitudine. Ad eorum utriusque Patronum, Gulielmum illum Pittium, omni et titulo et laude majorem, scripta."

§ Vicar of Westerham in Kent, famous for his performance of Ignoramus when a Westminster scholar. || Dr. Moysy.

11.

11. "A Proposal on our Coin *: to remedy all present, and prevent all future Disorders. To which are praefixed, praeceding Proposals of Sir John Barnard, and of William Shirley, Esq. on the same subject. With Remarks, 1771," 4to.

12. "A New Year's Gift. A Problem and Demonstration on the XXXIX Articles †, 1772," 4to.

* "To the most revered memory of the Right Honourable Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons during XXXIII years; for ability, judgement, eloquence, intregity, impartiality, never to be forgotten, or excelled: who, sitting in the Gallery, on a Committee of the House, the day of publishing this Proposal, and seeing the Author there, sent to speak with him, by the Chaplain; and, after applauding his performance, desired a frequent correspondence, and honoured him with particular respect, all the rest of his life; this was, with the most profound veneration, inscribed."

† "This Problem, and Demonstration, though now first published, on account of the praesent controversy concerning these Articles, owe their birth to my being called upon to subscribe them, at an early period of life. For in my Soph's year, 1711, being a Student at Peter-house, in the University of Cambridge, just nineteen years of age, and having performed all my exercises in the Schools, (and also a First Opponency extraordinary to an ingenious pupil of his, afterwards Dr. Barnard, Prebendary of Norwich), on Mathemetical Quaestions, at the particular request of Mr. Proctor Laughton, of Clare-hall (who drew me into it by a promise of the Senior Optime of the year), I was then first informed, that subscribing these Articles was a necessary step to taking my degree of B. A. as well as all other degrees. I had considered long before at school, and on my admission in 1707, that the universal profession of Religion must much more concern me through life, to provide for my happiness hereafter; than the particular profession of Physic, which I proposed to pursue, to provide for my more convenient existence here: and therefore had selected out of the library left by my father, (who had himself been a regular Physician, educated under the tuition of Sir John Ellis, M. D. afterwards Master of Caius College,) Chillingworth's Religion of a Protestant; the whole famous Protestant and Popish Controversy; Commentaries on Scripture; and such other books as suited my purpose. I particularly pitched upon three for perpetual pocket companions, Bleau's Greek Testament, Hippocratis Aphorismata, and an Elzevir Horace; expecting from the first to draw Divinity, from the second Physick, and from the last Good Sense and Vivacity. Here I cannot forbear recollecting my partiality for St. Luke, because he was a Physician; by the particular pleasure I took in perceiving the superior purity of his Greek, over that of the other Evangelists. But I did not then know, what I was afterwards taught by Dr. Freind's learned History

13. "The Pill Plot. To Doctor Ward *, a Quack of merry Memory, written at Lynn, Nov. 30, 1734, 1772, 4to.

14. Corrections in Verse †, from the Father of the College, on Son Cadogan's ‡ Gout Dissertation: con-

History of Physick, that this purity was owing to his being a Physician, and consequently conversant with our Greek Fathers of Physick. Being thus fortified, I thought myself as well praepared for an encounter with these Articles, as so young a person could reasonably be expected. I therefore determined to read them over as carefully and critically as I could: and upon this met with so many difficulties, utterly irreconcileable by me to the Divine Original, that I almost despaired of ever being able to subscribe them. But, not to be totally discouraged, I resolved to reconsider them with redoubled diligence; and then at last had the pleasure to discover, in Article VI, and XX, what appeared to my best private judgement and understanding a clear solution of all the difficulties, and an absolute defeazance of that exceptionable authority, which inconsistently with Scripture they seem to assume. I suscribe my name to whatever I offer to the public, that I may be answerable for its being my sincere sentiment: ever open however to conviction, by superior Reason and Argument. WILLIAM BROWNE."

* Dr. Joshua Ward, the celebrated Quack; who first began to practise Physic about 1733; and combated, for some time, the united efforts of Wit, Learning, Argument, Ridicule, Malice, and Jealousy, by all of which he was opposed in every shape that can be suggested. After a continued series of success, he died Dec. 11, 1761, at a very advanced age.

† Although the corrections are jocular, it is not intended that they should be less but more sensibly felt, for that very reason: according to the rule of Horace.

"——— Ridiculum acri
Fortius et melius magnas plerumque secat res.

AD FILIVM.

Vapulans lauda Baculum Paternum,
Invidum, FILI, fuge suspicari,
Cujus ἓξ-denum trepidavit aetas
Claudere Lustrum."

The Author repeating these verses to Dr. Cadogan himself, who censured their want of rhyme; he answered, that "the gout had a fourth cause, study, which was never his case: if he did not understand law and gavelkind, he would not talk to him; for there were two sorts of gout, freehold and copyhold: the first where it was hereditary, the other where a person by debauchery took it up."

‡ Occasioned by a pamphlet which at the time made a considerable noise in the world, under the title of "A Dissertation on the Gout, and all chronic Disorders; jointly considered, as proceeding

taining False Physic, False Logic, False Philosophy, 1772," 4to.

15. "Elogy and Address, 1773," 4to.

16. "A Translation of Job into Latin Verse," an unfinished work, of which only 36 pages were printed, in March 1774, a very few days before his death; 4to.

I shall subjoin a well-known Epigram *, by Sir William Browne, which the Critics have pronounced to be a good one:

"The King to Oxford sent a troop of horse,
For Tories own no argument but force;
With equal skill to Cambridge books he sent,
For Whigs admit no force but argument."

Sir William Browne's only daughter, Mary, was the second wife of William Folkes, esq. counsellor at law; whose only son, Martin Browne Folkes, esq. of Hillington, co. Norfolk, was made a Baronet May 3, 1774. He married, Dec. 28, 1775, Fanny, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Turner, of Warkton, co. Norfolk, Baronet; and has several children. This gentleman was M. P. in the last parliament, and is in the present, for King's Lynn.

The following facetious "Dialogue between Sir William Browne and George Pooke†, two modern Poets, in their respective styles," was printed in the public Newspapers.

ceeding from the same Causes; what those Causes were; and a rational and actual Method of Cure proposed. Addressed to all Invalids. By William Cadogan, Fellow of the College of Physicians, 1771," 8vo. This work produced innumerable Remarks and Answers, amongst which one of the most facetious was in the doggrel rhymes of our doughty Knight.

* The following by an Oxonian, which gave rise to that by Sir William, is at least as good:

"The King, observing with judicious eyes,
The state of both his universities,
To Oxford sent a troop of horse; and why?
That learned body wanted loyalty:
To Cambridge books, as very well discerning
How much that loyal body wanted learning."

† If any Reader, after perusing this Dialogue, should be disposed to enquire further respecting *George Pooke*, and has no objection to a hearty laugh; let him turn to Monthly Review, vol. XVII. p. 281; vol. XXVII. p. 158; vol. XXXVII. p. 315.

SIR WILLIAM.

George Pooke, I much commend your zeal,
For writing of Britannia's Weal,
And singing of her Glory;
When Charlotte's Royal Yacht set sail,
Rome, Scarlet Whore, at once turned pale,
And Terror seiz'd each Tory.

GEORGE.

Sir Knight, I 'm glad you praise my loyal Verse;
But you know not how I rehearse
In a bold Ode the wicked ways
Of Surgeons to get Bodies now-a-days?
How they do dig from under-ground,
A Corpse, whose Burial cost its Friends five Pound.
It is a shameful, monstrous thing,
That which I in my Ode did sing;
And as you are one of the Faculty,
I hope you'll put a stop to 't before I die.
For I would not, both for France and Spain,
When George Pooke's buried, that he should be taken up again.
Nor when once my Life is gone,
Would I be a dissecting Feast for the King's Surgeon.

SIR WILLIAM.

Well said, Old Steady; thou shalt sleep
Within the Ground, full ten feet deep:
For Surgeons, never dread them:
As I 'm a Justice of the Peace,
I 'll make the Knaves their rapine cease,
Or with an Axe behead 'em.

GEORGE.

Then I will sing of Royal Charlotte's Yacht,
Where our fair Queen on velvet Cushion sate:
Sometimes she look'd to Mecklenberg again,
And then she ask'd how far it was to Britain.
Ancaster's noble Duchess her did comfort;
And as to the Jack Tars, they made her some sport.
She had good wine, and sweetmeats of the best,
And she knew the Garter was not tyed in jest
Round Harcourt's Leg.—The Court's bound by Proxy
The Queen for to maintain, both wet and dry.
And when she thought of such a certain Thing,
She nothing fear'd from marrying the King.

SIR WILLIAM.

Thy namesake, George, in blest abodes,
Will surely tell his brother Gods
Of all thy songs divine;
For me, my Odes should be resign'd;
I 'd turn my back upon Mankind,
Could I but call them mine.

No.

No. III.

Rev. WILLIAM BUDWORTH.

This learned and worthy Schoolmaster was educated at the Free Grammar School in Market Bosworth, under the famous Anthony Blackwall. He was entered of Christ's College, Cambridge; and took the degree of B. A. 1720, M. A. 1726; and was soon after appointed Master of Rudgely School in Staffordshire; and (on the death of Dr. Hillman) was appointed head master of the Free Grammar School * at Brewood; and obtained also the vicarage of Brewood, on the presentation of the Dean of Lichfield. He was also presented to the donative chapel of Shareshull, not far from Brewood, by Sir Edward Littleton, who entrusted to him the education of his nephew and presumptive heir †, the present very venerable and highly-respected Baronet.

* Brewood School is free for all the children of that town; and is endowed with 60*l.* a year.—The School-house having been much neglected, Mr. Budworth continued to reside at Rudgely two years, whilst the house at Brewood was repairing.

† Son of Fisher Littleton, esq. He succeeded to the title of his uncle in January 1741-2; after which he was removed to Eton School; but he had so discriminating an opinion of the learning of his old master, that he returned to him again; and had afterwards the good fortune to be placed under the more immediate tuition of Mr. Hurd; who, in a most elegant Dedication to his Commentary on the Epistle to the Pisos, thus addresses his Pupil:

"Having reviewed these Sheets with some care, I beg leave to put them into your hands, as a testimony of the respect I bear you; and, for the time that such things may have the fortune to live, as a monument of our friendship.—You see, by the turn of this address, you have nothing to fear from that offensive adulation, which has so much dishonoured Letters. You and I have lived together on other terms. And I should be ashamed to offer you even such a trifle as this, in a manner that would give you a right to think meanly of its author.—Your extreme delicacy allows me to say nothing of my obligations, which otherwise would demand my warmest acknowledgements. For your constant favour has followed

In 1736, he would have engaged the celebrated Mr. Johnson as an assistant in this school, had he not

followed me in all ways, in which you could contrive to express it. And indeed I have never known any man more sensible to the good offices of his friends, and even to their good intentions, or more disposed, by every proper method, to acknowledge them. But you much overrate the little services which it has been in my power to render to you. I had the honour to be intrusted with a part of your education; and it was my duty to contribute all I could to the success of it. But the task was easy and pleasant. I had only to cultivate that good sense, and those generous virtues, which you brought with you to the University, and which had already grown up to some maturity under the care of a man, to whom we had both of us been extremely obliged; and who possessed every talent of a perfect institutor of youth in a degree, which, I believe, has been rarely found in any of that profession, since the days of Quinctilian.—I wish this small tribute of respect, in which I know how cordially you join with me, could be any honour to the memory of an excellent person, who loved us both, and was less known, in his life-time, from that obscure situation to which, the caprice of fortune oft condemns the most accomplished characters, than his highest merit deserved.—It was to cherish and improve that taste of polite letters, which his early care had instilled into you, that you required me to explain to you the following exquisite piece of the best poet.—I recollect with pleasure how welcome this slight essay then was to you; and am secure of the kind reception you will now give to it; improved, as I think it is, in some respects, and presented to you in this public way. —I was going to say, how much you benefited by this Poet (the fittest of all others, for the study of a gentleman) in your acquaintance with his moral, as well as critical writings; and how successfully you applied yourself to every other part of learning, which was thought proper for you—But I remember my engagements with you, and will not hazard your displeasure by saying too much. It is enough for me to add, that I truly respect and honour you; and that, for the rest, I indulge in those hopes, which every one, who knows you, entertains from the excellence of your nature, from the hereditary honour of your family, and from an education in which you have been trained to the study of the best things. I am, dear sir,

Your most faithful and most obedient servant,

R. HURD, *Eman. Coll. Camb. Jun.* 21, 1757."

See also the same very elegant Writer's subsequent elogium on Mr. Budworth in the "Heads for his own Life," cited hereafter in vol. VI. p. 470.

Sir Edward Littleton raised a Company, in the Rebellion of 1745-6, in the Regiment commanded by Lord Gower, in which he was a Captain. He is now (1810) one of the Representatives in Parliament for the County of Stafford.

been

been apprehensive that the paralytic affection under which the great Philologist laboured through life might have been the object of imitation, or of ridicule, among his pupils. The talents of Mr. Johnson could not be unknown to Mr. Budworth; who probably was acquainted with him at Market Bosworth, where Johnson was a short time usher to Mr. Crompton, the successor of Mr. Blackwall*.

The substance of the preceding paragraph was written in 1785†; and led to the following communication, after an interval of seven years, from a worthy and intelligent Friend, whose absence from England in the service of his Country had prevented him from earlier noticing the former article‡.

"If the following," he says, "proves acceptable, it comes from one interested in any account that can be given of so amiable a character. He finished his education at Cambridge, and was the son of the Rev. Luke Budworth, of Emanuel College, Cambridge, B. A. 1691; Vicar of Longford in Derbyshire; who, in 1721, was presented by Thomas

* Mr. Blackwall died in 1730; and was succeeded by Mr. Crompton.—Johnson's ushership there commenced in 1733, when he was in his twenty-third year, (*Julii 16, Boswortiam pedes petii.*)—To Johnson this employment was very irksome in every respect, and he complained grievously of it in his letters to his friend Mr. Hector, who was now settled as a surgeon at Birmingham. The letters are lost; but Mr. Hector recollects his writing "that the poet had described the dull sameness of his existence in these words, '*Vitam continet una dies*,' (one day contains the whole of my life); that it was unvaried as the note of the cuckoo; and that he did not know whether it was more disagreeable for him to teach, or the boys to learn, the grammar rules." His general aversion to this painful drudgery was greatly enhanced by a disagreement between him and Sir Wolstan Dixie, the patron of the school, in whose house, I have been told, he officiated as a kind of domestic chaplain—so far, at least, as to say grace at table, but was treated with what he represented as intolerable harshness; and, after suffering for a few months such complicated misery, he relinquished a situation, which all his life afterwards he recollected with the strongest aversion, and even a degree of horror. But it is probable that at this period, whatever uneasiness he may have endured, he laid the foundation of much future eminence by application to his studies.—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.* † Gent. Mag. vol LV. p. 5. ‡ Ibid. vol. LXII. p. 999.

Coke,

Coke, Esq. to the rectory of Tillesham in Norfolk, and in 1722 to that of Wellingham in the same county, both which he held till 1739; and I have heard the father of the present Mr. Coke speak of him with much pleasure: saying, he was a man of an uncommon character; that he refused to make an emolument of the common at Longford, 'because he wished his parishioners to live as well as himself;' and, as a proof how well qualified he was to give advice, the following is an extract of a letter, written in 1726, to one of his sons, when an apprentice in Norwich, and which, I trust, would be of no disservice if every well-meaning parent was to put it into the hands of his son, when he commences his servitude:—'Remember the advice of a father; read the books I gave you; serve God, and be cheerful; deal honestly with all men; beware of bad company, women, and wine; and be sure not to neglect your master's affairs whilst in his service;—the rest I leave to your own conduct, and an affectionate father will not cease his prayers to God for you."—I doubt not, Mr. Urban, but you will form an opinion, that such a father was well calculated to regulate the promising abilities of the person of whom you wish to be informed. Both the father and the son were admonished to preach against the growth of Methodism; and I have seen some letters from a person high in the Church, recommending them to be zealous. I have to regret that these Letters are lost, together with some Sermons upon the Lord's Prayer by the elder Budworth, which breathed the language of a primitive Divine; but, I well remember, the father expressed himself deeply sorrowful at the encroachment of Methodism; but modestly refused preaching upon the subject, as he was fearful, to use his own words, 'to oppose infatuation was too often to increase it; but that he had the happiness to say, he had not one Methodist in his parish, or a person that was not of the good Established Church;' and yet I have seen an answer of rebuke to this letter

ter, enforcing him to do it.—We should hope the good Bishop Hurd, who was one of the Rev. W. Budworth's scholars, and who has, by comparing him to Quinctilian, said so much in his praise would be pleased to give the further information you wish; and we should hope that he may have rescued some proofs of the qualifications he is so liberal in the commendation of; no man appears to have loved him more, from similarity of sentiments and of studies, and no scholar was ever more grateful of a master's worth. The good Bishop and Sir Edward Littleton were on the road to pay him a visit in 1745, when they heard a fit of apoplexy had deprived them of their benevolent instructor and affectionate friend; the latter gentleman erected a monument in the chancel of the chapel of to his memory, which is a noble production; because it hath truth and gratitude, not grandeur, for its basis. His friends have always thought it the production of the learned Prelate, and feel their thanks accordingly *.

M. S.
'Gulielmo Budworth, A. M.
hujus simul ac Brewoodensis Ecclesiæ nuper Rectori,
necnon Literarii ibidem Ludi Prefecto,
in utrumque munus
innocentiâ vitæ, morum comitate,
humanioribus literis, eloquentiâ simplici
instructissimo;
illiberalioris omnis interim erga divites obsequii,
divitiarumque pariter ipsarum,
plus æquo ferè contemptori:

* The Epitaph is here printed, from a copy preserved in the family, as originally written. On the monument itself the second and third lines are thus varied:

" Hujus simul ac Ecclesiæ de Brewood nuper Pastori,
et Literarii ibidem LUDIPRÆFECTO;"

and instead of lines 8—10, " illiberalioris," &c. are substituted:

" In omnes perquam facili et benevolo,
in amicos summè officioso,
ab omni tamen erga homines illiberali obsequio,
potentiorum æquè cultui servili alienissimo."

His

Huic tali viro,
optimo olim præceptori,
amico insuper dilectissimo,
hoc qualecunque amoris & grati animi testimonium,
ponendum curavit
Edwardus Littleton, Baronettus, MDCCXLVIII.'

"That good men should suffer in this world is nothing new; so did this excellent person, who never wished ill to any one, by a tedious Chancery suit with his wife's relations, that closed with his death: he was the appellant, and, from being unacquainted with any chicanery whatever, he knew not the worldly mode of pursuing his just rights, and his family suffered accordingly.

"Trifling as the accomplishment must appear, when ranked with his learning * and his merit; I have heard that he was one of the pleasantest singers of his time, and that a moment was never known to pass heavy in his company.

"In the conclusion of the little I have heard of this person (so early snatched from this life), I will venture to think, it is to be regretted (although his reasons must be allowed just) that he did not take Dr. Johnson as his usher. Joined with that distinguished Philologer, he might have lived in practical, as well as theoretical approbation; and some of the many efforts of his genius and philanthropy (which are but definitively known) might have been published, and of course would have protected his memory from the obscurity his own native modesty has thrown over it. A RAMBLER †."

* "Mr. Budworth had a sister, who was almost as good a scholar as himself. She resided in Cheshire, and lived to a good old age. She was too learned, and perhaps too plain, to be married."

† From the same worthy Friend (whom I afterwards discovered to be a nephew of Mr. Budworth) I have very recently been favoured with the following very interesting Anecdotes.

"On my return from Gibraltar, I made Hartlebury in my way, and introduced myself to Dr. Hurd, purposely to thank him for the honorable mention he had, in his dedication to Sir Edward Littleton, made of my Uncle.

The subject was resumed by another Correspondent, whose name I never discovered; but whose sources of information were evidently authentic.

He was in a flow of spirits, and I was vain enough to think the out-of-the-way visit from the only Nephew of his early Friend added pleasure to the fleeting hours. After my first reception, and the look of suspicion had vanished, he eyed me with growing complacency; and during our walk in his long Gallery, and after two or three silent turns, he did me the satisfaction of saying I was like my Uncle; but, as he said, "Mr. Budworth had more ruddiness of face, and was fairer: and yours wears the sun-burnt tinge of having served in a hot climate; and indeed, Young Man, the having witnessed that Siege, will be a recommendation to you in your profession, and go down with satisfaction with you to the Grave." He raised himself, and in the most animated language expatiated on the learning, friendship, and benevolence of his early Friend; and taking me most kindly by the hand, we sat down; and, with a look I shall never forget, he said, "I am happy to see you, Mr. Budworth;" and welcome indeed he made me, telling me many anecdotes of my Relation; and, stopping in the midst of a flow of words, he asked me "Are you a good singer, Sir? Your Uncle had more melody in his voice than I ever heard; he did not sing with such science as your Father, whom I have often hearkened to when he came to see his Brother; but his had all the sweetness of the Æolian harp."

He then asked me why I did not call upon him, when the Regiment I was in marched through Worcestershire on their way to Manchester to be reduced; that he had observed my name amongst the Officers, and supposed me to be a Relation to his earliest Friend. I told him, that, being acting Adjutant to the Division I marched in, and the men being made too much of through every Town we halted at, my presence and activity were necessary; or I fully intended doing myself the honour, the day we halted at Kidderminster, of paying to him my utmost considerations. "Your reasons, young Soldier, make you the more welcome."

As my visit was not built upon design, I felt myself as much a Guest as if amongst my Brother Officers, and gave range to every question he asked me about the Old Rock with the unadulterated warmth of an animated partaker of everything that had gone forward; he pointed to a mark on my temple, and said, "I suppose you got that wound there," I told him, "it was amongst the first received; and that it was still a heavy affliction, and I feared ever would."—"I am concerned to hear so; but it will be of service in your claim. Recollect, the Temple is the seat of honour, both in mind and action." I replied, "I was then on my way to London, to endeavour to get upon full pay again; but that my hopes were few." He said, "A Gibraltar Officer ought to have more than Hope to trust to."—"I take the liberty, my Lord,

of

"I wish," he says, "I could recover the dates and the names; but every one knows with what difficulty these are remembered, there being nothing in a name, generally speaking, to fix the idea.

of repeating some rude lines I saw chalked upon a Sentry-box on Europa Guard:

"God and a Soldier all people adore
In time of war, but not before:
And when war is over, and all things are righted,
God is neglected, and an Old Soldier is slighted."

His Lordship remarked, "It is to be feared there is some truth in it, and probably the lines were written by some Soldier that had received a better education; for, though the verse is lame, there is mind in it." I observed, "The Officers and Men were necessarily so mixed on some of the guards, a certain freedom amongst themselves in point of conversation was unavoidable; and I had often witnessed, in the strange jumble, some noble sentiments and good military remarks." I begged to intrude a short lively piece of wit. Being on guard in the Mines in Landport ditch, when the Enemy were firing briskly, two shells fell into it; the Men were warned to guard against the bursting of them, but they happened both to be blind shells*. An old Soldier instantly said, "That verifies Scripture; when the blind lead the blind, they both fall in a ditch."—"What a spirit," said his Lordship, must that Man have had, to have been so ready in the midst of danger!" I said, "Danger was so habitual, it gave a spur to genius; and I had often seen the Soldier on guard over his Bible; and that I remembered a straggling shot striking a Light-Infantry-man of the 58th across his belly, and, being too severely wounded to be removed, he desired his comrade would pray by him; which was religiously performed, the whole Guard kneeling around the sufferer until he died."—"That was true Religion," said his Lordship; "and Sterne was right in saying a man could do his duty as well in a red as a black coat; but he was wrong in his inferences." In conversation to this effect, the moments flew away; and he invited me to pass some time at Hartlebury on my return to the North. He walked me from the Gallery into the Park; and observing two old women picking sticks from under the trees, he said, "We had some strong wind lately; and indeed, if it were not for thinking of Mariners, I should like a storm occasionally, as it gives the poor an opportunity of picking up the scattered wood; and coal is scarce here." He edged towards them, and said, "he was glad to see them so well loaded." They dropt curtseys, with looks without fear; went on "picking dry sticks," not "mumbling to themselves," but as placidly as mortals under the protection of Hea-

* So called when fusees do not take effect.

Perhaps, however, some other of your correspondents will be kind enough to supply these, together with an account of his parentage and education.

"If I recollect right, Mr. Budworth had been married some time before he came to Brewood. Mrs. Budworth was a very amiable lady; and

ven. I silently blessed him in my heart, and was visibly affected by the divine lesson immediately before me.

A friend of Mr. Budworth's was coming to dine with him, a Dr. Johnson. I asked if it was Samuel Johnson (then living). "No, not him, although he was an antient acquaintance (and I think he said schoolfellow) of your Uncle; but a Dr. Johnson of Kidderminster;" to whom I received an animated introduction. At and after dinner he opened the stores of his rich mind, unbending himself to ask questions from me; and amongst them he said, "Pray tell me how Divine Service was performed during the Siege, and how many Chaplains had you?" I told him "that there was only one, and he was a Deputy to the Chaplain of a Scotch Regiment, the Seventy-third; that he did duty at seven in the morning to the English Regiments according to the Established Church, and afterwards to the Seventy-third Regiment after the Church of Scotland, to which he belonged; and that both services were performed off the Drum-head." "Ah!" instantly replied his Lordship, that reminds me of my friend Hudibras;

"Pulpit, drum ecclesiastic,
"Was beat with fist as well as a stick."

Had he been a Soldier, he could not have asked more questions relative to the Garrison; of which having some minute and compressed details about me, I presented them to him; which he received with kindness, and I observed he took them as a second proof of the respect my unusual visit had impressed him with; for he immediately asked me if I could remain some days; and on my informing him, that I must return to Birmingham, whence I had rode over to pay my respects, he made me promise that at some future period I would make Hartlebury in my progress.

His Chaplain attended me to my horse, and urged me to recollect the Bishop's invitation. I passed a few most pleasant and interesting hours, and have often since enjoyed them in reflection. This was in November 1783; and in February following I embarked for India, after writing a letter of thanks for my reception, and inclosing a Copy of Verses full of respect and gratitude — which were not sent until the Pilot left the ship, that his Lordship might see I was not regulated by mercenary views, although his recommendation might have advanced my India prospects, and I could have procured letters to him from Officers I had served under, which might have added to his inducements to take me by the hand. J. B."

perhaps

perhaps there were few happier matches. She bore him eleven children, all of whom were still-born except the last; and this did not live long enough to be baptized, though Mr. Budworth made all possible haste.—This unfortunate lady (for so I shall ever call her) fell a sacrifice to one of the most audacious experiments that ever was tried*. She recovered so far, however, as to walk about in a very languid state for some time, and then left Mr. Budworth almost inconsolable. She was indeed an excellent wife, and he was a very tender and affectionate husband.—It has often been remarked, that the deepest and the most heart-felt sorrow subsides, or perhaps I should rather say evaporates, the soonest. Accordingly, we find Mr. Budworth in due time paying his addresses to a lady of good fortune, who, I think, then resided at Brewood. Every thing seemed settled; he was to keep his carriage, and a new coach-road into the town was actually in contemplation, when, to the great surprize and equal regret of his neighbours (for he was then very highly respected), the match broke off, and the lady left the country. It was undoubtedly his own fault; he had an innate dignity, something cautiously superior, which revolted at the thought of a dangling lover, though it is what the fair-sex but too commonly expect.—His fame and his school greatly increased; and, as some of his pupils who boarded with him were of the first families in that country, he could not but sensibly feel the want of a lady's assistance in superintending such a genteel family. For this purpose, and partly as a companion, he engaged an agreeable, well-informed widow lady [Mrs. Vaughan] to live with him; a step which had well-nigh proved fatal to his flourishing school. Mrs. V. had a pretty daughter marriageable, and rather gay; who was most imprudently taken to reside with them, though this, perhaps, might be from motives of delicacy to

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXII. pp. 683. 803. 1001.

her

her mother. The consequence will easily be conceived; the young gentlemen who boarded with him were sent for home, and the school languished for some years. If Mr. Budworth had immediately married Mrs. V. and boarded the young lady at a distance, it was generally imagined he would have had one of the first and finest country schools in the kingdom; so justly was his well-earned fame as a school-master established. He grew very fond of Mrs. V. and would certainly have married her, had not her death prevented their union. This stroke, with the decay of his school, affected him greatly: he felt it a considerable time.—It must have been about the period of which I have been speaking, that the late Dr. Johnson made some overtures of his assistance to Mr. Budworth. But an additional reason may be assigned to that given by Sir John Hawkins why his offer was not accepted.

Mr. Budworth had two churches (Brewood and Shareshull*) besides the school. He was, therefore, obliged to keep a curate, and also an usher, who taught writing and accompts; and, as they both assisted him in the school, Mr. Johnson must have been of too little service, unless he had been in orders, or a good penman: and as both the livings, together with the estate belonging to the school, produced not much more than 120*l.* a year, he could not well afford to pay a third person. Nor will it be supposed that he could enrich himself by boarding young gentlemen for 14*l.* a year. In fact, as out of such a pittance very handsome salaries were not to be expected, his usher [Mr. Adams], and, a few years afterwards, his curate [Mr. Bromley] both left him. Mr. Budworth was much hurt at Mr. Bromley's leaving him, for he was a remarkably pleasant and facetious companion, and very well beloved.—The new usher, being looked upon by the

* A donative curacy (Ecton calls it a chapel to Penkridge) about three miles from Brewood.

scholars

scholars as excessively proud, and equally stupid, was at first treated rather contemptuously, and a rencontre or two with the young gentlemen was the consequence; which reaching Mr. Budworth's ears, he very sharply reprehended their daring to dispute his choice.—This of course in time blew over, and we again saw the school in a very flourishing state. Besides his boarders, there were a great many young gentlemen occasionally placed under his care as day scholars; these boarded in the town, for the school is free to all.—Mr. Budworth could never long feel himself happy without indulging a wish to enter the connubial state once more. A lady of fortune*, who lived near Shareshull, now became the object of his affections; but, after a few visits, this courtship ended like the other, with the fault (if any) certainly on his own side. This was his last effort; and I really question whether he would have gone ten times to Shareshull on such an errand, and to have acted the part of a fond or tender lover (though he really was one), to have gained ten thousand pounds; and yet, from the state of his finances, such a fortune must have been highly acceptable. He "what was honour knew," for he had the nicest sense of it; and hence his word—his once telling or assuring a person—was with him deemed quite sufficient on every occasion.

During this last courtship, he slept at Sarsdon-hall, in the parish of Shareshull. His host [Mr. Martin] was a gentleman farmer, and a Non-conformist, and of whom Mr. Budworth, though he had no predilection for Dissenters, always spoke in the highest terms of respect. As Mr. Martin regularly called his family to prayers every morning and evening, he requested Mr. Budworth to preside at their devotions during his stay there; a request that every

* The lady to whom Mr. Budworth paid his addresses was, it is believed, sister to the lord of the manor of Shareshull, under whom Mr. Martin rented.

one

one knows, who knew Mr. Budworth, he received with the greatest cheerfulness.

Among other topicks of conversation, Mr. Martin took the freedom to ask Mr. Budworth, what his sentiments were respecting the lawfulness or unlawfulness of eating blood. His reply was nearly in the following terms: "I read the authors on both sides the question; those who wrote in favour of the prohibition had the greatest weight with me, and therefore I have always abstained from eating it."

Notwithstanding his income was so slender, he found means to enlarge the schools, and to make the rooms, both his own and the sub-master's *, much more decent and comfortable. Adjoining to the school is a large garden, in which he took great delight; and, as I shall reserve something for a slight sketch of his character, I shall only add, that, while he was conversing with an acquaintance in his favourite garden and in perfect health, he dropped down in an apoplectic fit, and never spoke after. This, I think, was in the summer of 1744, and while he completely possessed all his transcendant endowments and acquisitions †.

His person, which was rather above the middle height, was formed with the nicest symmetry; and he had, perhaps, as fine a presence as almost any man in the kingdom. His air, deportment, language, voice, in short, every word and every action, announced the accomplished gentleman. He had not the fine eagle-eye of a Condé, nor, askaunt, did it flash conviction and terror like Chatham's; there was nothing tremendous in his aspect; he never spoke like thunder, nor did he command with the pomp of a bashaw; but there was an irresistible and indescribable something, which always commanded

* There is an under-school, where many of the day-scholars are taught the Accidence, Lilly's Grammar, &c. before they are received into the upper school.

† His corpse was carried to Shareshull, where he was buried in the church. See pp. 332. 342.

respect,

respect, and for ever inspired the beholders with awe; his look and his voice pierced to the very inmost soul.

Perhaps the following anecdote, which occasioned no small pleasantry at the time, may now be acceptable, and serve to illustrate this part of his character. A young gentleman, who was smart and sensible, and far from being deficient in presence of mind, at his return home during the vacation, was descanting on the terror with which Mr. Budworth sometimes inspired him and his schoolfellows, and with what fear and trembling they then approached or addressed him; when a lady of his acquaintance began to express her surprize at his unusual timidity, and then offered some reasons to fortify him, as she thought, and to convince him that, if Mr. Budworth did look a little stern, he ought not to be at all *afraid*. "Madam," says the little gentleman, with his usual smartness, "what are you now talking about? why, one of his looks would frighten *you* out of your wits.

If, however, agreeable company, or an agreeable subject, detained him somewhat longer than usual after dinner, and the snuff-box had been used pretty freely, there was such a smile upon his countenance when he came into the school, that, as Dr. Burney says of Handel, it was like Heaven; all fear, sighs, and sorrow, were banished in a moment from every boy in the school: the most difficult task became easy; his condescension was ineffable; and it was then impossible not to love him.

To enter into a nice discrimination of his learning and taste, would greatly exceed my humble abilities: I shall, therefore, leave this to a more able pen, and confine myself to the more prominent and ostensible traits in his character.

To say that he was a good or an excellent scholar would be the smallest part of his praise. He possessed, I will not barely say in an eminent, but in an almost unrivaled degree, that rare, that singular felicity, of conveying his extensive knowledge and exquisite

exquisite taste into the minds of his pupils, and this in a manner and style at once the most familiar and impressive, and always with a varied dignity (for of this indeed he never lost sight) to suit the different classes. Methinks I now see him; I hear, I feel, those peculiarly striking remarks, those extremely happy allusions, which, while they were enforced with such intellectual energy, seldom failed to make a lasting impression upon the minds of his juvenile auditory.

Mr. Budworth would never suffer a boy's talents to remain unemployed; and, to prevent that languor and disgust which are the pupil's constant attendants on a too close application to one subject, or to one author, he made the most judicious possible variations in their exercises; and, by occasional and well-adapted rehearsals, prevented their soon forgetting what they had once learned; for he well knew how extremely fugitive are both the knowledge and the learning of a school-boy. If he discovered a spark of genius, he fanned it till it blazed. And perhaps no person was better qualified to discern the difference between a boy's having a good genius both to understand and to relish an author, and his merely getting the Grammar rules by heart, and rendering with facility Latin or Greek into English. "Don't tell *me*," said Mr. Budworth to a boy's father, who was almost petrified with the reflexion, "that your son is *a good scholar*, because he can repeat Lilly's rules, and translate Ovid and Virgil *."

He excelled in natural philosophy; and, when his pupils attended Mr. Griffith's lectures, they were severally obliged to write, and present to him, their own observations and sentiments on different subjects,

* Smollett, in one of his early Critical Reviews, says of a Mr. Barrett, who had translated Ovid's Epistles, that, "though he might be an excellent schoolmaster, he had, however, no pretensions to taste." An *excellent schoolmaster without taste* Mr. Budworth would have thought to be a *rara avis* indeed.

for

for he never left them to their own judgment; he knew too well that such an indifferent conduct in the master would infallibly point out the way to indolence and carelessness in the scholar. Their observations were, therefore, publicly read in the school, and always accompanied with his own inimitable remarks.

Comedies he detested: he very justly thought that, independent of their *indecent* scenes, and *profane* language, they generally excite too much *levity*; for to every thing that bordered upon either he had an invincible aversion. He had no objection, however, to his scholars going to see a well-written tragedy: but, if at Brewood, they were obliged to present him with their remarks on the principal characters, &c. for (as already observed) he would make them exert their talents if they had any to exert.

Every morning, the moment he entered the school, the folding-doors which part the two schools were thrown open, and he then read prayers; and the same devout address to Heaven was repeated when he took his leave in the afternoon. On Saturday (similar to Mr. Addison's rule in the Spectator) some serious and devout portions from Mr. Nelson's Festivals, &c. were publicly read; and, during the Lent season, he regularly heard his scholars repeat their Catechism, and generally once or twice in the church.

He had a very generous temper, that was always charitably disposed, but which his trifling income too frequently confined entirely to good wishes. In short, he was sometimes obliged to take long credit, which must have been very distressing to a person of such enlarged and noble sentiments, and of such a liberal turn of mind. Brewood living, though the parish is a large one (having near half a score villages besides the town), and the duty excessive, brought him in at the utmost not even a poor 150*l.* a year*,

* The school did not bring in 50*l.* a year more, out of which was to be deducted the usher's board and salary: Shareshull would pay

Easter offerings, surplice-fees, Queen Anne's bounty, with 40*l.* added to it, all included. It is greatly to be lamented that so much merit should pass unrewarded; and that such an excellent man should pass through life, as it were, unnoticed, while others—but I will not pursue the invidious comparison; the subject is too notorious, and too often tells its own unfortunate tale.

Mr. Budworth was excessively humane, and a rare example of "temperance, soberness, and chastity;" always, and in every thing, extremely neat, but never finical. Upon the whole, he enjoyed a tolerable good share of health; but he was strangely troubled with the hyp*. Many a time has he taken to his bed, when, in the language of Dr. Radcliffe, he was as well as any man in England, if he could but have thought so. He was then meekness itself. However, on the convalescent turn, a different change of temper took place, and he would chastise pretty severely; though he never once in his life sent a boy home with any thing like a piece of buckram attached to his posteriors, common as it was with those famous tutors Osbalston and Busby.

Musick is to be numbered among his favourite amusements. He occasionally invited a few select performers; among whom may be reckoned Mr. Gunn†, organist of the New church in Birming-

pay a curate about six-and-twenty guineas for two-and-fifty sermons.

* I have heard that a *fool* was never known to have the hyp. It is somewhat remarkable, that the head schoolmaster, the under master, and the clerk of the parish, were all much esteemed for a clearness of conception and a soundness of judgment. This is seldom to be met with at the same time in persons of their profession in a small country town; and it is not less true, that they were all, at times, troubled with this unaccountable disorder.

† Mr. Gunn was highly, and indeed justly, celebrated for his extempore interludes upon the organ; they were so enchantingly sweet, that some went so far as to say that he was rarely excelled; but when he was fettered with bars and time, his "Sonatas for the Harpsichord" drew from the celebrated author of "Hermes" the following very severe stricture: "If they were turned upside down, and

ham, and Mr. Lyndon*, organist of Wolverhampton. As a singer, Mr. Budworth must be pre-eminently distinguished. He had a charming voice; it was at once manly, clear, and succulent; and he sang with great judgment and taste: but here I am again reminded that his finances would not allow of these entertainments being often repeated.

He was fond of exercise, and only wanted companions of equal taste with himself; for he never could submit to common jests and the consequent insignificant laugh: he thought there was something mean and unmanly in such conceits. Hence he rarely appeared on the bowling-green, though often solicited. He liked ringing; but, as he could have no associates, the clapper was taken out, and he then rang a dumb peal by himself. In his earlier days he had a taste for archery, and he kept some handsome bows and arrows in his parlour; but I believe he seldom or never used them latterly.

Mr. Budworth, in the style of that time, was an High-churchman. But here I would beg to be indulged with a remark on the mistaken notions of many people, I will say a great many, who *then* seemed to think that High-church, Tory, Jacobite, and Rebel, were synonymous, or very nearly so, and hence their great surprize when they beheld so many High-churchmen boldly step forward and take the lead in associations that were formed to oppose the Pretender. Mr. Budworth, like a great many others, was very zealous for the Established Church against the Dissenters of every persuasion; and his most

and the bass was played for the treble, and the treble for the bass, or if a treble was taken from Corelli, and placed to a bass of Handel, there would be equally as good harmony and connexion." In some of his musick there were such wild eccentric passages, that a person would naturally conclude he often sate down to compose without any resolution.

* Mr. Lyndon had not the rapid, brilliant finger for execution, but he was a judge of playing, and an excellent timist: his scholars were numerous, and of the best families.

extravagant

extravagant eulogy on King Charles the First*, (for it even exceeded Lord Clarendon's), while, on the other hand, his reflections on Milton were equally severe, might lead some people to conclude that he was *a rank Tory;* but, as he had been heard to say, "I think I could shake a good broad sword against the Pretender," we can be at no loss to guess at the extent of his political principles.

In regard to the Methodists, he at first entered into conversation with a few of those whom he thought the most zealous among his parishioners. He insisted, that those passages in the New Testament, which relate to the Holy Spirit, and are translated *in* you, or *within* you, on which Messieurs Whitefield and Wesley laid so much stress, ought to be rendered *among* you. I think the then Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry gave the *ton*, in which he was followed by Mr. Budworth and several of his reverend and learned acquaintance, Bird, Darwall, &c. in their personal disputes with the Methodists.

This *new* translation did not by any means prove satisfactory. They urged, "It is not ye that speak, but the Spirit of your Father which speaketh *in* you," Matt. x. 20; and "the Holy Ghost dwelleth *with* you, and shall be *in* you," John xiv. 17: which, without a strange perversion of language, could not be rendered *among* you. And, to prove that the promise of the Holy Spirit extended to individuals, and was not spoken to Christians collectively; nor restrained to the Apostles, they adduced, from St. Peter's well-known sermon at the day of Pentecost, "The promise is to you and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call," Acts ii. 39.—Mr. Budworth, on finding his

* "I question," says he, "whether there has been a better man since the days of the Apostles."—"Milton, though he wrote Paradise Lost, was a very wicked man." Would not Dr. Johnson, on hearing or reading this, have said, "Went not mine heart with thee?"

proposed

proposed new version thus strenuously resisted, totally declined any farther controversy, and, I believe, never afterwards spoke to them on the subject. With submission to the respectable authorities I have mentioned, I believe that the major part of your impartial readers will be apt to conclude, that this proposed deviation from the common reading bordered too much upon a quibble to produce any splendid effects*.

It may now be proper to say something of what was deemed to be the least amiable part of his character. Complaints or objections that related to him, however trifling, he never could bear; his decidedly conscious superiority spurned at every thing which looked like *dictating* to him. He felt the slightest reflection as sensibly as Mr. Pope or Dr. Johnson, and, like them, never forgot it. This, however, must be in his favour,—that he was one of the last men who would have taken *Nemo impune lacessit* for his motto. He was removed to an almost infinite distance from every thing that had but the semblance of *malice* or *revenge;* he dropped all acquaintance with those who affronted him, and there his resentment usually ended.

After the death of Mrs. Budworth he began to be somewhat more shy and reserved; and, as his sermons were not much relished by his parishioners, this shyness and reserve increased to such a degree, that at length he was thought to be one of the proudest men that ever existed.

When he found that his preaching did not please, he would, by way of contrast, hire some of the poorest sermonizers that ever disgraced the pulpit†. This, however, did not produce the desired effect;

* I remember that the Roman Catholicks (who are pretty numerous in that parish) objected to it, and to the criticism on which it was founded.

† One of these was insane. He thought it nothing extraordinary to preach for six months together upon one text, "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" which sometimes occasioned a little pleasantry, through the following question from a farmer to his neighbour

his parishioners, having little or no alternative, patiently submitted. At last he framed the resolution to preach no more, because, as he said, he could not preach to please them; which he strictly observed to the day of his death.

Though he did not preach, he frequently read prayers. As a reader, he had few equals; the tone of his voice, and his delivery, were in a high degree captivating. There was, however, nothing of the theatrical air, for he had little action. But there scarcely ever was a more expressive countenance than Mr. Budworth's, while he sat under one of those miserable humdrums whom he recommended to the pulpit. Often have I contemplated an assemblage of speaking characters, if I may be allowed the expression, in what was simply a pleasant look; but in that look (solely intended for his parishioners) were strongly and strikingly depicted his conscious pride and pleasure, his surprize, wonder, and ineffable contempt, just as though he had varied his countenance as he felt the passions.

It must be confessed, that his sermons were too sublimely conceived for a plain country congregation *. It should not, however, be forgotten, that part of his audience consisted of young gentlemen of a refined classical taste †, his own pupils; and that some of them were going immediately from his school to the University. Nothing, therefore, from

neighbour who had been at church: "Well, have you been to hear *Old Job* boxed about again?" One would have thought he had been poring over the very voluminous Mr. Caryl, whose ponderous folios on Job were so well received by the Puritans, that it gave rise to the following pun: "*Poor* Job made Caryll *rich*." Another of these miserable wights—but "peace to their manes!"

* On the death of Mr. Budworth, they fell into the hands of his usher, who afterwards got himself ordained, and then preached them in the same church. But scarcely ever was such a splendour of language and sentiment more ungracefully delivered; insomuch that few of the hearers seemed to have any conception of what doctrine the preacher meant to enforce.

† Our present most excellent Bishop of Worcester [this was written in 1792], Sir Edward Littleton, bart.; and it were easy to name many others. I hope the following anecdote will not offend his

Mr. Budworth, that savoured of the common hireling, the recluse, or the pedant, would have been received by *them* with any high degree of satisfaction; they naturally expected much better things; and of this he must have been superlatively conscious. Seldom, indeed, shall we find a better judge of composition and style, or one who could, with less diffi-

his Lordship's delicacy, if he should condescend to read it, as I speak from undoubted authority. Mr. Budworth would sometimes observe, that young Mr. Hurd did not apply himself much to his book when he first came to his school, and that he continued in an unpromising state till the last year before he went to the University, when he began to study in earnest; and soon made such an astonishing progress, that, with raptures would Mr. Budworth say, he never knew so surprising an alteration, and so great an improvement, in such a short time. It is indeed well known, that some of our most eminent writers, Dryden, Swift, Warburton, &c. gave no very early indications of great genius. [The Rev. Stebbing Shaw, who has copied this passage in the first volume of his "History of Staffordshire," p. 280, was assured by a school-fellow of Mr. Hurd, "that his Lordship had no indifference to learning till the last year of his being at school; on the contrary, he was always assiduous at his books from his earliest childhood."]—The following anecdote of Bishop Warburton I received from a Clergyman of good character, who assured me it was an undoubted fact. I think the scene lay at Newark. Mr. Warburton, when a young man, was sometimes exceedingly absent in company; he would often sit silent, or doze in the chimney-corner. This frequently exposed him to a laugh: in short, he was on that account rather the butt of the company; all which he pleasantly enough received without ever shewing any resentment; and he seemed to his acquaintance to be an easy, good-natured man, who was not overloaded with either learning or sense. One evening, while the company was very lively, he seemed more than usually thoughtful; not a word dropped from his lips; when one of his acquaintance, with a view to raise another laugh, said, "Well, Mr. Warburton, where have you been; and what will you take for your thoughts?" He replied, with a firmness to which they thought him an entire stranger, "I know very well what you and others think of me; but I believe I shall, one day or other, convince the world that I am not so ignorant, nor so great a fool, as I am taken to be." Bishop Burnet, when his son Thomas said he was planning a greater work than his Lordship's celebrated History of the Reformation, could not be more surprized than were Mr. Warburton's companions. But, when his Divine Legation appeared, they recollected this circumstance, and concluded that he was *then* considering of the plan for that very elaborate work."

culty, unite elegance with ease, and plainness with dignity; but, after a dislike was signified, I dare venture to believe that he would not have altered a single word, no, not to have gained the approbation of the whole parish.

Be this as it may, mere dry morality, and abstract reasoning on the social virtues, metaphysical and learned disquisitions on the nature of virtue and vice, reason and conscience, how noble, sublime, or excellent they might appear in Epictetus, Seneca, Socrates, or other Heathen philosophers, rarely make any favourable impression on an unlettered audience; nor have I known, or even so much as heard, that such discourses, however elevated the language, or however well delivered, have ever mended the morals of any one person: though I have been acquainted with a great many whose lives and conversation have been greatly reformed by those serious and important truths which come home to the bosom and business, on which our everlasting all depends, and which was brought to light by the Gospel.

It has been already hinted to what an excessive pitch Mr. Budworth carried his shyness and reserve. I am now to add, with what an unremitting scrupulous attention he exacted the most profound respect from his parishioners; while he, in return, commonly walked along with an unparalleled indifference. If he spoke, it was to find fault, or to censure. To some of his tradesmen, and, indeed, wherever he knew he could shew his authority, and there was no resisting it—and never, perhaps, did it sit with more ease upon any man in the world—to these people, I would say, that no person ever discovered a more disdainful and imperious disposition; insomuch that few of his parishioners could meet him without blushing. Dreaded like old Frederick the First of Prussia, every one endeavoured to avoid him; till at last it might almost be said, "his citizens hated him;" and no sooner was his death announced, than messenger was dispatched after messenger

senger to solicit Mr. Bromley's return to the school; who was unanimously chosen by the feoffees.

I will not attempt to vindicate this conduct in a minister of the Gospel, who certainly ought to practise as well as recommend the pattern of the *humble* Jesus to our imitation, but leave it to those who may be inclined to think him less reprehensible. What tended to give it a still more haughty appearance was the social and agreeable temper of Mr. Bromley and Mr. Adams, whom I have already mentioned. I shall not, however, be thought to do this part of Mr. Budworth's character full justice, without giving his own account of it to those few friends with whom he was intimate. "Because," says he, "I do not associate with every common person, people think that I am very proud." To which must be added, that, among his acquaintance, there could not be a more cheerful or a more pleasing companion, nor, to his servants a better master.

One of his reproofs deserves to be remembered, on account of the good effect it produced, and perhaps might still produce, if it was more generally known. I must just premise the not very decent custom of country people standing with their faces to the wall before they go into church, and for which the angular parts and buttresses are but too well adapted. As Mr. Budworth was going to prayers, he observed a tradesman in that attitude, whom he stopped with "Pray, Sir, if that was a Nobleman's seat, would you have taken such liberties?" Poor Mr. ——— was too much engaged to walk off; the question admitted of no reply; he used afterwards to say, that he never, in all his life, was so greatly ashamed.

However familiar or pleasant he sometimes was, he would never permit a boy to use any kind of quickness to him in replies. "I would not suffer it," says he to a young gentleman, "even if I was in the wrong, no, not to the first Nobleman's son in the kingdom."—This was expressed so feelingly, that the young gentleman could not help shedding tears.

No. IV.

HENRY FIELDING,

AN Author of great eminence in writings of wit and humour, was born at Sharpham, near Glastonbury in Somersetshire, April 22, 1707. His father, Edmund, was the third son of John Fielding, Doctor in Divinity, and Canon of Salisbury, who was the fifth son of George Earl of Desmond, and brother to William third earl of Denbigh, nephew to Basil, the second Earl, and grandson to William, who was first raised to that peerage. Edmund Fielding served in the wars under the Duke of Marlborough, and died Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, at London, in the year 1740, having had four wives. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of Sir Henry Gould, Knight, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and aunt to the late Sir Henry Gould, successively a Baron of the Exchequer, and a Justice in the Court of Common Pleas. By this lady, Lieutenant-general Fielding had two sons, Henry and Edmund, the last of whom, who was an officer in the marine service, departed this life without issue; and four daughters, Catharine, Ursula, Sarah, and Beatrix, who all died unmarried. The General, by his second wife, had six sons, George, James, Charles, John, Basil, and William. Of these, John, who in due course of time was raised to the honour of knighthood, was well known to the world as an active magistrate, and head of the Public Office in Bow-street, Covent-garden. It is greatly to the honour of Sir John Fielding's memory that he was a distinguished promoter of the Magdalen-house for penitent prostitutes, the Asylum for deserted

Roberts sculp.

HENRY FIELDING, Esqr

Born in 1707, died in 1764.

From a Miniature in the Possession of his Granddaughter Miss Sophia Fielding.

Published by J. Nichols & Son, Jany 1st 1806.

deserted young girls, and the Marine Society for fitting out indigent boys for the sea-service*.

Henry Fielding, the subject of the present article, received the first rudiments of his grammatical education at home, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Oliver, who was so far from gaining the affections of his pupil, that he is said to have been the original from which the humorous and striking portrait of parson Trulliber is drawn, in the Adventures of Joseph Andrews. From the tuition of Mr. Oliver, our author was removed to Eton-school, where he had the advantage of being early known to several young gentlemen, who afterwards ranked among the first people of the kingdom. These were Mr. Lyttelton, Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Hanbury Williams, Mr. Winnington, and others, whose subsequent preferments and titles we need not specify. At this great seminary of education, Mr. Fielding gave distinguishing proofs of strong and peculiar parts; and, when he quitted the place, he was said to be uncommonly versed both in the Greek and Latin Classics; his acquaintance with, and his admiration of which, he retained through his whole life. From Eton he went to the University of Leyden, where he continued to shew an ardent thirst for knowledge. Here he studied the Civilians, with a remarkable application, for two years; but remittances failing him, he was obliged to return to London, when he was not 21 years of age. The fact was, that General Fielding, having a large family to provide for, found it impracticable to supply his eldest son in the manner that could be wished. Nominally his appointment was about 200*l.* a year; but, as he himself used to say, "any body might pay it that would." At the same time, he was sensible that his father's limited income could not afford very con-

* Collins's Peerage, vol. III. pp. 212—215. Beatson's Political Index, vol. I. pp. 410. 418. 422. And Mr. Murphy's Essay on the Life and Genius of Henry Fielding, esq. prefixed to his Works, vol. I. pp. 6, 7, edit. 1783.

siderable

siderable disbursements; and therefore he never remitted of his filial piety, which his nearest relations agreed to be a shining part of his character. Mr. Fielding being thus unfortunately circumstanced, aggravated the evils of poverty by a strong propensity to extravagance and dissipation. Though under age, he found himself his own master, in a place where the temptations to pleasure were numerous, and the means of gratification easily attained. The brilliancy of his talents soon brought him into request with men of taste and literature; but it was not to men of taste and literature only that his acquaintance was confined. He united with the voluptuous, as well as with the learned and the witty, and plunged into excesses, the bad effects of which accompanied him all the remainder of his life *.

In the pecuniary difficulties experienced by Mr. Fielding, the bent of his genius, and the readiness of his wit, naturally led him to write for the stage; in doing which he might have risen to eminence, had his situation granted him the leisure and reflection which are necessary to the due perfection of dramatic productions. As, for several years, he made a considerable figure by the number, at least, if not by the excellence of his plays, we shall take a connected view of him in this capacity, before we proceed to other parts of his life. His first comedy was intituled, "Love in several Masks," and was acted at the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane, in 1727-8, when he was only in the 21st year of his age. Though it immediately succeeded the long and crowded run of "The Provoked Husband," it met with a favourable reception; and considering, observes Mr. Murphy, that it was our author's first attempt, it had, no doubt, the marks of a promising genius. It probably derived no small advantage from its being represented by such actors and ac-

* Murphy, ubi supra, pp. 7, 8. 10. 12. Biographia Dramatica, vol. I. pp. 160, 161. New octavo Universal Dictionary, vol. V. pp. 238. 330.

tresses

tresses as Mr. Wilks, Mr. Cibber, Mrs. Oldfield, and Mrs. Porter. — Mr. Fielding's next dramatic production, "The Temple Beau," was brought forwards in 1729 at Goodman's-fields. It was tolerably successful, and is allowed to contain a great deal of spirit and real humour. The character, however, of Wilding, is very inferior to that of Ranger, in Dr. Hoadly's "Suspicious Husband *." — "The Temple Beau" was followed, in the same year, by a comedy of three acts, called "The Author's Farce;" which contains a supposed rehearsal of another piece, intituled, "The Pleasures of the Town," which was principally designed to ridicule the prevailing fondness for the Italian singers. It was first acted at the little theatre in the Haymarket, with very considerable success; and in 1732 was revived at Drury-lane, after being revised and greatly altered. —In 1731, Mr. Fielding produced "The Lottery," a ballad farce, which is a lively and entertaining performance. It met with a good reception at Drury-lane, and still remains on the list of acting farces. This is especially the case near the time of drawing the state-lotteries, when the scene of the wheels in Guildhall gives great pleasure to the nightly residents of the upper regions of the theatre †. — Five other productions came from our author's pen in the year 1731. These were, "The Coffee-house Politician," a comedy; "The Tragedy of Tragedies; or, the Life and Death of Tom Thumb the Great;" "The Letter Writers," a farce; "The Grub-street Opera," a ballad farce; and the "Modern Husband," a comedy. "The Coffee-house Politician" is said to have been performed with tolerable success at the Haymarket. To great success it had no just title. Of "The Tragedy of Tragedies" the following en-

* Murphy, ubi supra, pp. 13, 14. Biographia Dramatica, ubi supra. Ibid. vol. II. pp. 199. 367.

† Biographia Dramatica, vol. II. pp. 25. 193, 194. Fielding's Works, vol. I. edit. 1783.—Since the above article was written, the drawing of the state-lottery has been removed from Guildhall.

comium

comium is given by the writers of the Biographia Dramatica: "It is, perhaps, one of the best burlesques that ever appeared in this or any other language, and may properly be considered as a sequel to the Duke of Buckingham's 'Rehearsal,' as it has taken in the absurdities of almost all the writers of tragedy from the period where that piece stops. The scene between Glumdalca and Hunca Munca is a most admirable parody on the celebrated meeting between Octavia and Cleopatra, in Dryden's 'All for Love.' His" (the author's) "Love Scenes, his Rage, his Battle, and his Bloody Catastrophe, are such strong imitations of the tragic rules pursued by the writers of that time, that the satire conveyed in them cannot escape the observation of any one ever so little conversant with the writers of about a century past. His similes are beautiful, yet truly ludicrous, and point out the absurdity of a too frequent use of that image in speeches. In a word, this piece possesses in the highest degree the principal merit of the true burlesque; viz. that while it points out the faults of every other writer, it leaves no room for the discovery of any in itself. To those who can relish the satire conveyed in it, it is truly delightful: and to those who do not even understand every turn of its humour, it will ever appear at the least agreeable." The tragedy of Tom Thumb first made its appearance at the little theatre in the Haymarket, in the year 1730, in one act only. But the success it promised induced Mr. Fielding to enlarge it to the extent of three acts; in which form it was brought upon the stage again in 1731, at the Haymarket, and afterwards at Drury-lane. The "Letter Writers," the "Grub-street Opera," and the "Modern Husband," may be passed over without farther notice; only it may be observed, to the honour of our author, that in the Prologue to the "Modern Husband" he expresses a sense of the irregularity and indecency of some of his former compositions:

"At

"At length, repenting frolic flights of youth,
Once more he flies to Nature and to Truth:
In Virtue's just defence aspires to fame,
And courts applause without the applauder's shame *."

His contrition was not productive of an entire reformation. — In 1732, Mr. Fielding gave to the world four dramatic pieces, all of which were acted at Drury-lane. These were, "The Mock Doctor," a ballad farce; "The Covent Garden Tragedy," a burlesque; "The Debauchees," a comedy of three acts; and "The Miser," a comedy. The "Mock Doctor," with an exception to the songs, which are not very numerous, is taken from the "Médecin malgré lui" of Moliere. It is a very pleasant performance, and maintains its rank to this day, as one of the most constant and favourite after-pieces which the theatre affords. "The Covent Garden Tragedy" merits no attention, and little can be said in praise of the "Debauchees." Like the "Tartuff" of Moliere, and the "Non-Juror" of Cibber, its principal intention is to expose Monkish hypocrisy and villainy. The "Miser" may be considered as the most perfect comedy which our author has written; and it has maintained its ground upon the stage ever since it was first performed. Its excellency, however, chiefly belongs to Moliere, from whom it is for the most part taken. Mr. Murphy justly observes, that it has the value of a copy from a great painter, by an eminent hand †.—"The Intriguing Chambermaid," a ballad opera, acted at Drury-lane, and "Don Quixote in England," a comedy, represented at the new theatre in the Haymarket, were the productions of the year 1733. "The Intriguing Chambermaid," which still continues on the list of acting farces, is almost entirely borrowed from the "Dissipateur." Its being one of the pieces in which

* Fielding's Works, vol. II. edit. 1783, p. 247. Biographia Dramatica, vol. II. pp. 60. 377. 187. 141. 240.

† Fielding's Works, vol. III. pp. 1. 204. Biographia Dramatica, vol. II. pp. 239. 70. 83. 236. Murphy, ubi supra, p. 15.

Mrs.

Mrs. Clive appeared, contributed not a little to its acceptance and success. Notwithstanding the difficulty of sustaining a character so wonderfully drawn by Cervantes, the "Don Quixote in England" met with a favourable reception.—A farce, intituled, "An old Man taught Wisdom," and a comedy, called "The Universal Gallant," were produced in 1734. "The old Man taught Wisdom," say the writers of the Biographia Dramatica, "was acted with good success at Drury Lane Theatre, and continues on the acting list to this day. The characters are all *outré* to the greatest degree, and the piece is entirely devoid of even the shadow of a plot. Yet there is something laughable in it on the whole; and therefore, as it pleases the canaille, it is in general more frequently performed than many farces of an infinitely greater share of merit." "The universal Gallant" was condemned by the audience; and, we apprehend, not unjustly.—Our author was much happier in his next performance, which appeared at the Haymarket theatre in 1736. This was "Pasquin," a dramatic satire on the times: being the rehearsal of two plays, viz. a Comedy, called the "Election;" and a Tragedy, called "the Life and Death of Common Sense." Mr. Murphy is of opinion, that, if "Pasquin" were restored to the stage, it would perhaps be a more favourite entertainment with our audiences than the much admired "Rehearsal;" and that a more rational one it certainly would be, as it would undoubtedly be better understood. The "Pasquin" was followed, in 1737, by the "Historical Register," a production of a similar nature. These two pieces were the occasion of producing a great revolution in the state of the theatrical world; for, it was owing to some reflections thrown out in them on the ministry, that an Act of Parliament was passed for limiting the number of theatres, and submitting every new dramatic work to the inspection of the Lord Chamberlain, previously to its appearance on the stage *. Besides

* Fielding's Works, vol. III. p. 205—336. vol. IV. p. 1—191.

the

the "Historical Register," Henry Fielding brought out, in 1737, three farces, "Eurydice," "Eurydice hissed," and "Tumble-down Dick." The first was condemned; the second was a sort of apology for it, and the third was a kind of a pantomime. It does not seem to have been acted till the year 1744. Our author abstained from writing for the stage from 1737 to 1742, when he produced at Drury-lane, a farce, intituled, "Miss Lucy in Town," being a sequel to the "Virgin Unmasked." This piece was performed for some nights with applause: but, it being hinted that a particular man of quality was pointed at in one of the characters, an order was obtained, from the Lord Chamberlain, to forbid its farther representation. In the same year, Mr. Fielding, in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Young, published "Plutus the God of Riches," being a translation from Aristophanes. This was printed as a specimen of a proposed complete version of all the comedies of Aristophanes, for which proposals were delivered: but the design was never carried into execution. The last of Henry Fielding's plays, which was brought upon the stage during his life, was "The Wedding Day," a comedy. It was acted at Drury-lane, in the spring of 1743, and struggled with difficulty through six nights. The profits of the house did not amount to fifty pounds. "Its success," according to the writers of the Biographia Dramatica, "was equal to its merit. As if our author had exhausted the whole of his comic humour in his former works, it is by much (say they) the dullest of them all*." In 1778, twenty-four years after Mr. Fielding's decease, there was brought to light another comedy written by him, intituled, "The Fathers; or the Good-natured man," the history of which is somewhat curious. He had

Biographia Dramatica, vol. II. p. 170. 90. 262. 394. 274. 155. Murphy, ubi supra, p. 15—19.

* Fielding's Works, vol. IV. p. 193—363. Biographia Dramatica, vol. II. p. 111. 382. 237, 238. 286. 403.

shewn

shewn it to his friend Mr. Garrick; and, entertaining a high esteem for the taste and critical discernment of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, he afterwards delivered the manuscript to that gentleman for his opinion. Sir Charles, being about that time appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Russia, had not leisure to examine the play before he left England. Whether it travelled with the Envoy to Russia, or was left behind, is not known. Sir Charles died in Russia, and the manuscript was lost. The author had often mentioned the affair, and many enquiries were made, after his death, of several branches of Sir Charles's family; but no tidings of the comedy could be obtained. At length Thomas Johnes, Esq. Member for Cardigan, received from a young friend, as a present, a tattered manuscript play. The young gentleman spoke very contemptuously of it; notwithstanding which, Mr. Johnes took the dramatic foundling under his protection; read it, and determined to obtain Mr. Garrick's opinion of it; accompanied with an enquiry, if he knew whether a play had ever been written by the late Sir Charles Hanbury Williams. No sooner had Mr. Garrick cast his eye upon the manuscript, than, in a manner which evinced the most friendly regard for the memory of the author, he cried out, "The lost sheep is found! this is Harry Fielding's comedy!" Mr. Johnes immediately restored it to the family of Mr. Fielding; and, under the patronage of Mr. Garrick and Mr. Sheridan, junior, it was acted at Drury-lane, in 1778. The prologue and epilogue were written by Mr. Garrick; and the performance is said to have received some touches from Mr. Sheridan's elegant pen. Not being a play of much bustle, it was not attended with any remarkable success in the representation*. We cannot, however, help regarding it as one of the best

* Fielding's Works, vol. IV. p. 367, 368. Biographia Dramatica, vol. II. p. 122.

of

of our author's dramatic productions. It is far more chaste than most of his pieces; the moral tendency of it is good; and the characters, on the whole, are well sustained and contrasted. What is something peculiar is, that the conclusion is interesting and pleasing without terminating in a marriage. To this list of Fielding's plays it may be added, that, in 1743, he published "An Interlude between Jupiter, Juno, and Mercury;" a piece which was never performed, or indeed intended to be performed by itself; it being only a beginning, or introduction to a projected comedy, intituled, "Jupiter upon Earth *."

Considering that our author was possessed of an admirable comic genius, it has been matter of enquiry whence it happened that he did not, on the whole, greatly succeed as a dramatic writer. The subject has particularly been attended to by Mr. Murphy; whose remarks are judicious and important, and constitute an essential part in the estimation of Henry Fielding's literary character. Notwithstanding the number of his plays and farces, he derived but small aids towards his subsistence from the treasurer of the theatre. Some of his pieces were condemned, and others sustained the run of only a few nights. If their ill reception was owing to the looseness with which several of them were disgraced, it redounds to the honour of the audience. The pecuniary disappointments which Mr. Fielding met with in this respect were nobly alleviated by the patronage of the late Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Bedford, John Duke of Argyle, the Duke of Roxborough, and many persons of distinguished rank and character. Among these, George Lord Lyttelton deserves especially to be mentioned; for, his friendship to our author softened the rigour of his misfortunes while he lived, and exerted itself towards his memory when he was no more, by

* Ibid, p. 169. vol. IX. p. 275. 281.

taking

taking pains to clear up imputations of a particular kind, which had been thrown out against him*.

About six or seven years after Mr. Fielding had commenced his career as a writer for the stage, he fell in love with, and married, Charlotte, the daughter of Mr. Cradock, of Salisbury, a lady of great personal beauty, with a fortune of fifteen hundred pounds †. Nearly about the same time his mother died; by which event he came into the possession of an estate at Stower in Dorsetshire, the value of which was something more than two hundred a year. To this estate, which, in conjunction with the fortune of his wife, whom he tenderly loved, might have secured him a decent independence, he determined to retire from the follies and intemperances of the town. But here another folly awaited him. The pride of family came upon him, and he began immediately to vie in splendour with the neighbouring country squires. He encumbered himself with a large retinue of servants; and, the turn of his mind leading him to a fondness for the delights of society and convivial mirth, he threw wide open the gates of hospitality, and, in less than three years, his whole patrimony was devoured by hounds, horses, and entertainments. In short, by a desire, as Shakspeare expresses it,

— "Of shewing a more swelling port
Than his faint means would grant continuance,"

he was brought back to the same unfortunate situation which he had before experienced; with this aggravating circumstance attending it, that he had no prospect of any such resources in future as those he had so indiscreetly lavished away. Henry Field-

* Essay on the Life and Genius of Henry Fielding, esq. ubi supra, p. 44.

† This is the name given by Murphy, and the other Biographers of Fielding. In Collins's Peerage, vol. III. p. 214, fifth edition, she is called *Brawicke*.

ing

ing was not, however, of a disposition to give himself up to despair. He determined to repair his broken fortunes by betaking himself to the study of the law. Accordingly, being then about thirty years of age, he was entered of the Temple; and his application, whilst he was a student there, was remarkably intense. Sometimes, indeed, the early taste he had taken of pleasure would return upon him, and conspire with his spirits and vivacity to carry him into the wild enjoyments of the town. Nevertheless, it was particular in him, that, amidst all his dissipations, nothing could suppress the thirst he had for knowledge, and the delight he felt in reading. This prevailed in him to such a degree, that he has frequently been known to retire late at night from a tavern to his chambers, and there read, and make extracts from, the most abstruse authors, for several hours before he went to bed. After the customary time of probation at the Temple, he was called to the bar; and it is allowed that he carried with him to Westminster-hall no incompetent share of legal learning. As long as his health permitted him, he attended, with punctual assiduity, both in term-time and on the Western circuit; and it is probable that he would have arisen to considerable eminence in the law, had not the progress of his success been stopped by repeated attacks of the gout. These came so frequently upon him, that it was impossible for him to be as constant at the bar as the laboriousness of his profession required. Under this disadvantage, he still pursued his researches with an eagerness of curiosity peculiar to him; and attained such a knowledge of jurisprudence in general, and of crown-law in particular, as to leave two volumes in folio upon the latter subject. This work, which has never been published, is deemed to be very perfect in some of its parts*.

* Murphy, ubi supra, p. 44—47. Biographia Dramatica, vol. II. p. 161, 162. New Universal Dictionary, vol. V. p. 330—332.

Under

Under the pressure of pain and adverse circumstances, Henry Fielding still found resources in his genius and abilities. His pen never lay idle; but was always producing, almost as it were extempore, a play, a farce, a pamphlet, or a news-paper. He was the author of a large number of fugitive political tracts, which had their value during the course of the incidents to which they related. The periodical paper, called "The Champion," owed its chief support to his talents; and, though his essays in that collection cannot now be precisely ascertained, they contributed not a little to his reputation at the time of their appearance. He did not write much poetry, and in what he did write he was not sufficiently attentive to the correctness of his versification. His poetical pieces, therefore, which are inserted in his "Miscellanies," published in 1743, have not found a place in the general edition of his works. Of some of his other productions, previously to the full display of his genius, it may not be amiss to give a short account. The "Essay on Conversation," as he himself informs us, was designed to ridicule one of the most pernicious evils that attends society, viz. pampering the gross appetites of selfishness and ill-nature, with the shame and disquietude of others; and to shew that true good-breeding consists in contributing to the satisfaction and happiness of all around us. This design is pursued with great good sense and acquaintance with the world. Our author's rules for the conduct of conversation are extremely judicious. The "Essay on the Knowledge of the Characters of Men" is principally levelled at hypocrisy, which vice it well exposes, with a view of guarding against it the honest, undesigning, and open-hearted man. In the "Journey from this World to the next" are many strokes of true humour. The characters introduced in it are well sustained; and the work affords an agreeable foretaste of that talent for the delineation of life and manners which Mr. Fielding afterwards so fully displayed. To the

same

same praise is the "History of Jonathan Wild" entitled, with this exception, that the reading of it is rendered disagreeable by the low scenes of profligacy and vice with which it abounds. The representations may be just, and introduced with a laudable intention; but they are odious and disgusting. Such is the light in which the book, on a recent perusal, appeared to the writer of the present article. Our author took great pains to develope his design in this production; and he has been so happy as to meet with Mr. Murphy's approbation, who says it is "a noble purpose surely, and of the highest importance to society." "A satire like this," adds Mr. Murphy, "which at once strips off the spurious ornaments of hypocrisy, and shews the genuine beauty of the moral character, will be always worthy the attention of the reader, who desires to rise wiser or better from the book he peruses; not to mention that this performance hath in many places such seasonings of humour, that it cannot fail to be a very high entertainment to all who have a taste for exhibitions of the absurd and ridiculous in human life*."

Hitherto Henry Fielding had given only preludes to some great work, in which all the component parts of his genius were to be seen in their full and vigorous exertion; in which his imagination was to strike us by the most lively and just colouring, his wit to enliven by the happiest allusions, his invention to enrich with the greatest variety of character and incident, and his judgment to charm not only by the propriety and grace of particular parts, but by the order, harmony, and congruity of the whole. To this high excellence our author made strong approaches in his "History and Adventures of Joseph Andrews, and his friend Mr. Abraham Adams," which first appeared in the year 1742. "Joseph Andrews," as the preface to the work informs us, "was intended for an imitation of the style and manner of

* Murphy, ubi supra, p. 47—52.

Cervantes:" and all who are acquainted with both writers will testify how delightfully Mr. Fielding has copied the humour, the gravity, and the fine ridicule of his Master. In this performance he was employed in the very province for which his talents were peculiarly formed; namely, the fabulous narration of some imagined action, which did occur, or might probably have occurred in human life. Nothing could more happily be conceived than the character of parson Adams: to whom we are attached, in the most endearing manner, by the humanity and benevolence of affection, the goodness of heart, and the zeal for virtue which come from him on all occasions. His excellent talents, his erudition, and his real acquirements in sacred and profane literature, together with his honesty, command our esteem and respect; while his simplicity and innocence in the ways of men provoke our smiles by the contrast they bear to his genuine and intellectual attainments. These circumstances conduce to make him in the highest manner the object of mirth; and, at the same time, the many ridiculous embarrassments to which he is liable do not degrade him in our estimation. To crown the whole, that habitual absence of mind, which is his predominant foible, and which never fails to give a tinge to whatever he is employed in, makes the honest clergyman almost a rival of the renowned Don Quixote. In fact, the adventures he is led into, in consequence of this infirmity, assume something of the romantic air which accompanies the Knight Errant; and the instances of his forgetfulness tend as strongly to excite our laughter as the mistakes of the Spanish hero. When Don Quixote imagines the barber's bason to be Mambrino's helmet, no reader ever found the situation to be more ridiculous and truly comic than parson Adams's travelling to London to sell a set of sermons, and actually snapping his fingers and taking two or three turns round the room

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in extacy, when introduced to a bookseller in order to make an immediate bargain, and then immediately after exclaiming, not being able to find these same sermons, "I profess, I believe I left them behind me." There are many touches in the conduct of this character which occasion exquisite merriment; and it will not be found too bold an assertion to say, that the celebrated description of an absent man, by La Bruyere, is extremely short of that true and just resemblance to nature with which our author has delineated the features of Adams. While the former is carried to extravagance, though an agreeable one, the latter has the fine lights and shades of probability. The Rev. Mr. Young, a learned and much-esteemed friend of Mr. Fielding's, sat for this picture. Mr. Young was remarkable for his intimate acquaintance with the Greek writers, and was as passionate an admirer of Æschylus as parson Adams is represented to have been. The overflowings of his benevolence were likewise as strong, and his fits of reverie as frequent. Indeed, they occurred to him upon the most interesting occasions. Such was the gentleman from whom the idea of parson Adams was derived. How it is interwoven into the history of Joseph Andrews, and how sustained with unabating pleasantry to the conclusion, is universally felt and acknowledged. The whole work indeed abounds with situations of the truly comic kind; and the incidents and characters are unfolded with fine turns of surprise. In short, it is one among the productions of invention which will always continue in request. But still, observes Mr. Murphy, it is but the sun-rise of our author's genius. Mr. Fielding did not, in the plan of the work, form to himself a circle wide enough for the abundance of his imagination; the main action being too trivial and unimportant to admit of the variety of characters and events which is generally expected in such performances. The attainment of perfec-

tion in this species of writing was reserved for a future effort *.

At the time in which Joseph Andrews was published, Mr. Fielding still continued in the practice of the law; but his application to it was not uniform and steady. He pursued it by starts, and after frequent intermissions; than which nothing can be more fatal to success in the legal profession. His conduct, however, though not free from blame, was not wholly without excuse. Repeated shocks of illness disabled him from being so assiduous in his attendance in the courts of justice as he would otherwise have been. From business he derived few supplies, and therefore his prospects grew every day more gloomy and melancholy. Besides the demands for expence which were created by his valetudinarian habit of body, he had a family to maintain. To these discouraging circumstances was added the long illness of his wife, whom he tenderly loved; so that the measure of his afflictions was well nigh full. To see her daily languishing and withering away before his eyes was too much for a man of his strong sensations. On this trying occasion, the fortitude with which he had met all the other calamities of life deserted him; and her death brought on such a vehemence of grief, that his friends began to think him in danger of losing his reason. When, however, the first emotions of sorrow were abated, philosophy administered her aid; his resolution returned; and he began again to struggle with his fortune. When the Rebellion broke out in 1745, he engaged in a periodical paper, with the laudable and spirited design of rendering service to his country. This was called the "True Patriot," and it was not without its effect in exciting the sentiments of loyalty, and a love for the constitution in the breast of his countrymen. Mr. Addison, in his "Freeholder," had set a fine example in this species of composition, and in Mr.

* Murphy, ubi supra, p. 58—63.

Fielding

Fielding he had not an unworthy follower. In the "True Patriot" was displayed a solid knowledge of the British laws and government, together with occasional sallies of humour, which would have made no inconsiderable figure in the political works of the greatest wits among our author's predecessors. Another periodical paper, written by him, was the "Jacobite's Journal." It appeared in the beginning of the year 1748, and was calculated to discredit the shattered remains of an unsuccessful party; and, by a well applied raillery and ridicule, to bring the sentiments of the disaffected into contempt, with a view of effacing them not only from the conversation but from the minds of men.

By the time that Mr. Fielding had attained the age of forty-three, he had been so incessantly pursued by reiterated attacks of the gout, that he was rendered wholly incapable of continuing any longer in the practice of a barrister. He was obliged, therefore, to accept of an office not a little unpopular, and which is liable to many injurious imputations, namely, that of an active magistrate in the commission of the peace for Middlesex. In this situation he gave strong evidence of his attention to the calls of duty. His solicitude to render himself an useful citizen, was manifested by the various tracts which he published, relative to several of the penal laws, and to the vices and mal-practices which those laws were intended to restrain. One of his publications was a charge to the grand jury, delivered at Westminster on the 29th of June, 1749; in which the history of grand juries, from their origin, and the wise intention of them for the cognizance of abuses, and the safety of the subject, are understood to be traced with no small skill and accuracy. Another of his publications was "An Enquiry into the Causes of the late Increase of Robbers, &c. with some Proposals for remedying this growing Evil." This work, which was dedicated to the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, has been held in high

high estimation by some eminent persons who have administered justice in Westminster-hall. A pamphlet was, likewise, printed by our author, entituled "A Proposal for the Maintenance of the Poor;" which does honour to him as a magistrate; since it could not have been produced without intense application, and an ardent zeal for the service of the community *.

It might have been expected that these various and pressing employments, united with the tortures of the gout, would have damped the vigour of Mr. Fielding's imagination; but this is not the case. His invention subsisted in its full activity, and he found leisure to amuse himself, and afterwards the publick, with the history of Tom Jones. This was the second grand epoch of our author's genius, when all his faculties were in perfect unison, and conspired to produce a complete work. It is observed, by Mr. Murphy, that in the progress of Henry Fielding's talents there seem to have been three remarkable periods. The first was, when his genius broke forth at once with an effulgence superior to all the rays of light it had before emitted, like the sun in his morning glory, without the ardour and blaze which afterwards attended him; the second, when it was displayed with collected force, and a fulness of perfection, like the sun in meridian majesty, with all his highest warmth and splendour; and the third, when the same genius, grown more cool and temperate, still continued to cheer and enliven, but shewed, at the same time, that it was tending to its decline, like the same sun, abating from its ardour, but still gilding the western hemisphere †. The history of Tom Jones is indeed a wonderful performance, whether we consider the fruitfulness of its invention, the admirable delineation and variety of its

* Murphy, ubi supra, p. 63. 66. Fielding's Works, ubi supra, vol. IX. p. 282—346. Vol. XI. p. 265—387. Vol. XII. p. 189—214.

† Murphy, ubi supra, p. 59. 66.

cha-

characters, the conduct of the story, or the winding up of the whole: nor is it surprising that it should have received the warmest encomiums, or that it should continue (and probably will always continue) to be one of the most popular novels that ever was produced. Mr. Murphy's copious and critical illustration of its merit is highly interesting. The work was dedicated to the Honourable George Lyttelton, (afterwards Lord Lyttelton,) by whose desire our author first thought of such a composition, who perused the manuscript when completed, and who gave it his entire approbation. Considering his religious dispositions, it is rather extraordinary that he should not make the objection which many virtuous minds have justly done to the looseness of Tom Jones's character. It should appear, however, that neither Mr. Lyttelton nor Mr. Fielding entertained any suspicion that the performance was blameable on this account, if we may judge from the language which the latter gentleman had used in his dedication. "From the name," says he, "of my patron, indeed, I hope my reader will be convinced, at his very entrance on this work, that he will find in the whole course of it nothing prejudicial to the cause of Religion and Virtue; nothing inconsistent with the strictest rules of decency, nor which can offend even the chastest eye in the perusal. On the contrary, I declare, that to recommend goodness and innocence hath been my sincere endeavour in this history. This honest purpose you have been pleased to think I have attained: and, to say the truth, it is likeliest to be attained in books of this kind; for, an example is a kind of picture, in which virtue becomes as it were an object of sight, and strikes us with an idea of that loveliness which Plato asserts there is in her naked charms *."

From the period of the publication of Tom Jones, the vigour of our author's mind sunk, though by

* Fielding's Works, ubi supra, vol. VII. p. ix. x.

slow

slow degrees, into a decline. "Amelia," which was published at the close of the year 1751, and which was dedicated to his great friend Ralph Allen, esq. has indeed the marks of genius, but of a genius beginning to fall into decay. Mr. Fielding does not appear in this performance to have lost the fertility of his invention, and his judgment seems to have been as strong as ever; but the warmth of his imagination is abated; and in his landscapes or his scenes of life he is no longer the colourist which he was before. The personages introduced in the work delight too much in narrative; and there are not in the characters those touches of singularity, those specific differences, which are so beautifully marked in our author's former productions. The humour, of course, loses here much of its high flavour and relish. Nevertheless, "Amelia" holds the same proportion to "Tom Jones," that the "Odyssey" of Homer bears, in Longinus's estimation, to the "Iliad." In various respects it breathes a fine vein of morality; many of the situations are affecting and tender; and, upon the whole, it is the Odyssey, the moral and pathetic work of Henry Fielding. "Amelia," in Mr. Murphy's edition of our author's writings, is printed from a copy corrected by his own hand. The exceptionable parts are retrenched, and the performance will be found less blameable than it was in its original state. While Mr. Fielding was planning and executing this piece, it ought not to be forgotten, that he was distracted by that multiplicity of avocations with which a public magistrate is surrounded; and that his constitution was labouring under attacks of the gout, which, of course, were severer than ever. Nevertheless, the activity of his mind was not to be subdued; for, no sooner was one literary pursuit ended than fresh game arose. He immediately engaged in a periodical paper, under the title of "The Covent Garden Journal, by Sir Alexander Drawcansir, Knight, Censor General of Great Britain." This paper was published twice in every

every week, viz. on Tuesday and Saturday; and it conduced so much to the entertainment of its readers, for a twelvemonth together, that there was a general regret when Mr. Fielding's bad state of health obliged him to discontinue the undertaking. There are in the collection various essays of such good sense and fine humour, that they would have been admired in the lucubrations of the "Tatler and "Spectator." The choicest of them are preserved in the twelfth volume of our author's works. Soon after the "Covent Garden Journal" was dropped, Mr. Fielding's whole frame of body was so entirely shattered by continual inroads of complicated disorders, and the incessant fatigue of business in his office, that, by the advice of his physician, he set out for Lisbon, in hopes of profiting by the genial air of that climate. At this time a dropsy had risen to so great a height, that he was obliged to submit to repeated operations of tapping. However, notwithstanding his distressful situation, his imagination still continued to make strong efforts to display itself; and the last gleams of his wit and humour faintly sparkled in the account he left behind him of his voyage to Portugal. In about two months after his arrival at Lisbon, his strength became quite exhausted, and he yielded up his breath on the eighth day of October, 1754, and in the forty-eighth year of his age. Our author married a second wife, by whom he left four children, to whose education, Mr. Ralph Allen, in conjunction with their uncle, Sir John Fielding, largely contributed *. One of them is now a barrister of considerable reputation, and an active police magistrate at Queen-square, Westminster.

Henry Fielding had so many faults, and led so dissipated a life, that, when to this it is added, that he sustained the unpopular situation of a Middlesex

* Murphy, ubi supra, p. 76—79. Gentleman's Magazine, vol. XXIV. p. 483. Voyage to Lisbon, vol. XII of our Author's Works.

justice,

justice, it will not appear surprizing, that he should have been subjected to the reproach of crimes of which he was innocent. His conduct as a magistrate was often attacked, and he was accused of venality. But from this charge he hath revolted, in the Introduction to his "Voyage to Lisbon," with becoming indignation, Sir John Fielding, likewise, in his dedication of the play of "The Fathers" to the Duke of Northumberland, asserts, concerning his brother, that he was an upright, as well as an useful and distinguished magistrate. Mr. Murphy has touched upon the subject with justice and candour. The same gentleman's general character of our author will be found in the note *.

* Had the writer of this essay the happy power of delineation which distinguishes the artist mentioned, (Mr. Hogarth,) he would here attempt a portrait of Mr. Fielding's mind: of the principal features, such as they appear to him, he will at least endeavour to give a sketch, however imperfect. His passions, as the poet expresses it, were tremblingly alive all o'er: whatever he desired he desired ardently; he was alike impatient of disappointment or ill-usage, and the same quickness of sensibility rendered him elate in prosperity, and overflowing with gratitude at every instance of friendship or generosity: steady in his private attachments, his affection was warm, sincere, and vehement; in his resentments he was manly, but temperate, seldom breaking out in his writings into gratifications of ill-humour or personal satire. It is to the honour of those whom he loved, that he had too much penetration to be deceived in their characters; and it is to the advantage of his enemies, that he was above passionate attacks upon them. Open, unbounded, and social in his temper, he knew no love of money; but inclining to excess even in his very virtues, he pushed his contempt of avarice into the opposite extreme of imprudence and prodigality. When young in life he had a moderate estate; he soon suffered hospitality to devour it; and, when in the latter end of his days he had an income of four or five hundred a year, he knew no use of money but to keep his table open to those who had been his friends when young, and had impaired their own fortunes. Though disposed to gallantry by his strong animal spirits, and the vivacity of his passions, he was remarkable for tenderness and constancy to his wife, and the strongest affection for his children. Of sickness and poverty he was singularly patient, and, under the pressure of those evils, he could quietly read "Cicero de Consolatione;" but, if either of them threatened his wife, he was impetuous for her relief: and thus often from his virtues arose his imperfections. A sense of

honour

We cannot dismiss this article without taking notice of the sentiments which have been delivered, concerning Henry Fielding and his works, by different writers. Sir John Hawkins is harshly severe on his memory: indeed, so malignantly severe, that we shall not give room to the passage. But, while we disapprove of the spirit with which Sir John has written, we must do justice to his motive, which was a regard to the interests of strict morality *. His meaning, though not his language, when he exposes the shameful abuse of the phrase, "goodness of heart," by making it a substitute for probity, has our entire approbation. Dr. Beattie is more gentle in his censure. "Of Fielding," says he, "as a novelist, I admire the humour, and his artful connexture of fables; in which last respect I think he has no equal among the moderns; but his morality and delicacy are not what I wish they had been; and his style, though in general excellent, especially in his latter works, is not always free from bombast, and sometimes betrays an unnecessary ostentation of learning †." The same author, in another place,

honour he had as lively and delicate as most men, but sometimes his passions were too turbulent for it; or rather his necessities were too pressing; in all cases where delicacy was departed from, his friends know how his own feelings reprimanded him. The interests of virtue and religion he never betrayed; the former is amiably enforced in his works; and, for the defence of the latter, he had projected a laborious answer to the posthumous philosophy of Bolingbroke; and the preparation he had made for it of long extracts and arguments from the fathers and the most eminent writers of controversy, is still extant in the hands of his brother Sir John Fielding. In short, our author was unhappy, but not vicious in his nature: in his understanding lively, yet solid; rich in invention, yet a lover of real science; an observer of mankind, yet a scholar of enlarged reading; a spirited enemy, yet an indefatigable friend; a satirist of vice and evil manners, yet a lover of mankind; an useful citizen, a polished and instructive wit; and a magistrate zealous for the order and welfare of the community which he served. Murphy, ubi supra, p. 82—84.

* Hawkins's Life of Dr. Samuel Johnson, p. 214, 215.

† Beattie's Elements of Moral Science, vol. II. p. 559.

has

has given a more copious estimate of Fielding's literary merit. Dr. Blair's concise description of Mr. Fielding, as a romance-writer, cannot fail of being acceptable to our readers. "Mr. Fielding's novels," observes the doctor, "are highly distinguished for their humour: a humour, which, if not of the most refined and delicate kind, is original, and peculiar to himself. The characters which he draws are lively and natural, and marked with the strokes of a bold pencil. The general scope of his stories is favourable to humanity and goodness of heart; and in Tom Jones, his greatest work, the artful conduct of the fable, and the subserviency of all the incidents to the winding up of the whole, deserve much praise*." "The cultivated genius of Fielding," says Dr. Knox, "entitles him to a high rank among the classics. His works exhibit a series of pictures drawn with all the descriptive fidelity of a Hogarth. They are highly entertaining, and will always be read with pleasure; but they likewise disclose scenes, which may corrupt a mind unseasoned by experience †." Joseph Andrews is thus characterized, by Mr. Gray, in a letter to his friend, Mr. West, who had recommended the book to his perusal. "The incidents are ill laid and without invention; but the characters have a great deal of nature, which always pleases, even in the lowest shapes. Parsons Adams is perfectly well; so is Mrs. Slipslop, and the story of Wilson; and throughout he shews himself well read in stage-coaches, country squires, inns, and inns of court. His reflections upon high people and low people, and misses and masters, are very good. However, the exaltedness of some minds (or rather, as I shrewdly suspect, their insipidity and want of feeling and observation) may make them insensible to these light things, (I mean

* Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, vol. II. p. 309. Quarto edition.

† Knox's Essays, moral and literary, vol. I. p. 69. Edition of 1782.

such

such as characterize and paint nature,) yet surely they are as weighty, and much more useful, than your grave discourses upon the mind, the passions, and what not *." Lord Monboddo, in the third volume of his "Origin and Progress of Language," has several times spoken of the "History of Tom Jones" in terms of great approbation. In one place he expresses himself as follows: "There is lately sprung up among us a species of narrative poem, representing the characters of common life. It has the same relation to comedy that the epic has to tragedy, and differs from the epic in the same respect that comedy differs from tragedy; that is, in the actions and characters, both of which are much nobler in the epic than in it. It is therefore, I think, a legitimate kind of poem; and accordingly, we are told, Homer wrote one of that kind, called *Margites*, of which some lines are preserved. The reason why I mention it is, that we have, in English, a poem of that kind (for so I will call it) which has more character in it than any work, antient or modern, that I know. The work I mean, is, the "History of Tom Jones," which, as it has more personages brought into the story than any thing of the poetic kind I have ever seen: so all these personages have characters peculiar to them, insomuch, that there is not even a host or hostess upon the road, hardly a servant, who is not distinguished in that way. In short, I never saw any thing that was so much animated, and, as I may say, *all alive* with characters and manners, as the "History of Tom Jones." In another passage, Lord Monboddo, having offered reasons to shew, why some instances of the mock-heroic in Tom Jones, though excellent in their kind, are not in their proper place, has subjoined the following encomium on the general construction of the work: "The fable of this piece is, I think, an ex-

* Mason's Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Mr. Gray, p. 138, 139.

traordinary

traordinary effort both of genius and art; for, though it be very complex, taking in as great a variety of matter as, I believe, any heroic fable, it is so simple as to be easily enough comprehended in one view. And it has this peculiar excellency, that every incident of the almost infinite variety which the author has contrived to introduce into it, contributes, some way or other, to bring on the catastrophe, which is so artfully wrought up, and brought about by a change of fortune, so sudden and surprizing, that it gives the reader all the pleasure of a well-written tragedy or comedy. And, therefore, as I hold the invention and composition of the fable to be the chief beauty of every poem, I must be of opinion, that Mr. Fielding was one of the greatest poetical geniuses of the age; nor do I think that his work has hitherto met with the praise that it deserves *." We shall conclude the testimony to our author's literary excellence, with the concise and elegant encomium passed upon him by the late Mr. James Harris. This ingenious and learned gentleman, having treated of the absurd manner in which the plots of tragedies and comedies are often wound up, adds as follows: "A witty friend of mine, who was himself a dramatic writer, used pleasantly, though perhaps rather freely, *to damn the man who invented fifth acts*. So said the celebrated Henry Fielding, who was a respectable person both by education and birth, having been bred at Eton school and Leyden, and being lineally descended from an Earl of Denbigh. His Joseph Andrews and Tom Jones may be called master pieces in the comic epopee, which none since have equalled, though multitudes have imitated; and which he was peculiarly qualified to write in the manner he did, both from his life, his learning, and his genius. Had his life been less irregular, (for irregular it was, and spent in a promiscuous intercourse with persons of all ranks,) his

* Of the Origin and Progress of Language, vol. III. p. 134, 135. 296—298.

pictures

pictures of human kind had neither been so various nor so natural. Had he possessed less of literature, he could not have infused such a spirit of classical elegance. Had his genius been less fertile of wit and humour, he could not have maintained that uninterrupted pleasantry, which never suffers his readers to feel fatigue *."

There are not so many little anecdotes preserved concerning Mr. Fielding as might perhaps have been expected considering the eccentricity of his disposition, and his talents for conversation. In the opinion of Lord Lyttelton, he had more wit and humour than Pope, Swift, and all the other wits of that time put together †. But when our author died, the passion for collecting every trivial incident concerning literary men, or every expression uttered by them, had not taken place; or, at least, was far from being carried to the height which has lately been done. In the Gentleman's Magazine for August, 1786, a story is told concerning Mr. Fielding, of which we shall content ourselves with an abridgment, as the narrative of the writer is verbose, and as he aims at a pleasantry in which he has not been remarkably successful. The fact is simply as follows: Some parochial taxes for Fielding's house in Beaufort buildings being unpaid, and for which demands had been made again and again, he was at length given to understand, by the collector, who had an esteem for him, that no longer procrastination could be admitted. In this dilemma he had recourse to Jacob Tonson, and mortgaging the future sheets of some work he had in hand, received the sum he wanted, which might be ten or twelve guineas. When he was near his own house, he met with an old college chum, whom he had not seen for many years. They retired to a neighbouring tavern, and gave free scope to their conviviality. In the course of the

* Harris's Philological Inquiries, pp. 163, 164.
† Beattie, ubi supra, p. 571.

con-

conversation, Mr. Fielding found that his friend had been unfortunate in life, upon which he immediately gave him the whole of the money he had obtained from Mr. Tonson. Early in the morning he returned home in the full enjoyment of his benevolent disposition and conduct, when he was told that the collector had called for the taxes twice on the preceding day. His reply was laconic, but memorable: "Friendship has called for the money, and had it; let the collector call again." A second application to Jacob Tonson enabled him to satisfy the parish demands *. The following anecdote has been communicated to Dr. Kippis by a friend, who had it from the present Mr. Fielding, our author's son. Henry Fielding being once in company with the Earl of Denbigh, and the conversation turning on Fielding's being of the Denbigh family, the Earl asked the reason why they spelt their names differently; the Earl's family doing it with the E first, (Feilding), and Mr. Henry Fielding with the I first, (Fielding.) "I cannot tell, my Lord," answered Harry, "except it be that my branch of the family were the first that knew how to spell."

Mr. Fielding has afforded another instance how much it is to be lamented that genius and talents are not always accompanied with the uniform practice of virtue. His irregularities exposed a strong and athletic constitution to the inroads of disorder, the depredations of the gout and the dropsy, and a premature death. His extravagance obliged him to produce hasty and imperfect compositions, especially for the stage; and it involved him in necessities, which, it is to be feared, sometimes triumphed over the independance of his mind. A contrary conduct, while it would most probably have been blessed with length of days, would certainly have procured him higher esteem in the world, and have enabled him to give a more finishing hand to many of his writings.

* Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LVI. pp. 659, 660.

Henry

Henry Fielding's third sister Sarah, made some figure among the literary ladies of the age. She was born in the year 1714, and early applied herself to the cultivation of her mind. Soon after the appearance of her brother's Joseph Andrews, she published a novel, in two volumes, 12mo, intituled, "The Adventures of David Simple, in Search of a faithful Friend." The book had a considerable run, and is not yet forgotten. In 1752, she produced a third volume, which, we believe, never became so popular as the former work. Her next production, which appeared in 1753, was, "The Cry; a new dramatic Fable,' in three volumes. It is a novel, in a singular form. This publication was too abstracted, and too remote from the common taste of romance readers, to be generally pleasing. It was not, however, destitute of ingenuity. Mrs. Sarah Fielding's last and principal performance was, "Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates; with the Defence of Socrates before his Judges;" translated from the original Greek. This work does credit to her abilities, being executed with fidelity and elegance. She had the honour of being favoured with some valuable notes by the ingenious and learned Mr. James Harris of Salisbury, who probably might contribute to the correctness of the translation. Mrs. Fielding resided at Bath, where she died in April 1768.

Dr. John Hoadly, who was her particular friend, erected a monument to her memory, on which is the following encomium:

"Her unaffected manners, candid mind,
Her heart benevolent, and soul resign'd,
Were more her praise than all she knew or thought,
Though Athens' Wisdom to her sex she taught *."

* Biographia Dramatica, or, a Companion to the Playhouse, edit. 1812, vol. I. p. 242.

No. VI. BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS*.

ANDREW MILLAR, Esq.

was literally the artificer of his own fortune. By consummate industry, and a happy train of successive patronage and connexion, he became one of the most eminent Booksellers of the eighteenth century. He had little pretensions to Learning; but had a thorough knowledge of mankind; and a nice discrimination in selecting his literary counsellors †; amongst whom it may be sufficient to mention the late eminent Schoolmaster and Critick, Dr. William Rose ‡, of Chiswick; and the late

* The names of several other eminent Booksellers and Printers will be found by consulting the Index.

† "Millar, says Mr. Boswell, "though himself no great judge of literature, had good sense enough to have for his friends very able men to give him their opinion and advice in the purchase of copy-right, the consequence of which was his acquiring a very large fortune, with great liberality. Johnson said of him, "I respect Millar, Sir; he has raised the price of literature." The same praise may be justly given to Panckoucke, the eminent Bookseller of Paris. Mr. Strahan's liberality, judgment, and success, are well known.—Mr. Millar took the principal charge of conducting the publication of Johnson's Dictionary; and as the patience of the proprietors was repeatedly tried, and almost exhausted, by their expecting that the work would be completed within the time which Johnson had sanguinely supposed, the learned Author was often goaded to dispatch, more especially as he had received all the copy-money, by different drafts, a considerable time before he had finished his task. When the messenger who carried the last sheet to Millar returned, Johnson asked him, "Well, what did he say?" "Sir, (answered the messenger) he said, Thank God I have done with him." "I am glad (replied Johnson, with a smile) that he thanks God for any thing." [Sir John Hawkins, p. 341, inserts two notes as having passed formally between Andrew Millar and Johnson, to the above effect. I am assured this was not the case. In the way of incidental remark it was a pleasant play of raillery. To have deliberately written notes in such terms would have been morose.] It is remarkable, that those with whom Johnson chiefly contracted for his literary labours were Scotchmen, Mr. Millar, and Mr. Strahan. *Life of Johnson.*

‡ A gentleman well known in the republick of letters, and highly esteemed for his public spirit, his friendly disposition, his amiable

William Strahan, Esq. * the early friend and associate of Mr. Millar in private life, and his partner in many capital adventures in business.

Mr. Millar had three children; but they all died in their infancy. He was *not extravagant;* but contented himself with an occasional regale of humble port at an opposite Tavern; so that his wealth accumulated rapidly. He was fortunate also in his assistants in trade. One of these was the present worthy veteran Mr. Thomas Becket, who afterwards colonized into another part of the Strand, in partnership with Mr. P. De Hondt; and thence transplanted himself, first to the corner of the Adelphi, and afterwards to Pall Mall, where he has long been stationary, and, it is hoped, will remain so whilst he can enjoy the comforts of life.

Mr. Millar's next assistant was *Robin Lawless* †, a name familiar to every Bibliomaniac and every

amiable and chearful temper, and his universal benevolence. He published an edition of Sallust, and was largely concerned in the Monthly Review. He left one son, Samuel Rose, Esq, barrister at law, a young man of considerable talents, and universally beloved for his truly mild and unobtrusive manners; who was the friend and correspondent of Cowper the Poet; and in 1804 was the Editor of Goldsmith's Works, 4 vols. 8vo. He distinguished himself also in his profession by editing some valuable Law books. He married the daughter of Dr. Farr, of Plymouth; and died Dec. 24, 1804, aged only 37, leaving four sons.

* Of whom see p. 390.

† This diligent and honest servant, who, for considerably more than half a century, had been so well known to, and much distinguished by, the notice and regard of many of the most eminent literary characters of his time, as one of the principal assistants to Mr. Andrew Millar, afterwards to Mr. Alderman Cadell, and finally, to Messrs. Cadell and Davies, the present conductors of that extensive business, died at his apartments in Dean Street, Soho, June 21, 1806, at the advanced age of 82. He was a native of Dublin, and related, not very distantly, to the respectable and recently ennobled family of the same name, as well as to the Barnewalls and Aylmers. He was a Roman Catholick, and strictly observant of the duties and obligations of his religion, yet perfectly free from the bigotry and uncharitableness which have, on too many occasions, marked the conduct of members of the Romish Church. In his character were united the soundest integrity of mind with a simplicity of manners rarely equalled. His

 reading

Bookseller who recollects the latter half of the eighteenth century.

In 1758 Mr. Millar met with an apprentice congenial to his most ardent wishes; who, combining industry with intellect, relieved him in a great measure from the toil of superintending an immense concern; whom in 1765 he readily admitted as his partner: and in 1767 relinquished to him the whole business. I need not add, that this was the late worthy and successful Bookseller Mr. Alderman Cadell *.

Mr. Millar now retired to a villa at Kew Green. He died in the following year; and was buried in the cemetery at Chelsea †, near the King's private road; where in 1751 Mr. Millar had erected an obelisk ‡ over a vault appropriated to his family, where three infant children were deposited; and

reading had been extensive; his judgment was remarkably correct; his memory uncommonly strong; and the anecdotes with which it was stored often afforded gratification to his friends, who delighted to draw him into conversation. Humble as was his walk in life, few men had stronger claims to affectionate regard. A purer spirit never inhabited the human bosom. One remarkable instance of his singleness of heart we can add on the most indisputable authority. Not very long before Mr. Cadell obtained the scarlet gown, on taking stock at the end of the year, honest Robin very seriously applied to his master, to ask a favour of him. Mr. Cadell, of course, expected that it was somewhat that might be beneficial to the applicant. But great indeed was his surprize to find that the purport of the request was, that his annual salary might be lowered, as the year's accompt was not so good as the preceding one; and Lawless really feared that his master could not afford to pay him such very high wages. On retiring from business, the benevolent master had a picture of the faithful servant painted by Sir William Beechey, which he always shewed to his friends as one of the principal ornaments of his drawing-room.

* See vol. VI. p. 443.

† This Cemetery, about a quarter of a mile from the Church, was given to that parish by Sir Hans Sloane.

‡ On which are the several following inscriptions:

"1. Mindful of Death and of Life;

ANDREW MILLAR,
of the Strand, London, Bookseller,
erected this
near the Dormitory
intended
for himself and his beloved wife

JANE

afterwards his own remains, and those of his widow, who had been re-married to Sir Archibald Grant, Bart. of Monymusk, Aberdeenshire. She died, at her house in Pall Mall, Oct. 25, 1788; and left many charitable benefactions; among others, the whole residue of her estate (supposed to be at least 15,000*l.*) to be disposed of at the discretion of her three executors, the Rev. Dr. Trotter, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Cadell.

JANE MILLAR,
when it shall please Divine Providence
to call them hence,
as a place of like repose
for other near relations,
and in memory of
the sacred pledges of their mutual love,
MDCCLI."

2. "ROBERT MILLAR, aged one year, died in 1736,
interred not far from hence.
ELIZABETH MILLAR, of the same age, died in 1740,
Buried in the Church-yard of St. Clements Danes.
Innocent in their short lives,
and therefore happy in their Deaths.
Though lost to their human,
they live to their Eternal Parent.

3. "Sacred to the Remembrance of
ANDREW MILLAR,
the fleeting Joy, the lasting Grief,
of those who dedicate this Monument.
Having shewn such goodness in this frail life
as attracted the love of all,
he was taken to a better
at Scarborough July 30, 1750,
aged five years and six months,
interred here August 28 following.

4. "Here lie the remains of ANDREW MILLAR, Esq.
who departed this Life, June the 8th, 1768,
aged 61 years."

5. "Dame JANE GRANT,
widow of Sir ARCHIBALD GRANT, Bart.
who died Oct. 25, 1788, aged 81 years.
Her remains are deposited here,
near those of her first husband,
ANDREW MILLAR, Esq."

6. "Here lie the remains of Mrs. MARGARET JOHNSTON;
who departed this life July the 30, 1757."

CHARLES

CHARLES HITCH, Esq.

a Bookseller of considerable eminence in Paternoster-row, and in the commission of the peace for the County of Essex; was Master of the Stationers' Company in 1758. He died Sept. 20, 1764, and was buried at East Ham. Elizabeth, his widow (daughter of Mr. Arthur Bettesworth*, Bookseller) died in 1777; and Charles Hitch, esq. (their son) died April 20, 1781.—Rev. Paul Hitch, M. A. Rector of Horton, co. Gloucester, died Sept. 19, 1786.—Another Son died at Falmouth, Oct. 2, 1786.

WILLIAM STRAHAN, Esq.

This distinguished Printer was born in Scotland in April 1715; and was apprenticed there to the profession which he pursued through life. He came early to London, where his capacity, diligence, and probity, raised him to great eminence†. The good

* Two other daughters of Mr. Bettesworth are also buried at East Ham; Catherine wife of Richard Heming died in 1758 (her husband in 1741). Thomasine wife of William Stepple, 1777, (her husband in 1781.)

† The following character of him is copied from "The Lounger," a periodical paper, published at Edinburgh, Aug. 20, 1785.

"The advantages and use of Biography have of late been so often mentioned, and are now so universally allowed, that it is needless for any modern author to set them forth. That department of writing, however, has been of late years so much cultivated, that it has fared with Biography as with every other art; it has lost much of its dignity in its commonness, and many lives have been presented to the publick, from which little instruction or amusement could be drawn. Individuals have been traced in minute and ordinary actions, from which no consequences could arise, but to the private circle of their own families and friends, and in the detail of which we saw no passion excited, no character developed, nothing that should distinguish them from those common occurrences,

'Which dully took their course, and were forgotten.'

Yet there are few even of those comparatively insignificant lives, in which men of a serious and thinking cast do not feel a certain degree of interest. A pensive mind can trace, in seemingly trivial incidents and common situations, something to

humour and obliging disposition, which he owed to nature, he cultivated with care, and confirmed by habit. His sympathetic heart beat time to the joy or sorrow of his friends. His advice was always ready to direct youth, and his purse open to relieve

to feed reflection, and to foster thought; as the solitary Naturalist culls the trodden leaves, and discovers, in their form and texture, the principles of vegetative Nature. The motive, too, of the relater often helps out the unimportance of his relation; and to the ingenuous and susceptible, there is a feeling not unpleasant in allowing for the partiality of gratitude, and the tediousness of him who recounts his obligations. The virtuous connections of life and of the heart it is always pleasing to trace, even though the objects are neither new nor striking. Like those familiar paintings that shew the inside of cottages, and the exercise of village-duties, such narrations come home to the bosoms of the worthy, who feel the relationship of Virtue, and acknowledge her family wherever it is found. And, perhaps, there is a calmer and more placid delight in viewing her amidst these unimportant offices, than when we look up to her invested in the pomp of greatness, and the pride of power.

"I have been led to these reflections by an account with which a correspondent has furnished me of some particulars in the life of an individual, a native of this country, who died a few weeks ago in London, Mr. William Strahan, Printer to his Majesty. His title to be recorded in a work of this sort, my correspondent argues from a variety of considerations unnecessary to be repeated. One, which applies particularly to the public office of the Lounger, I will take the liberty to mention. He was the author of a paper in "The Mirror;" a work, in the train of which I am proud to walk, and am glad of an opportunity to plead my relation to it, by inserting the eloge (I take that word as custom has sanctified it, without adopting its abstract signification) of one of its writers.

"Mr. Strahan was born at Edinburgh in the year 1715. His father, who had a small appointment in the Customs, gave his son the education which every lad of decent rank then received in a country where the avenues to Learning were easy, and open to men of the most moderate circumstances. After having passed through the tuition of a grammar-school, he was put apprentice to a Printer; and, when a very young man, removed to a wider sphere in that line of business, and went to follow his trade in London. Sober, diligent, and attentive, while his emoluments were for some time very scanty, he contrived to live rather within than beyond his income; and though he married early, and without such a provision as prudence might have looked for in the establishment of a family, he continued to thrive, and to better his circumstances. This he would often mention as an encouragement to early matrimony; and used to say, that he never

indigence. Living in times not the purest in the English annals, he escaped unsullied through the artifices of trade, and the corruption of politicks. In him a strong and natural sagacity, improved by an extensive knowledge of the world, served only to

never had a child born, that Providence did not send some increase of income to provide for the increase of his household. With sufficient vigour of mind, he had that happy flow of animal spirits, which is not easily discouraged by unpromising appearances. By him who can look with firmness upon difficulties, their conquest is already half achieved; but the man on whose heart and spirits they lie heavy, will scarcely be able to bear up against their pressure. The forecast of timid, or the disgust of too delicate minds, are very unfortunate attendants for men of business; who, to be successful, must often push improbabilities, and bear with mortifications.

"His abilities in his profession, accompanied with perfect integrity and unabating diligence, enabled him, after the first difficulties were overcome, to get on with rapid success. And he was one of the most flourishing men in the trade, when, in the year 1770, he purchased a share of the patent for King's Printer of Mr. Eyre, with whom he maintained the most cordial intimacy during all the rest of his life. Besides the emoluments arising from this appointment, as well as from a very extensive private business, he now drew largely from a field which required some degree of speculative sagacity to cultivate; I mean, that great literary property which he acquired by purchasing the copyrights of some of the most celebrated Authors of the time. In this his liberality kept equal pace with his prudence, and in some cases went perhaps rather beyond it. Never had such rewards been given to the labours of literary men, as now were received from him and his associates in those purchases of copyrights from Authors.

"Having now attained the first great object of business, wealth, Mr. Strahan looked with a very allowable ambition on the stations of political rank and eminence. Politicks had long occupied his active mind, which he had for many years pursued as his favourite amusement, by corresponding on that subject with some of the first characters of the age. Mr. Strahan's queries to Dr. Franklin in the year 1769, respecting the discontents of the Americans, published in the London Chronicle of 28th July, 1778, shew the just conception he entertained of the important consequences of that dispute, and his anxiety as a good subject to investigate, at that early period, the proper means by which their grievances might be removed, and a permanent harmony restored between the two countries. In the year 1775 he was elected a member of parliament for the borough of Malmsbury, in Wiltshire, with a very illustrious colleague, the Hon. C. J. Fox; and in the succeeding parliament for Wotton Bassett, in the same

render respectable his unaffected simplicity of manners, and to make his truly Christian philanthropy more discerning and more useful. The uninterrupted health and happiness which accompanied him half a century in this capital, proves honesty to be the

same county. In this station, applying himself with that industry which was natural to him, he attended the House with a scrupulous punctuality, and was a useful member. His talents for business acquired the consideration to which they were entitled, and were not unnoticed by the Minister.

"In his political connections he was constant to the friends to whom he had been first attached. He was a steady supporter of that party who were turned out of administration in spring 1784, and lost his seat in the House of Commons by the dissolution of parliament with which that change was followed; a situation which he did not shew any desire to resume on the return of the new parliament.

"One motive for his not wishing a seat in the next parliament, was a feeling of some decline in his health, which had rather suffered from the long sittings and late hours with which the political warfare in the last had been attended. Though without any fixed disease, his strength was visibly declining; and though his spirits survived his strength, yet the vigour and activity of his mind were also considerably impaired. Both continued gradually to decline till his death, which happened on Saturday, the 9th of July 1785, in the 71st year of his age.

"Endued with much natural sagacity, and an attentive observation of life, he owed his rise to that station of opulence and respect which he attained, rather to his own talents and exertion, than to any accidental occurrence of favourable or fortunate circumstances. His mind, though not deeply tinctured with learning, was not uninformed by letters. From a habit of attention to style, he had acquired a considerable portion of critical acuteness in the discernment of its beauties and defects. In one branch of writing himself excelled, I mean the epistolary, in which he not only shewed the precision and clearness of business, but possessed a neatness, as well as fluency of expression, which I have known few letter-writers to surpass. Letter-writing was one of his favourite amusements; and among his correspondents were men of such eminence and talents as well repaid his endeavours to entertain them. One of these, as we have before mentioned, was the justly-celebrated Dr. Franklin, originally a Printer like Mr. Strahan, whose friendship and correspondence he continued to enjoy, notwithstanding the difference of their sentiments in political matters, which often afforded pleasantry, but never mixed any thing acrimonious in their letters. One of the latest he received from his illustrious and venerable friend, contained a humourous allegory of the state of politicks in Britain, drawn from the profession of Printing, of which, though

best policy, temperance the greatest luxury, and the essential duties of life its most agreeable amusement. In his elevated fortune none of his former acquaintance ever accused him of neglect. He attained prosperity without envy, enjoyed wealth without pride,

though the Doctor had quitted the exercise, he had not forgotten the terms.

"There are stations of acquired greatness, which make men proud to recall the lowness of that from which they rose. The native eminence of Franklin's mind was above concealing the humbleness of his origin. Those only who possess no intrinsic elevation are afraid to sully the honours to which accident has reared them, by the recollection of that obscurity whence they spring.

"Of this recollection Mr. Strahan was rather proud than ashamed; and I have heard those who were disposed to censure him, blame it as a kind of ostentation in which he was weak enough to indulge. But methinks 'tis to consider too curiously, to consider it so.' There is a kind of reputation which we may laudably desire, and justly enjoy; and he who is sincere enough to forego the pride of ancestry and of birth, may, without much imputation of vanity, assume the merit of his own elevation.

"In that elevation he neither triumphed over the inferiority of those he had left below him, nor forgot the equality in which they had formerly stood. Of their inferiority he did not even remind them, by the ostentation of grandeur, or the parade of wealth. In his house there was none of that saucy train, none of that state or finery, with which the illiberal delight to confound and to dazzle those who may have formerly seen them in less enviable circumstances. No man was more mindful of, or more solicitous to oblige the acquaintance or companions of his early days. The advice which his experience, or the assistance which his purse could afford, he was ready to communicate; and at his table in London every Scotsman found an easy introduction, and every old acquaintance a cordial welcome. This was not merely a virtue of hospitality, or a duty of benevolence with him; he felt it warmly as a sentiment: and that paper in "The Mirror," of which I mentioned him as the author (the letter from London in the 94th number), was, I am persuaded, a genuine picture of his feelings on the recollection of those scenes in which his youth had been spent, and of those companions with which it had been associated.

"Such of them as still survive him will read the above short account of his life with interest and with pleasure. For others it may not be altogether devoid of entertainment or of use. If among the middling and busy ranks of mankind it can afford an encouragement to the industry of those who are beginning to climb into life, or furnish a lesson of moderation to those who have attained its height; if to the first it may recommend honest

industry

and dispensed bounty without ostentation. His ample property he bestowed with the utmost good sense and propriety. After providing munificently for his widow and his children, his principal study seems to have been to mitigate the affliction of those who were more immediately dependant on his bounty*; and to not a few who were under this

industry and sober diligence; if to the latter it may suggest the ties of antient fellowship, and early connection, which the pride of wealth or of station loses as much dignity as it foregoes satisfaction by refusing to acknowledge; if it shall cheer one hour of despondency or discontent to the young; if it shall save one frown of disdain or of refusal to the unfortunate; the higher and more refined class of my readers will forgive the familiarity of the example, and consider, that it is not from the biography of Heroes or of Statesmen that instances can be drawn to prompt the conduct of the bulk of mankind, or to excite the useful, though less splendid, virtues of private and domestic life."

* The following "Sketch of a Character, attempted on the loss of a much respected Friend," came from the heart of one who both loved and revered him.

"If Industry and knowledge of mankind,
Could prove that Fortune is not always blind;
If wealth acquir'd could prompt a generous heart,
To feel new joys its blessings to impart;
Lament with me such worth should be withdrawn,
And all who knew his worth must weep for STRAHAN!
In business, which became his pleasure, keen:
Tho' not enough the tradesman to be *mean*;
Social and frank, a zealous friendly guide,
With sage advice, and ready purse beside,
And far above the littleness of pride:
Pride that, exacting homage, meets, in place
Of true respect, contempt beneath grimace.
A breast thus warm could not with coolness bear
Those base returns the good must sometimes share;
Sincere himself, his feelings stood excus'd,
Never by one man to be twice abus'd:
For natures alter not; the leopard's skin
Is stain'd without, as hearts are stain'd within.
Numbers, whose private sorrows he reliev'd,
Have felt a loss, alas! but ill conceiv'd;
He 's gone! and those who miss him, never will
Find equal excellence his place to fill.
Thy darts, O Death, that fly so thick around,
In such a victim many others wound.

Bernard's Inn. J. NOORTHOUCK."

description,

description, who would otherwise have severely felt the drying up of so rich a fountain of benevolence, he gave liberal annuities for their lives; and, after the example of his old friend and neighbour Mr. Bowyer, bequeathed 1000*l.* to the Company of Stationers for charitable purposes*. He had been Master of the Company in 1774.

* "I give and bequeath unto my Executors hereinafter named, the sum of One Thousand Pounds, of lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid unto them by and out of such part of my personal Estate, of which I have a disposing power, upon trust, that they my said Executors, and the survivor of them, and the Executors or Administrators of such survivor, do and shall pay and assign the said sum of One Thousand Pounds unto the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Company of Stationers of London, to whom I give and bequeath the same sum of One Thousand Pounds, upon trust, That they the said Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the said Stationers Company, and their successors, the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the said Stationers Company of London, for the time being, do and shall, from time to time, lay out, and invest the said sum of One Thousand Pounds, in the purchase of Government Security or Securities, or place and continue the same sum at Interest on such other security or securities, and in the name or names of such person or persons as they, or the major number of them, shall from time to time think fit, and as touching one Moiety or Half-part of the annual Interest, Dividends and Proceeds that shall from time to time arise, or be made by or from the said sum of One Thousand Pounds, my mind and will is, and I do hereby order and direct, that such one Moiety or Half-part of the same annual Interest, Dividends and Proceeds, from time to time arising from the said Sum of One Thousand Pounds, shall yearly, and every year for ever, in the week after Christmas-day annually, be paid, distributed, and divided, in equal shares or proportions, "to such Five poor Journeymen Printers, natives of that part of Great Britain, called England or Wales, and who shall be Freemen of the said Company of Stationers," as the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants for the time being of the said Company of Stationers, or the major number of them, shall annually elect and choose as proper persons to partake of the said charitable donation; and as touching the remaining Moiety or Half-part of the annual Interest, Dividends and Proceeds that shall from time to time arise, or be made by or from the said sum of One Thousand Pounds, my mind and will is, and I do hereby order and direct, that such last mentioned Moiety or Half-part of the same annual Interest, Dividends and Proceeds, from time to time arising from the said sum of One Thousand Pounds, shall yearly, and every year for ever, in the week

Mr. Strahan married, early in life, a sister of Mr. James Elphinston*, a schoolmaster of considerable reputation. He died July 9, 1785; and Mrs. Strahan on the 9th of August following.

They lived to see two daughters respectably married; who are now both dead, leaving several children.

Of Mr. Strahan's three sons:

1. William, the eldest carried on the profession of a printer for some years on Snow Hill; but died, in his father's life-time, April 19, 1781.

2. George, of University College, Oxford, M. A. 1771; and B. and D. D. 1807; is now a Prebendary of Rochester, Rector of Cranham in Essex, and Vicar of St. Mary's Islington. This worthy Divine was honoured in his youth by the peculiar regard of Dr. Johnson (of whose "Prayers and Meditations" he was in 1785 the Editor.)

3. Andrew, (M. P. for Newport in the Isle of Wight 1797; for Wareham 1802; and now for Catherlogh) is one of the Joint Patentees as Printer to his Majesty; has also the patent of Law Printer; and for many years has been at the head of his profession.

week after Christmas-day annually, be paid, distributed, and divided, in equal shares or proportions, "to such Five poor Journeymen Printers, natives of that part of Great Britain, called Scotland, without regard to their being freemen or being non-freemen" of the said Company of Stationers, as the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants, for the time being, of the said Company of Stationers, or the major number of them, shall annually elect and choose, as proper persons to partake of the said charitable donation; and upon, to, or for no other trust, intent, or purpose whatsoever."—The Sum of 1000*l.* was laid out in the purchase of Three *per Cent.* Annuities, 1726, and from the Yearly Dividend ten persons receive each 4*l.*—Mr. Strahan, among many other generous legacies, gave also 100*l.* to the poor of the parish of St. Bride's, in which he had many years resided.

* To this gentleman (of whom see vol. III. p. 30.) Mr. Strahan bequeathed 100*l.* a year, 200*l.* in money, and 20 guineas for mourning; and Mrs. Strahan added 200*l.* a year more.

Mr.

MR. ARCHIBALD HAMILTON,

a native of North Britain, was bred to the profession of a Printer at Edinburgh; but quitted that city in 1736, after the riots occasioned there by the popular vengeance against Captain Porteus; in which he was in some degree implicated, by having been present at the illegal execution of that unfortunate culprit; whose melancholy history may be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, and in the other periodical publications of that period.

On his arrival in London, he had the good fortune to become associated with the late Mr. Strahan; whose printing-office he for some time superintended in the capacity of principal manager. But this was not a field wide enough for his talents, or his ambition; and he very soon commenced business on his own account; which he carried on with great success for many years. Amongst other fortunate connexions, his acquaintance with Dr. Smollett was not the least; whose History of England alone proved a little fortune both to the Printer and the Bookseller, as well as to the Author and Stationer.

The system of publishing *Bibles*, *Travels*, &c. was also carried by Mr. Hamilton and his Friends in *The Row*, to an extent of profit till then unknown.

In 1756, with the assistance of Dr. Smollett, and other literary friends, he commenced the "Critical Review;" which, aided afterwards by the critical acumen of the Rev. Joseph Robertson, he carried on with considerable success to the time of his death. For a few of the last years of his life he was a partner with Mr. Jackson of Oxford in the University press; but, at the same time, relieved himself from the more immediate labour of personal attendance in his printing-office *

* The more active part of his business was conducted for some years by very able assistants—among whom were Mr. Christopher Pidgeon, an old apprentice of Mr. Bowyer's; Mr. Thomas Wright;

by purchasing a villa at Ash in Hampshire in the neighbourhood of Farnham, to which he frequently retired. He had also a town residence in Bedford-row, where he died March 9, 1793, in his 74th year.

He will long be remembered as a valuable contributor to the literary interests of his time, and as a man whose social qualities, well-informed mind, and communicative disposition, had endeared him to a numerous circle of friends, and rendered his death a subject of unfeigned regret.

He left one daughter; and one son, Archibald Hamilton, who was also a Printer, in the office which had formerly been Mr. Bettenham's, near St.

Wright; and Mr. Jonas Davis, who, after carrying on a most extensive business on his own account for a few years, retired to the enjoyment of a farm at Uckfield in Sussex, which he still continues to cultivate.

Mr. Wright colonized from Falcon-court about the year 1766; and carried on the business of a Printer, first in Chancery lane, and afterwards in Peterborough court, till his death, March 3, 1797. He was a well-educated sensible man; printed several works of consequence; and was much respected by many literary men of the first eminence. He planned some works for others; and meditated some for himself, particularly one on the same plan with these "Anecdotes," which his own personal knowledge would have enabled him to have performed with credit. He printed the "Westminster Magazine:" in which he had marked the Writer of every article in a copy which probably still exists. He had in like manner, when at Mr. Hamilton's, prefixed the names of the Writers in the "Critical Review." In a Preface to the Second Volume of "Essays and Criticisms by Dr. Goldsmith, 1798," Mr. Seward says, "The late Mr. Thomas Wright, Printer, a man of literary observation and experience, had, during his connexion with those periodical publications in which the early works of Dr. Goldsmith were originally contained, carefully marked the several compositions of the different writers, as they were delivered to him to print. Being therefore, it was supposed, the only person able to separate the genuine performances of Dr. Goldsmith from those of other writers, in these miscellaneous collections, it became the wish of several admirers of the Author of the Traveller and Deserted Village, that his authentic writings should no longer be blended with other doubtful or spurious pieces. Mr. Wright was therefore recommended, and prevailed upon, to print the present selection, which he had just completed at the time of his death."

John's

John's Gate, where, amongst other works, he began "The Town and Country Magazine;" which had a prodigious sale. He had a printing-office also in the country, first on the road between Highgate and Finchley, and afterwards at Golder's Green, Hendon, where he died Oct. 6, 1792; leaving two sons, Archibald, and Samuel, both Printers, a third son in the Army, and several daughters.

JOHN RIVINGTON, Esq.

was a Bookseller of considerable eminence in St. Paul's Church-yard, where he carried on his business, universally esteemed, for more than half a century; and enjoyed the especial patronage of the Clergy, particularly those of the higher order. He was many years Bookseller to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge; a Governor of most of the Royal Hospitals; a member of the Court of Lieutenantcy, and of the Common Council; a Director of the Amicable Society in Serjeants Inn, and of the Union Fire-office; and an antient member of the Company of Stationers, of which he was Master in 1775; and where at one period he had two Brothers* and four Sons, Liverymen. He died Feb. 16, 1792, in his 73d year; and his widow on the 21st of October following. One of his sons, Mr. John

* Of these, James, who was the eldest brother, was a Bookseller, and for some years in partnership with Mr. Fletcher in St. Paul's Church-yard. He afterwards settled at New York; where, or a considerable time before the American Revolution, he held he office of King's Printer. He died there in December 1802, being at that time the oldest Liveryman of the Company of Stationers.—The youngest Brother, Mr. Charles Rivington, carried on an extensive business, as a Printer, for 32 years, in Steyning-lane, in a noble house, which had formerly been the residence of a Lord Mayor. He was also a member of the Common Council; and died June 22, 1790. His only daughter was married, Oct. 16, 1790, to the Rev. James Stovin, Rector of Rossington, co. York.

Rivington,

Rivington, a Printer, in St. John's-square, died June 28, 1785. Another son, Robert, Captain of the Kent East Indiaman, met with a glorious death, in October 1800, in bravely defending his ship against the attack of a French frigate of far superior force: he was a young man of great merit, and conspicuous talents; and it was his first voyage as Captain.—Henry, the youngest son, a respectable Solicitor, is the present Clerk to the Company of Stationers.

The business of the Father is carried on, with great diligence and augmented reputation, by two of the Sons, and a Grandson, under the firm of *Francis, Charles,* and *John Rivington.*

THOMAS OSBORNE, ESQ.

"Of Tom Osborne," says Mr. Dibdin*, "I have in vain endeavoured to collect some interesting biographical details. What I know of him shall be briefly stated. He was the most celebrated Bookseller of his day; and appears, from a series of his Catalogues in my possession, to have carried on a successful trade from the year 1738 to 1768†. What fortune he amassed is not, I believe, very well known: his collections were truly valuable, for they consisted of the purchased libraries of the most eminent men of those times. In his stature he was short and thick; and, to his inferiors, generally spoke in an authoritative and insolent manner‡. 'It has been confidently related,' says Boswell, 'that Johnson, one day, knocked Osborne down in his shop, with a folio, and put his foot upon his neck. The simple truth I had from Johnson himself. "Sir, he

* Bibliomania, p. 470.

† He was many years one of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers Company, and died Aug. 21, 1767.

‡ In the latter part of his life his manners were considerably softened; particularly to the young Booksellers who had occasion to frequent his shop in the pursuit of their orders. If they were so fortunate as to call whilst he was taking wine after his dinner, they were regularly called into the little parlour in Gray's Inn to take a glass with him. "Young man," he would say, "I have been in business more than 40 years, and am now worth more than 40,000*l.* Attend to your business; and you will be as rich as I am."

was impertinent to me, and I beat him. But it was not in his shop: it was in my own chamber."

"Of Osborne's philological attainments, the meanest opinion must be formed, if we judge from his advertisements, which were sometimes inserted in the London Gazette, and drawn up in the most ridiculously vain and ostentatious style. He used to tell the publick, that he possessed 'all the pompous editions of Classicks and Lexicons.' I insert the two following advertisements, prefixed, the one to his Catalogue of 1748, the other to that of 1753, for the amusement of my bibliographical readers, and as a model for Messrs. Payne, White, Miller, Evans, Priestley, Cuthell, &c.

'This Catalogue being very large, and of consequence very expensive to the proprietor, he humbly requests, that, if it falls into the hands of any gentleman *gratis*, who chooses not himself to be a purchaser of any of the books contained in it, that such gentleman will be pleased to recommend it to any other whom he thinks may be so, or to return it.'

"To his Catalogue of 1753 was the following:

'To the Nobility and Gentry who please to favour me with their commands. It is hoped, as I intend to give no offence to any nobleman or gentleman, that do me the honour of being my customer, by putting a price on my Catalogue, by which means they may not receive it as usual—it is desired that such nobleman or gentleman as have not received it, would be pleased to send for it; and it's likewise requested of such gentlemen who do receive it, that, if they chuse not to purchase any of the books themselves, *they would recommend it to any bookish gentleman of their acquaintance, or to return it*; and the favour shall be acknowledged by, their most obedient and obliged, T. OSBORNE*.'

"*The Harleian Collection of MSS.* was purchased by Government for 10,000*l.* and is now deposited in the British Museum. The *Books* were

* Mr. Dibdin here attributes an anecdote to *Osborne*, in which the former edition of this Work had misled him. It was *Charles Marsh*, not *Osborne*, who made the *Rum* Bargain. See vol. V. p. 171. dis-

disposed of to *Thomas Osborne*, of Gray's Inn, Bookseller; — to the irreparable loss, and I had almost said, the indelible disgrace, of the country. It is, indeed, for ever to be lamented, that a collection, so extensive, so various, so magnificent, and intrinsically valuable, should have become the property of one, who necessarily, from his situation in life, became a purchaser, only that he might be a vender, of the volumes. Osborne gave 13,000*l.* for the collection; a sum, which must excite the astonishment of the present age, when it is informed that Lord Oxford gave 18,000*l.* for the *Binding* only, of the least part of them *. In the year 1743-4 appeared an account of this collection, under the following title, '*Catalogus Bibliothecæ Harleianæ*,' &c. in four volumes (the 5th not properly appertaining to it.) Dr. Johnson was employed by Osborne to write the Preface, which, says Boswell, 'he has done with an ability that cannot fail to impress all his readers with admiration of his philological attainments.' In my humble apprehension, the Preface is unworthy of the Doctor: it contains a few general philological reflections, expressed in a style sufficiently stately, but is divested of bibliographical anecdote and interesting intelligence. The first two volumes are written in Latin by Johnson; the third and fourth volumes, which are a repetition of the two former, are composed in English by Oldys: and notwithstanding its defects, it is the best Catalogue of a large Library of which we can boast. It should be in every good collection."

"To the volumes was prefixed the following advertisement: 'As the curiosity of spectators, before the sale, may produce disorder in the disposition of the books, it is necessary to advertise the publick, that there will be no admission into the Library before the day of sale, which will be on Tuesday the 14th of February, 1744.' It seems that Osborne had charged the sum of 5*s.* to each of his first two volumes, which was represented by the Booksellers

* From Oldys's *interleaved Langbaine*. See Brydges's *Censura Literaria*, vol. i. p. 438.

'as an avaricious innovation;' and, in a paper published in '*The Champion*,' they, or their mercenaries, reasoned so justly as to allege, that, if Osborne could afford a very large price for the library, he might therefore afford to *give away* the Catalogue,' *Preface to* vol. iii. p. 1. To this charge Osborne answered, that his Catalogue was drawn up with great pains, and at a heavy expence; but, to obviate all objections, "those," says he, "who have paid five shillings a volume, shall be allowed, at any time within three months after the day of sale, either to return them in exchange for books, or to send them back, and receive their money." This, it must be confessed, was sufficiently liberal.

"Osborne was also accused of *rating his books at too high a price.* To this the following was his reply, or rather Dr. Johnson's; for the style of the Doctor is sufficiently manifest: 'If, therefore, I have set a high value upon books—if I have vainly imagined Literature to be more fashionable than it really is, or idly hoped to revive a taste well nigh extinguished, I know not why I should be persecuted with clamour and invective, since I shall only suffer by my mistake, and be obliged to keep those books which I was in hopes of selling.' *Preface to the 3d volume.* The fact was, that Osborne's charges were extremely moderate; and the sale of the books was so very slow, that Johnson assured Boswell, 'there was not much gained by the bargain.' Whoever inspects Osborne's Catalogue of 1748 (four years after the Harleian sale) will find in it many of the most valuable of Lord Oxford's books; and among them, a copy of the Aldine Plato of 1513, *struck off upon vellum*, marked at 21*l.* only: for this identical copy Lord Oxford gave 100 guineas, as Dr. Mead informed Dr. Askew; from the latter of whose collections it was purchased by Dr. Hunter, and is now in the Hunter Museum. There will also be found, in Osborne's Catalogue of 1748 and 1753, some of the scarcest books in English Literature, marked at two, or three, or four shillings, for which three times the number of *pounds* is now given."

The

The BALLARDS, of Little Britain*,

famed for more than a century as the supporters of literature, were noted for the soundness of their principles in Church and State. The Father of them was celebrated by John Dunton†; and of the Son and Grandson there are a few Bibliomaniacs still living who recollect their integrity and civility. School Books and Divinity Catalogues were their particular *forte*. The father, Samuel, who was many years Deputy of the Ward of Aldersgate Within, died Aug. 27, 1761. The only son, Edward, died Jan. 2, 1796, at the age of 88, in the same house in which he was born. He had outlived his mental faculties: and for some time used to be moved about in a chair. He was the last of the profession in Little Britain, once the grand emporium of Books‡.

* The "New View of London, 1708," describing Little Britain, observes, "Here now live many eminent Booksellers, and other trades;" and Mr. Strype, in 1720, says, "This street is well built, and much inhabited by Booksellers, especially from the pump in Duck-lane, which is also taken up by Booksellers, for old Books."—Macky, in his Journey through England, in 1724, thus describes the situation of the Trade at that period: "The Booksellers of Antient Books in all Languages are in Little Britain and Paternoster-row; those for Divinity and Classics on the North side of St. Paul's Cathedral; Law, History, and Plays, about Temple Bar; and the French Booksellers in the Strand. It seems then that the bookselling business has been gradually resuming its original situation near this Cathedral ever since the beginning of George I. while the neighbourhood of Duck-lane and Little Britain has been proportionably falling into disuse."

† Of the elder *Ballard*, and also of *Scott* and *Bateman*, see before, in vol. I. pp. 423, 424. The original name, as appears by the auction catalogues, was Bullard.

‡ It is not many years since *two* Booksellers resided there who were used to sport their rubric posts close to each other, as Tom Davies once did in Russel-street. Perhaps Sewell in Cornhill was the last who exhibited the leading authors in his shop in that way. How few people now remember when it was not an uncommon thing to do so!

Sir

Sir JAMES HODGES, Knight,

was many years a considerable Bookseller (particularly in what were called *Chap Books*) at the sign of the Looking-glass on London Bridge. He was also a member of the Common Council for Bridge Ward; and was one of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company.

April 15, 1757, he made his famous speech in the City Senate, on moving the Freedom of the City to Mr. Pitt, beginning with "History, the Key of Knowledge, and Experience, the Touchstone of Truth, have convinced us that the Country owes the preservation of its most excellent Constitution to the frequent Fears, Jealousies, and Apprehensions of the People*." Being a popular man, and of considerable ability, he was elected in 1757 Town Clerk of the City of London; and was knighted in 1758, on presenting an Address to King George the Second.

In 1759, having been accused, by the friends of Mr. Alderman Beckford, of partiality in the execution of his office, in respect to some matters relative to the election of the Lord Mayor, he vindicated himself by an affidavit, which he thought it necessary to publish. He died at Bath, in October 1774.

Sir STEPHEN THEODORE JANSSEN, Bart.

This worthy gentleman's family was originally of Guelderland, and descended from the baron de Heez, who, in the troubles of the Netherlands, headed a party of those who opposed the Inquisition, and the tyranny of the Duke of Alva, and was made by them Governor of Brussels.

The Duke of Parma, some years after, getting the better of the malecontents, the Baron de Heez was taken prisoner, and beheaded, and all his estate was confiscated. His family deing dispersed by this ac-

* See it in the Appendix to Maitland's London, p. 27.

cident,

cident, his youngest son, Theodore Janssen de Heez, took refuge in France, and settled in Angoulesme; and living there to a very advanced age, left a great estate, and a numerous issue.

Abraham, the eldest son, had issue, Theodore Janssen, his eldest son, the first Baronet, who, in the year 1680, removed into England, with a considerable estate, and, in the reign of King William, had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him.

Having in that reign, and the succeeding one, given ample proofs, on several occasions, of his zeal for the interest of Great Britain, particularly in relation to the commerce with France, when that affair was depending in Parliament, after the treaty of Utrecht, being then of Wimbledon* in Surrey, he was, at the special request of his then Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, created a baronet, March 11, 1714-15, 1 Geo. I.; and in the same year he was chosen member of parliament for the borough of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight.

By forty years' success in trade, and with an unquestionable reputation, he had acquired a very great estate: but in the year 1720, having the misfortune of being a Director of the South-Sea company, he was involved in the common calamity with those unhappy gentlemen; although his innocence was thought to have been sufficiently evident, inasmuch as it did appear that, far from being a gainer by that fatal project, he had considerably lessened his estate by it.

By his wife, Williamsa, daughter of Sir Robert Henley, of the Grange, in Hampshire (who died in September 1731), he had issue, five sons, Sir Abraham, Sir Henry, and Sir Stephen-Theodore, who were all successively Baronets, William, who married a daughter of James Gaultier, Esq. (who died in January 1737-8), and Robert; and three daughters, Henrietta, Barbara, mar-

* The manor of Wimbledon (which had been purchased by Sir Theodore) was sold to the Duchess of Marlborough for 15,000*l.*

ried

ried to Thomas Bladen, Esq. member of parliament for Ashburton, in Devonshire; and Mary, to the honourable Charles Calvert, lord Baltimore.

Sir Theodore Janssen, the first baronet, died Sept. 23, 1748, aged 94 *; and was succeeded by

Sir Abraham Janssen, Bart. his eldest son; who dying unmarried, at Paris, Jan. 19, 1765 *;

Sir Henry Janssen, Bart. the next brother, succeeded to the title.

Stephen-Theodore Janssen, for many commercial and other public services, particularly in the Rebellion of 1745, was elected, in 1747, one of the Representatives in Parliament for the City of London; in 1748 was elected Alderman of Bread-street Ward; in 1749 was chosen Master of the Company of Stationers; and in the following year was again Master of the Company, and also Sheriff of London. In that year he married Catharine, one of the daughters of Colonel Soulegre, of the Island of Antigua; and she dying in 1757, left one daughter, named Henrietta, born 1752.

In 1754, he had the honour of being elected Lord Mayor of London; but in January 1756, by unavoidable misfortunes, he became a bankrupt; yet such was the integrity of his conduct †, that, in

* Over a vault in Wimbledon Church are the arms of the Family, and this inscription: "This vault contains the remains of the body of Sir Theodore Janssen Bart. once Lord of this Manor 1748. Likewise Sir Abraham Janssen Bart. 1765."

† Of this he gave the most convincing proof in the following letter, which he addressed to the Livery of London, when he solicited the office of Chamberlain, Jan. 16, 1765.

"Gentlemen, As it has been impossible for the whole of what I said to the Livery of London on the day of election, and what I intended further to say, could be all got ready for the papers, through the multiplicity of business in which I am engaged, I hope the conclusion of what I intended saying with respect to my debts, on account of which I have been so much traduced, will be satisfactory to my fellow citizens for the present. During the year I had the honour of being Lord Mayor, I met with very unexpected disappointments of considerable sums of money: this occasioned my leaving several debts unpaid, contracted during that year. Soon after a commission issued against me; upon which I laid down my equipage, discharged all my servants

January 1765, on the death of Sir Thomas Harrison, Mr. Janssen became a candidate for the office of Chamberlain of London; and was successful at the close of the poll, against four competitors *.

The new Chamberlain was not elected many days, before he had a further opportunity of demonstrating the reality of his intention to pay his creditors in full. His Brother, Sir Abraham Janssen, who died at Paris during the election, left him an annuity of 500*l.*; which he immediately offered to sale for the benefit of his creditors; and it was accordingly sold at Garraway's, on the 7th of March, to his brother, Sir Henry Janssen, the residuary legatee, for 5000*l.*

In 1763, he was the Author of a very useful work, intituled, "Smuggling laid open in all its extensive and destructive Branches †."

In February 1766, by the death of his brother, Sir Henry Janssen, at Paris, without issue, he succeeded to the title of Baronet, and to the principal part of the family estates.

servants except three, and retired with my wife and child to a house of thirty-six pounds *per annum* in Hertfordshire.

"My wife died about two years after; I then took a lodging in town of eighteen shillings a week, and lived there, as I have ever since, without a servant, although many times afflicted with illness. I may also aver that I have spared myself cloaths, and that in my diet I have been as sparing as any mechanick. All this while my income has been about 600*l. per annum*, consisting of an annuity of 300*l.* from my late father-in-law, and further allowance from my family; out of this I can safely say I have not spent more than 120*l. per annum*, and that all the rest has been faithfully paid among my creditors (though not obliged by law, they having signed my certificate) amounting in the whole to between 4 and 5000*l.* A list of many of them paid in full is left with the Common Council of Bread Street Ward, of which I am Alderman.

"I do further declare, that it is my determined resolution to continue living in the same frugal manner, till the last shilling is discharged; and in case any turn of fortune should happen to me, my whole just debts shall be discharged so much the sooner, as I am determined to persevere in preserving the character of an honest man. STEPHEN THEODORE JANSSEN, *Thrift Street, Soho.*

* These were, Mr. Alderman Turner, who had 1202 votes; Mr. Till, 250; Mr. Deputy Ellis, 229; Mr. Freeman, 180. Mr. Janssen had 1316.

† See a full account of it in Gent. Mag. vol. XXXIII. p. 183.

On

On the 6th of February, 1776, on account of his age and infirmities, he resigned the office of Chamberlain; and on the 20th of that month had the happiness of receiving the thanks of the Livery of London for his various and important services, as Representative of the City in Parliament, as Alderman, Sheriff, Mayor, and Chamberlain, and for his uniform zeal and activity in promoting, on every occasion, the true interest of this Metropolis.

Sir Stephen died April 7, 1777, universally respected for his many public and private virtues. In the class, indeed, of virtuous citizens his memory stands in a very conspicuous point of light. He was a Merchant of eminence and merit; but, by sudden and extraordinary losses, fell into embarrasssments and became a bankrupt. He afterwards received from his relations a yearly allowance of about 600*l.* On *one fifth* of this sum he contrived to subsist in a recluse style of living, far different from the former splendour of his situation as a Merchant of opulence, an Alderman of London, and Representative in Parliament for that City. The remaining *four fifths* of his income were allotted to the discharge of his debts under the commission, which he put in a regular course of payment, and actually paid between 4000 and 5000*l.* though his certificate had been signed, and consequently no legal claim remained against him. At this juncture a vacancy in the office of Chamberlain of the city of London furnished an opportunity of his becoming a candidate, and he carried his election by a great majority against one very respectable and powerful opponent, merely by the sense which the City entertained of his past services and honest conduct. By this means he was not only enabled speedily to discharge the remainder of his debts with interest, but to regain an ample and independent provision for the future. Such is the influence of tried integrity over the minds of men! and though it is not to be expected that every instance of a conscientious discharge of duty should be recompensed

pensed by temporal rewards, yet it will always insure that peace of mind, which is superior to all the advantages the world can bestow. At his death, the title became extinct.

JOHN BOYDELL, Esq. Alderman of LONDON.

The history of this worthy Alderman affords an extraordinary instance of what a life of spirited exertions is able to accomplish. It appears almost impossible that an individual, who began the world in so humble circumstances, could have effected so much for the improvement of the Arts, and of the national taste. He was a native of Derbyshire, and was originally intended for a Land Surveyor. When more than 20, he was put apprentice to a Mr. Tomms, an Engraver, at a time when there were no very eminent Engravers in England. He saw the necessity of forcing the art of Engraving, by stimulating men of genius with suitable rewards. He himself mentioned, that the first means which enabled him to encourage other Engravers, were the profits he derived from the sale of a book of 152 prints, engraved by himself; and he very modestly allowed, that he himself had not at that time arrived at any eminence in the art of Engraving, and that those prints are now principally valuable from the comparison of them with the improved state of the art within the last 60 years. With the profits of this book, however, he was able to pay very liberally the best Engravers then in the country, and presented the publick with English engravings of the works of the best Masters. The encouragement he experienced from the publick was equal to the spirit and patriotism of the undertaking, and soon laid the foundation of an ample fortune.

He was elected Alderman of Cheap Ward in 1782; Sheriff in 1785; Lord-mayor in 1790; and in the same year Master of the Stationers Company.

The Alderman had the satisfaction to see in his life-time the effect of his labours. Though he never

never himself made great progress as an Engraver, yet he was the greatest encourager of the art that this country ever saw. The English engravings, which were before considered much inferior to those of foreign nations, began from that time to be highly prized; and the exportation of them became a valuable article of commerce. Having done so much for the art of Engraving, he resolved to direct his efforts to encourage the art of Painting in this country. To this effect he undertook that superb edition of Shakspeare, the originals of which were for several years exhibited in the Shakspeare Gallery. The expence of these paintings was prodigious, and more, perhaps, than any individual had ever before embarked in for such an object.

The effect which this produced on the fortune of the worthy and patriotic Alderman will be best explained by the Letter which he addressed to his friend Sir John Anderson; by whom it was publicly read in the House of Commons, when applying for leave to dispose of the Paintings, &c. by Lottery *.

* "DEAR SIR, *Cheapside, Feb.* 4, 1804.

The kindness with which you have undertaken to represent my case, calls upon me to lay open to you, with the utmost candour, the circumstances attending it, which I will now endeavour to do as briefly as possible. It is above sixty years since I began to study the Art of Engraving, in the course of which time, besides employing that long period of life in my profession, with an industry and assiduity that would be improper in me to describe, I have laid out with my brethren, in promoting the commerce of the Fine Arts in this country, above 350,000*l.* When I first began business, the whole commerce of prints in this country consisted in importing foreign prints, principally from France, to supply the cabinets of the curious in this kingdom. Impressed with the idea that the genius of our own countrymen, if properly encouraged, was equal to that of Foreigners, I set about establishing a *School for Engraving in England*; with what success the publick are well acquainted. It is, perhaps, at present sufficient to say, that the whole course of that commerce is changed; very few prints being now imported into this country, while the foreign market is principally supplied with prints from England. In effecting this favourite plan, I have not only spent a long life, but have employed near 40 years of the labour of my nephew, Josiah Boydell, who has been bred to the business,

and

The good old man had the satisfaction of living to see the Act passed through both Houses of Parlia-

and whose assistance during that period has been greatly instrumental in promoting a School of Engraving in this country. By the blessing of Providence, these exertions have been very successful; not only in that respect, but in a commercial point of view; for, the large sums I regularly received from the Continent, previous to the French Revolution, for impressions taken from the numerous plates engraved in England, encouraged me to attempt also an *English School of Historical Painting*. I had observed with indignation, that the want of such a School had been long made a favourite topic of opprobrium against this country among foreign writers on national taste. No subject, therefore, could be more appropriate for such a national attempt, than England's inspired Poet, and great Painter of Nature, Shakspeare; and I flatter myself, the most prejudiced Foreigner must allow that the Shakspeare Gallery will convince the world that Englishmen want nothing but the fostering hand of encouragement to bring forth their genius in this line of art. I might go further; and defy any of the Italian, Flemish, or French Schools, to shew, in so short a space of time, such an exertion as the Shakspeare Gallery; and if they could have made such an exertion, the pictures would have been marked with all that monotonous sameness which distinguishes those different Schools. Whereas in the Shakspeare Gallery every Artist, partaking of the freedom of his country, and endowed with that originality of thinking so peculiar to its natives, has chosen his own road to what he conceived to be excellence, unshackled by the slavish imitation and uniformity that pervade all the foreign Schools. This Gallery I once flattered myself with being able to have left to that generous publick, who have for so long a period encouraged my undertakings; but unfortunately for those connected with the Fine Arts, a Vandalic Revolution has arisen, which, in convulsing all Europe, has entirely extinguished, except in this happy Island, all those who had the taste or the power to promote those Arts; while the Tyrant that at present governs France, tells that believing and besotted nation, that, in the midst of all his robbery and rapine, he is a great patron and promoter of the Fine Arts; just as if those Arts that humanize and polish mankind could be promoted by such means, and by such a man. You will excuse, my dear Sir, I am sure, some warmth in an old man on this subject, when I inform you, that this unhappy Revolution has cut up by the roots that revenue from the Continent which enabled me to undertake such considerable works in this country. At the same time, as I am laying my case fairly before you, it should not be disguised, that my natural enthusiasm for promoting the Fine Arts (perhaps buoyed up by success) made me improvident. For, had I lain by but ten pounds out of every hundred pounds my plates produced, I should not now have had occasion

ment, and of being cheered in its progress by the elogium of several individual Members *. After the

occasion to trouble my friends, or appeal to the Publick; but, on the contrary, I flew with impatience to employ some new Artist with the whole gains of my former undertakings. I see too late my error; for I have thereby decreased my ready money, and increased my stock of copper-plates to such a size, that all the Printsellers in Europe could not purchase it, especially at these times so unfavourable to the Arts. Having thus candidly owned my error, I have but one word to say in extenuation. My receipts from abroad had been so large, and continued so regular, that I at all times found them fully adequate to support my undertakings at home — I could not calculate on the present crisis, which has totally annihilated them — I certainly calculated on some defalcation of these receipts, by a French and Spanish war, or both; but with France or Spain I carried on but little commerce—Flanders, Holland, and Germany, who, no doubt, supplied the rest of Europe, were the great Marts; but, alas! they are now no more. The convulsion that has disjointed and ruined the whole Continent, I did not foresee—I know no man that did. On that head, therefore, though it has nearly ruined me and mine, I can take but little blame to myself. In this state of things, I throw myself with confidence upon that publick, who has always been but too partial to my poor endeavours, for the disposal of that which, in happier days, I flattered myself to have presented to them. I know of no means by which that can be effected just now but by a Lottery; and if the Legislature will have the goodness to grant a permission for that purpose, they will at least have the assurance of the even tenour of a long life, that it will be fairly and honourably conducted. The objects of it are my Pictures, Galleries, Drawings, &c. &c. which, unconnected with my copper-plates and trade, are much more than sufficient to pay, if properly disposed of, all I owe in the world. I hope you, my dear Sir, and every honest man, at any age, will feel for my anxiety to discharge my debts; but at my advanced age of 85, I feel it becomes doubly desirable. I am, dear Sir, with great regard, your obedient and obliged servant,

JOHN BOYDELL."

* The Earl of Suffolk, in particular, paid many compliments to this "enterprizing Encourager of the Arts;" but threw out a number of severe animadversions on the slovenly and very inferior manner in which engravings are now executed by British Artists; and asserted, that, in consequence of such deficiency of skill, the Revenue was materially injured, there being now but little demand for our engravings in the foreign markets; though the revenue which arose from their exportation was formerly 200,000*l. per annum.*

In one instance, the Alderman was panegyrized from the pulpit. In a Sermon preached before the Corporation of London, Jan. 8, 1804, the Rev. John Perring says, "It is a material part of

passing of the Act, it became one of the principal employments of the Alderman's life to arrange with his own hands the several prizes. He did not, however, live to see the event of the scheme; being called from his labours, Dec. 12, 1804. He had attended his duty as Alderman at the Old Bailey Sessions on the 8th, when it is supposed he caught cold. On the 10th he found himself much indisposed; on the 11th he was pronounced by his physician to be in danger; and the next morning expired without a groan*. It was rather singular,

of my design, however imperfect the execution, in humble imitation of a certain worthy and venerable Member of this most respectable Corporation, to endeavour to lead one of the Fine Arts into the service of Religion. It would be needless to enlarge on facts so generally credited, that the gentleman alluded to, laudably impressed with an ardent desire to add to the honour of his country, and to the improvement of morals, has most liberally expended hundreds of thousands of pounds in promoting and encouraging the liberal arts. He has attempted to establish here the curious art of Engraving, and has succeeded in his undertaking. He has also, at great expence, adorned with prints a magnificent Bible †; and, in a grand gallery, he has exhibited a very great number of the best historical scenes. These have chiefly been taken from the works of that dramatic author whose genius has proved the boast of this country and the admiration of the world. If, in these two attempts, success has proved inadequate to his hopes, the design was at least laudable*. I need not, also, enlarge on the various paintings which, from the same generous source, adorn the principal room of Council in this City, and which are adapted, not only to encourage the Arts, but faithfully, and in a striking point of view, to display some of the most gallant exploits of the British arms and the vast extent of our commerce. It may not be improper, also, to hint at the various allegorical designs, by the same hand, which are calculated to promote improvements in morals, so very essential a part of true religion,"

* In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1808, vol. LXXVIII. p. 401. is a view of the house in which the Alderman's father resided; and in the same volume, p. 777, is a copy of verses, which the Alderman printed for the use of his Friends, under the title of "Advice to Youth;" and which he thus prefaced: "The following verses, which, I believe, were never before printed, were

† An unfortunate mistake for *Macklin's* exertion in the same cause.

‡ It is a fact, that unforeseen, continual wars have proved the most destructive enemy to the elegant arts. By these means former most numerous demands for English engravings have almost totally ceased.

written

that he should have just lived long enough to see the Shakspeare Lottery disposed of; for, on the day he paid the debt of Nature, not a ticket remained unsold. Of his unbounded liberality let the Council-chamber of the City of London, the Court-room of the Stationers' Company, and the Dining-room at the Sessions House, loudly speak. To every benevolent institution he was a generous benefactor and attentive guardian. Witness, particularly, "The Royal Humane Society," and the "Literary Fund for the Relief of distressed Authors;" of both which he was for several years a most worthy Vice-president, and a frequent attender at their meetings. Of his private charities, were they to be brought before the publick, the list would be abundant. His remains were interred in great funeral state, in the afternoon of the 19th of December, in the church of St. Olave Jewry, where an excellent funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Robert Hamilton, LL.D. vicar of the church, and rector of St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane*.

written more than a century ago by my grandfather, the Rev. John Boydell, Vicar of Ashborne, and Rector of Mappleton, in Derbyshire. Perhaps they will not be thought inapplicable to the series of engravings, on the subjects of PROVIDENCE, INNOCENCE, CONJUGAL AFFECTION, WISDOM, and HAPPINESS, which are now nearly ready for publication. Some allowances will be made for the time at which they were written;—and if any apology be thought necessary for now printing them, I shall only plead that partiality, which it is allowable, and perhaps laudable, for me to feel for the memory of one whom, from my very early years, spent with him, I have ever recollected with affection and veneration, and for lines which have often beguiled and cheered my way by the repeating of them. JOHN BOYDELL, Alderman. 1799."

* The following is a correct statement of the procession:

Twelve City Constables.
Mace-bearer's Attendant.
Warden.
Two Pages, with Wands.
Beadle of School.
A Painting of St. Anne.
Two Boys.
Two Masters.

Mr.

The Lottery * was drawn on the 28th of January 1805; and the principal prize (the Shakspeare Gallery) fell to the lot of Mr. Tassie, the ingenious Modeller, in Leicester Square.

Twenty-five Girls.
Mistress.
Two House Stewards.
Two Porters.
Ward Beadle.
Twelve Gentlemen of the Common Council,
two and two, with Eight Pages.
Two Marshalmen.
Two ditto.
Two ditto.
Two Marshals.
Mace and Sword-bearer.
Two Porters.
Lord Mayor's Chaplain (Rev. Manly Wood).
Rev. J. B. Sanders. Rev. Dr. Hamilton.
The Lid of Feathers.
The Recorder. Sir Charles Price.
Sir John Eamer. Sir William Staines.

BODY.

Sir John Anderson. Mr. Alderman Le Mesurier.
Mr. Alderman Newnham, Lord Mayor.
Mr. Alderman Boydell Elect.
Mr. Leigh Thomas, Mr. Josiah Boydell.
Mr. Reynolds, Mr. J. N. Boydell.
Mr. Jones, Mr. Nicol.
Mr. Harrison, Mr. William Nicol.
Sir William Leighton, Mr. Alderman Shaw.
Mr. Alderman Flower, Mr. Alderman Ansley.
Mr. Alderman T. Smith, Mr. Alderman Hunter.
Mr. Alderman Lea, Mr. Alderman J. J. Smith.
Mr. Duxbury, Sir Matthew Bloxam.
Mr. Sloane, Mr. Moreland.
Mr. Lavie, Mr. Clarke.
Mr. Parker, Mr. Braithwaite.
Mr. Salt, Mr. Miller.
Mr. Bulmer, Mr. Cread.
Artists. Artists.
Mr. Young, Mr. Smith.
Mr. Ryder, Mr. Rouse.

The gentlemen were supported by 32 Pages, and followed by
Mr. Reading, Mr. Williams.
Mr. Bull, Mr. Smith;
and Ten Servants, two and two.

* This Lottery, it may be observed, furnished one of the many very pleasant and original Numbers of "The Projector." See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXV. p. 113.

MR. JOSEPH POTE.

This respectable and intelligent Bookseller resided many years at Eton, where in 1730 he published, "Catalogus Alumnorum, è Collegio Regali B. Mariæ de Etona in Collegium Regale B. Mariæ & S. Nicholai apud Cantabrigienses cooptatorum, ab A. D. 1734, ejusdem Collegii Etonensis Fundationis primo, usque ad An. 1730," 4to.; [continued to 1750.] These were collected from the oaken pillars that supported the roof of the under-school, on which their names were cut as they left school; and some other authorities. In 1749 he published, "The History and Antiquities of Windsor Castle, and the Royal College, and Chapel of St. George: with the Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies of the Most Noble Order of the Garter: including the several Foundations in the Castle from their first Establishment to the present Time; with an Account of the Town and Corporation of Windsor; the Royal Apartments, and Paintings in the Castle; the Ceremonies of the Installation of a Knight of the Garter; also an Account of the first Founders, and their Successors Knights-Companions, to the present Time, with their several Styles or Titles, at large, from the Plates in the Choir of St. George's Chapel; the Succession of the Deans and Prebendaries of Windsor; the Alms-Knights, the monumental and ancient Inscriptions; with other Particulars not mentioned by any Author. The whole entirely new wrote, and illustrated with Cuts. Eton, 1749," 4to.; treating of many particulars not in Ashmole, Anstis, or any other writers. The collection of titles at large of the knights-companions, from the plates of St. George's chapel, is here first attempted. The work was abridged in "Les Delices de Windsore; or a Pocket Companion to Windsor Castle and the Country adjacent, &c. Eton, 1755, 1769," 12mo; full of blunders, particularly in the names of the Painters.—An appendix

to

to Mr. Pote's book was published in 1762, 4to, continuing the Knights to the last installation; with an alphabetical index of Knights from the institution to that year, and another of all the plates of arms.

Mr. Pote was the printer of many other learned and useful works, and was himself the editor of several. He died at Eton, aged 84, March 3, 1787.

Of his sons, 1. Joseph, a regular scholar at Eton, was afterwards of King's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1755; M. A. 1759. He was some time Chaplain to the Factory at Rotterdam*; and obtained in 1766 the rectory of St. Margaret Lothbury, which he resigned in 1768. He was also Prebendary of Sandiacre in the cathedral of Lichfield; and had the rectory of Milton near Gravesend in Kent, with that of St. George, Southwark, through the interest of Earl Camden, when Chancellor, who had boarded at his father's house when at Eton; and resigned in his favour his Fellowship of the College. Mr. Pote died July 29, 1797, in his 60th year.

Another son, Thomas, who succeeded to his Father's business, was Master of the Stationers Company in 1791, and was very generally esteemed, as a cheerful, lively companion, and an open-hearted, obliging friend. He died Dec. 28, 1794, of an inflammation on the lungs, occasioned by a cold caught on Windsor Terrace; leaving a widow and four children.

A daughter of the elder Joseph Pote was married to Mr. John Williams, Bookseller, of Fleet-street, well remembered as the publisher of "The North Briton" in the days of *Wilkes and Liberty*. His son, Mr. John Williams, is now a very worthy member of the Company of Stationers; and carries on the Grandfather's business at Eton with considerable reputation, in partnership with Mrs. Maria Pote, widow of his uncle Thomas.

* Harwood's Alumni Etonenses, p. 339.

MR. JOHN PRIDDEN,

was one of the many instances that integrity and perseverance introduce their attendant votaries to ease, affluence, and satisfaction. To animate others to appreciate the value of unsullied honour, or bear up against the torrent of stern oppression, a few particulars respecting the life of this truly worthy man cannot be omitted. He was born July 20, 1728, at Old-Martin-hall, in the parishes of Ellesmere and Whittington, in Shropshire, of a very respectable and rather wealthy parents. But his father dying when he was only 12 years old, and his mother marrying again, the object of our remarks soon experienced the withholden protection of his mother, and the most unmerciful and cruel treatment of his step-father. Indeed, the severity he endured was so great, that he was frequently laid up; and often rescued by his neighbours from the tyrannic grasp of his father-in-law. But, alas! nothing could subdue the inexorable temper of his foster-parent; and the oppressed youth determined to leave his home, and try his fortune in the Metropolis. This happened soon after the breaking-out of the French war in 1744, when, having proceeded on his journey as far as Worcester, and finding there a hot press for soldiers, he did not relish the probability of a military attachment, but adopted what he conceived to be the least of two evils, and returned back again. For this self-defensive offence he was regularly and systematically thrashed every Tuesday and Saturday, the days of his exit and return, for nearly three years, when, unable any longer to endure his unmerited sufferings, he once more bid an eternal adieu to his unpropitious habitation, and arrived in London on the 25th of March, 1748, where he soon found protectors in Mr. John Nourse, in the Strand, and Mr. Richard Manby, Ludgate-hill; the latter of whom he succeeded in business. The libraries of many eminent and distinguished characters passed through his hands; his offers on purchasing them were liberal; and, being content with small profits, he soon found himself supported by a numerous and respect-

respectable set of friends, not one of whom ever quitted him. Before the American Revolution, his house was the rendezvous of the Clergy of that country; and when that unfortunate event took place, both his purse and his table were open to their wants. About 1782 he became totally blind; but was relieved from that malady by the judicious hand of Baron de Wenzel, and enjoyed his eye-sight to the last. He was naturally of a weak habit of body; but his extreme temperance and uninterrupted complacency of mind insured to him an almost constant flow of health and spirits. To do good, was his delight; to communicate happiness to all he could, was his unceasing aim. He was a most amiable and indulgent parent, a sincere friend, and, in the strictest sense of the word, an honest man. The following anecdote appeared in some of the public prints immediately on his death, doubtlessly there inserted by some grateful friend as a memorial of the goodness of his heart: "Seven years ago, on the failure of his less fortunate next-door neighbour, he invited him to his house, and relinquished business, to give him the opportunity of keeping on the spot: his kind intentions met with success; and he frequently expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing his friend prosper under his roof." He married, March 27, 1757, Anne daughter of Mr. Humphrey Gregory, of Twemloves, near Whitchurch, Shropshire, by whom he had 14 children, nine of which died young, of the small pox; and two sons and three daughters now survive him. His wife died April 1, 1801: he survived till March 17, 1807.—John, the eldest son, was educated at St. Paul's school, and at Queen's College, Oxford; B. A. 1781; M. A. 1789. He is now Vicar of Caddington in Bedfordshire; a Minor Canon of St. Paul, London, and of St. Peter, Westminster; and one of the Priests of his Majesty's Chapels-Royal. The other son, Humphrey-Gregory, was for a short time a Bookseller; and is now living, but wholly retired from business. The daughters are all respectably married.

MR.

MR. JOHN BEECROFT,

a considerable wholesale Bookseller in Paternoster-row, and many years Agent to the University of Cambridge, was Master of the Stationers' Company in 1773. He died at Walthamstow, of an apoplectic fit, Nov. 12, 1779.

MR. BEDWELL LAW,

a Bookseller of extensive business in Ave Maria Lane, by his mild and unobtrusive manners secured the esteem of all who knew him. He died May 25, 1798; and was succeeded in business by his son, Mr. Charles Law.

Another son, Henry, is a Printer, of considerable business, in St. John's Square, in the house formerly Mr. Emonson's, afterward Mr. John Rivington's, and since Mr. Deodatus Bye's.

MR. WILLIAM EDWARDS,

Bookseller at Halifax in Yorkshire; a character of very great eminence in his profession, and of no common estimation for the energies of his mind, died Jan. 10, 1808, aged 86. The Catalogues which he occasionally published were astonishingly rich in scarce and valuable books; of which the ornamental bindings were peculiarly elegant. He brought up several sons to his own profession, all of whom have acquired very high celebrity. Two of them have retired from business to enjoy the comforts of a well-earned fortune, and a third is still a considerable Bookseller at Halifax.

DAVID

DAVID HENRY, ESQ.

was born in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, Dec. 26, 1710; "of a family," to use his own expressive words in a letter which Death prevented his finishing, "more respected for their good sense and superior education than for their riches; as at every neighbouring meeting of the gentlemen they were amongst the foremost.... I left both country and friends," he adds, "before the age of 14; and may be truly said never to have seen either since, if by *friends* are meant assistants." Mr. Henry was literally the artificer of his own fortune. His inclinations having fixed him in the profession of a Printer, and a concurrence of circumstances placing him within the notice of Mr. Edward Cave, an universal encourager of merit, he favoured our young Printer with his protection; and in 1736 Mr. Henry became related to his patron, by marrying his sister, Miss Mary Cave. About this period he lived in habits of intimacy with the celebrated Dr. Franklin and the late Mr. Strahan, who, like himself, were both at that time Journeymen Printers. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Henry commenced business at Reading, where he established a provincial newspaper, for the use of that town, and of Winchester, where he had likewise a printing-office. In 1754 we first find his name used in the Gentleman's Magazine as a partner at St John's Gate, where he continued to reside for many years with great reputation; and he possessed the freehold property of the Gate and its appurtenances at the time of his death, which happened at Lewisham, June 5, 1792, in his 82d year; after having for more than half a century taken an active part in the management of the Magazine; in which the most painful portion of the labour is the frequent occasions that occur of lamenting the loss of those whom we more particularly esteem. In this

this class our late very worthy Associate might with great sincerity be ranked.

His literary labours would reflect much credit on his memory if an accurate list of them could be obtained; but his modest merit ever disclaimed the just praise which talents and industry like his deserved. The only printed volume, that we recollect, which bears his name, was an admirable compilation (whilst he lived at Reading) under the patronage of Dr. Bolton, Dean of Carlisle, intituled, "Twenty Discourses on the most important Subjects, carefully abridged from the Works of the late Archbishop Tillotson, and adapted to the meanest Capacities, with a View to their being dispersed by those who are charitably inclined;" of which a second edition was published in 1763, a fourth in 1779. "The motive," says Mr. Henry, "that I had to abridge these most valuable compositions was, that I might spread them, that I might make them the more easily purchased, and thereby the more generally read. Few of my readers are likely to acknowledge the pains I have taken. Praise, indeed, of any kind, is not to be expected from a work of this nature. The most it has to hope is, that it may escape censure. If I have furnished any occasion for a just one, I have this to say in my excuse, that no care was wanting in me to avoid it."

Those useful and popular publications which describe the curiosities in Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Church, and the Tower of London, were originally compiled by Mr. Henry; and had been improved by him through many successive impressions.

One of the principal amusements of his life was the study of Agriculture, which he understood from practice as well as theory. During his residence at Reading, the management of his newspaper occasioned him many long journeys, in all which he treasured up great stores of useful information; and, on his quitting St John's Gate, he occupied a considerable farm at Beckenham in Kent. The result of these observations he gave to the publick, in 1772, under

under the title of "The complete English Farmer; or, a Practical System of Husbandry; in which is comprised a general View of the whole Art of Husbandry;" but from this he withheld his name, as he did also from "An Historical Account of all the Voyages round the World, performed by English Navigators," 1774, in four volumes, 8vo, of which the first and second were compiled by Mr. Henry; the third and fourth by another hand; to which, in 1775, Mr. Henry added a fifth, containing Capt. Cooke's Voyage in the Resolution; and in 1786 a sixth, containing the last Voyage of Capt. Cook; introduced by an admirable summary of all the Voyages undertaken for *discovery only*, in both the Southern and Northern Hemispheres, and in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. Of the more immediate productions of his pen in the Magazine, the enumeration would be endless; but I may be allowed to suggest, that in every line he wrote is demonstrated a rectitude of heart, and a soundness of understanding, particularly in the general politicks of every quarter of the globe, that will not easily be surpassed; and that his death, though at a ripe old age, was truly lamented by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. By himself it was foreseen with a confidence which the *mens conscia recti* alone could inspire. With a look of inexpressible benevolence, not many hours before his departure, he squeezed the hand which now records his loss, declaring his entire resignation to the divine pleasure. "My death-warrant," he said, "is signed; and I have no dread of dissolution. Why should we fear?" Then, calmly reclining back his head, he placidly repeated, "I will lie down, and die."

His remains, attended by a small party of select friends (amongst whom was one who now records his history), were placed, on the 13th, in the vicar's vault under the church of Lewisham.

Mr. Henry, after having been almost nine years a widower, and having also lost one only daughter, mar-

married secondly, in 1762, Mrs. Hephzibah Newell*; who survived him till Feb. 2, 1808; when she closed a long life, passed in acts of beneficence, at the age of 82. She died at Charlton in Kent, and was buried at Lewisham.

Richard Henry, Esq. an only son by the second marriage, entered early in life into the military service of the East India Company; and died unmarried, Dec. 27, 1807, having at that time acquired the rank of Major.

His only sister, Hephzibah, is the wife of Mr. F. Hommey, Master of the well-known Military Institution at Charlton.

MR. DANIEL PRINCE,

Many years a very eminent Bookseller and Printer at Oxford. During the long period of his being manager of the University-press, many valuable publications of course passed under his superintendance. Those in which he most prided himself will be seen in the following list, which not long before his death he transmitted to me as a curiosity:

"Blackstone's Magna Carta," 1759, 4to.

"Marmora Oxoniensia," 1763, fol.

"Listeri Synopsis Conchyliorum," 1770, fol.

"Blackstone's Commentaries," 4 vols. 4to. 3 editions, 1770, &c.

"Kennicott's Hebrew Bible," 2 vols. fol. 1776.

"Ciceronis Opera, 10 vols. 4to. 1784.

"Bradley's Observations and Tables," all printed in 1788, [but not published for some years after.]

Mr. Prince married a sister of Dr. Hayes; and died in New College Lane, Oxford, June 6, 1796, in his 85th year.

* The first husband of this lady (whose maiden name was Appletree) was the well known and respectable master of the old Jerusalem Tavern in Clerkenwell, by whom she had one daughter, still living, the wife of Mr. John Bonnycastle, a name well known in the Republick of Letters as the Author of many valuable scientific publications, and Principal Mathematical Master of the Royal Academy at Woolwich.

In

In Mr. Urban's Obituary, vol. LXVI. p. 530, it was very justly stated, that his loss would be severely felt by many persons who were the objects of his bounty, and by all those who had the happiness to enjoy his friendship. His communications to that Miscellany were frequent and curious. The Poetical Department in March 1796 was enriched by him with some valuable verses by Mr. Thomas Warton, on Miss Cotes and Miss Wilmot; and that in June by a political poem of Lord Hervey's, originally printed in the first edition of Dodsley's Poems, but withdrawn before publication, as it was supposed to be too personal for the time*.

* Take an instance or two, out of a thousand which might easily be recollected of Mr. Prince's inclination to forward the literary pursuits of his friends. They are addressed to Mr. Gough.

"DEAR SIR, *Oxford, April* 4, 1781.

I hope you received a small Parcel from me by Coach yesterday, containing Dr. Warburton's Strictures on Neal's History of the Puritans, &c. To-day I applied in person to Mr. Warton, for I had really forgotten the performance, and enquired of him after "Inscriptiones antiquæ Romanæ metricæ," which he tells me he published about 20 years ago;—that the Copies were put in Mr. Dodsley's hands;—that he has wanted one himself some years, but cannot get it from Dodsley or elsewhere. Still Mr. Warton is confident they never sold; and that it is probable a number are yet with Mr. Dodsley; and recommends to apply to Dodsley's Warehouseman, giving him the title as much at large as possible. I am always, Sir, with great truth, Your obliged servant, DANIEL PRINCE."

"DEAR SIR, *Oxford, Nov.* 5, 1790.

In turning over some preserved papers during my long life in this place, in order to save others trouble, which you will say it is full time I did, I have put my hands on the two sent herewith, which I think you may chance to think worth ordering *to be laid on the table,* according to the phrase of the House of Commons.

The Prospectus of the History of the Mallardians, I think, was the first essay of Mr. Rowe-Mores. In it he meant to be very severe on the society of All Souls, from whom Mores had received some unkind treatment, and in particular from Dr. Buckler. Bradgate Hall is the Three Tun Tavern opposite All Souls, where the Society much resorted at that time (1752). This is the meaning of *will you go over?* i. e. to the Three Tun Tavern.

"The account of the Knollys Family was drawn up by Sir Francis Knollys, Baronet, himself; who was very attentive to his family honours. I think he was created April 1754, but have not a book of authority by me. This was the only honour of this elder

MR. ROBERT RAIKES

was of a very respectable family, and was born at Gloucester in the year 1735. His father was of the same business as himself, a printer, and conducted for many years, with much approbation, the Gloucester Journal. The education Mr. Raikes received was liberal, and calculated for his future designation in life. At a proper season he was initiated into his father's business, which he afterwards conducted with punctuality, diligence, and care. Several pieces, among which may be pointed out the Works of Dr. Tucker, Dean of Gloucester, are such as will suffer nothing by any comparision with the productions of modern typography. The incidents of Mr. Raikes's life were few, and those not enough distinguished from the rest of the world to admit of a particular detail. It is sufficient to say, that in his business he was prosperous, and that his attention was not so wholly confined to it, but that he found time to turn his thoughts to subjects connected with the great interests of mankind and the welfare of society. By his means some consolation has been afforded to

elder branch of the family. They were all buried at St. Laurence's Church in Reading. The Baronet of 1754 is called Knollys of Thame. I am, Sir, your very faithful, DANIEL PRINCE."

After the publication of Three Volumes of Bishop Atterbury's Letters, Mr. Prince favoured me with the following friendly intimation:

"The Rev. Dr. Atterbury, the son of Osborne Atterbury, is now settled here. He is a man of learning, preferred in Ireland*. I shewed him your request, and from a laudable zeal for the honour of the Bishop and his family, he would wish to be informed of the nature of the work, and what materials you have. Then, if he approved of the undertaking, he would readily give all the assistance in his power. So that, if you approve it, he will be glad to hear from you, and will send his answer. Without doubt, Dr. Atterbury is very completely furnished to give the best account of the Bishop and the whole family, as he was also Student of Christ Church, has been Proctor, and has gone through all the offices in that very great Society."

* Francis Atterbury, D. D. Præcentor in the Cathedral of Cloyne, and Rector of Clonmel, or the Great Island, in the Diocese. By this respectable Gentleman I was favoured with several of his Grandfather's Letters.

sorrow

sorrow and imprudence; some knowledge, and consequently happiness, to youth and inexperience.

The first object which demanded his notice, was the miserable state of the County-Bridewell within the City of Gloucester, which being part of the County gaol, the persons committed by the magistrate out of sessions for petty offences, associated, through necessity, with felons of the worst description, with little or no means of subsistence from labour; with little, if any, allowance from the County; without either meat, drink, or cloathing; dependent chiefly on the precarious charity of such as visited the prison, whether brought thither by business, curiosity, or compassion. To relieve these miserable and forlorn wretches, and to render their situation supportable at least, Mr. Raikes employed both his pen, his influence, and his property, to procure them the necessaries of life; and finding that ignorance was generally the principal cause of those enormities which brought them to become objects of his notice, he determined, if possible, to procure them some moral and religious instruction. In this he succeeded, by means of bounties and encouragement, given to such of the prisoners as were able to read; and these, by being directed to proper books, improved both themselves and their fellow prisoners, and afforded great encouragement to persevere in the benevolent design. He then procured for them a supply of work, to preclude every excuse and temptation to idleness. Successful in this effort, he formed a more extensive plan of usefulness to society, which will transmit his name to posterity with those honours which are due to the great benefactors of mankind. This was the institution of Sunday schools, a plan which has been attended with the happiest effects. The thought was suggested by accident. "Some business," says Mr. Raikes, "leading me one morning into the suburbs of the city, where the lowest of the people (who are principally employed in the pin manufactory) chiefly reside, I was struck with concern on

on seeing a groupe of children, wretchedly ragged, at play in the street. An enquiry of a neighbour produced an account of the miserable state and deplorable profligacy of these infants, more especially on a Sunday, when left to their own direction." This information suggested an idea, "that it would be at least a harmless attempt, if it should be productive of no good, should some little plan be formed to check this deplorable profanation of the Sabbath." An agreement was soon after made with proper persons, to receive as many children on Sundays as should be sent, who were to be instructed in reading and in the Church catechism, at a certain rate. The Clergyman who was curate of the parish at the same time undertook to superintend the Schools, and examine the progress made. This happened about 1781, and the good consequences evidently appeared in the reformation and orderly behaviour of those who before were in every respect the opposite of decency or regularity. The effects were so apparent, that other parishes, in Gloucester and in various parts of the kingdom, adopted the scheme, which has by degrees become almost general, to the great advantage and comfort of the poor, and still more to the security and repose of the rich. Since the first institution, many thousands of children have been employed, to their own satisfaction, in acquiring such a portion of knowledge, as will render them useful to society, without encouraging any disposition unfavourable to themselves or the world. Where riot and disorder were formerly to be seen, decency and decorum are now to be found; industry has taken the place of idleness, and profaneness has been obliged to give way to devotion. It is certain, if any reformation of manners is to be hoped for, it must be from a continual attention to the education of youth. The benefits which have sprung up in consequence of Mr. Raikes's plan are too obvious to need a defence, were any person captious enough to cavil with an institution, which requires only to be observed

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to extort applause. Satisfied, that the rising generation will feel the influence of the benevolent intentions of Mr. Raikes, we have great satisfaction in joining our plaudit to those of the world at large; and without hesitation place him in the same form with those whose active benevolence entitles them to be looked up to with reverence and respect to the latest posterity *.

He was for some years a member of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers Company; and died at Gloucester, April 5, 1811, aged 75.

MR. SAMUEL GOADBY

was the son of Mr. Samuel Goadby, a very worthy and respectable man, who resided in one of the good old houses that were pleasantly situated in Moorfields. He enjoyed a lucrative and respectable place under the City of London; and at his death, Mr. John Goadby, his eldest son, was chosen to succeed his father. The subject of this article was born on St. Matthew's day, in the year 1719; I believe at the house in Moorfields. Mr. Goadby had a large family; and Mr. Samuel was bound apprentice to a Mr. Virtue, a stationer at the Royal Exchange; and either a short time before Mr. Goadby had completed his apprenticeship, or very soon after, Mr. Virtue died, leaving a widow and two daughters. Mr. Goadby, at this early period of life, had conducted himself in so exemplary a manner, that it was thought right to take him into partnership with Mrs. Virtue: he was also so highly esteemed by all that knew him, that he had several offers made of proposed advantage, to entice him to leave the connexion he was engaged in: but his reply was, "I will never forsake the widow and the fatherless." This was not

* A letter from Mr. Raikes, on his plan for establishing Sunday Schools, may be seen in Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 410.

merely

merely a warmth of expression, produced by the feelings of the moment; but a fixed principle, upon which he acted to the close of a long life. The partnership continued for 11 years; and, at the close of that period, the interest of Mrs. Virtue and Mr. Goadby were made one by their marriage. Mrs. Goadby did not live more than 14 years after their union; but, previous to her death, she said, that her marriage with Mr. Goadby was one of the most propitious circumstances of her life. It is hoped, the writer will not be thought too minute; but, if a character is to be held up to the publick as a proper subject for their respect and imitation, domestic and social virtues, piety and benevolence, must form the grand outlines of a proper object of real respect. The Hero, the Statesman, the Poet, or the Painter, demand, and frequently, as such, deserve our admiration; but it is only to the man of domestic worth and social excellence, that the homage of the virtuous heart will ever be offered.

The pious man, the man of universal benevolence, and unwearied assiduity in every good work, is so incalculable a blessing to society, that we are called upon, by every good principle, to appreciate, respect, and emulate. Mr. Goadby was one of the six gentlemen, who, about the year 1750, formed (we believe) the first society in England for the promotion of religious knowledge amongst the poor. He was indefatigable in his endeavours to secure the everlasting and present felicity of his fellow mortals. His expressive countenance would be illumined or be clouded, as the tale you told presented to his view a suffering or happy fellow-being; but his feelings did not pass off in the vapour of mere external sensibility; he sought the object of distress; and he did not then say, "Be ye warmed, and be ye filled; but gave them not those things that are needful for the body"—No, he warmed, cloathed, and filled them. The Writer of this article has known him, when near 80 years of age, ascend a dark

a dark and dangerous staircase, to visit the abode of sickness and want; and there, with the gentle hand of charity, and the warm heart of a Christian, relieve and soften the sorrows inflicted by poverty and sickness. To feel for misery, and to relieve it, was the business of his life.

Mr. Goadby was also a public-spirited man; never sparing himself or his purse, when properly called upon. In the year 1754, he was one of the warm and active friends of Betty Canning; her story many now living must remember.

Mr. Goadby for many years sent a rich supply of Bibles, Testaments, and pious books, for the poor at Hadleigh, and the villages around; and subscribed fifty pounds to the Patriotic Fund; he was also, for many years, a subscriber to the Lying-in Charity, and to several Dispensaries; and, by his will, left handsome legacies to the institutions he had subscribed to. Mr. Goadby's shop at the Royal Exchange was, for many years, of an evening, the meeting-place of a select party of men of superior abilities, for the purpose of conversation,—Mr. John Payne, late Accountant-general of the Bank, the late Mr. John Ryland, Mr. John Cole, and (the Writer believes), the late Dr. Hawkesworth, with many more sensible men, that improved and enlarged their mental powers by the communication of ideas. Those meetings had a very different effect upon the members of this friendly circle, to that produced by convivial meetings, where wine and riot preclude sentiment, and destroy reason. The late Dr. Towers was, at the period of these sentimental meetings, a little lad, under the patronage of Mr. Goadby; being very small, he used to slip into the circle unperceived, listen with great attention to all he heard, and, by treasuring it up in his mind he then laid the foundation of all his future respectability as a literary man. It will be well for young persons to remember such a circumstance; and to be anxious never to lose an opportunity that offers for enriching

their minds, by attending to the conversation of the good and wise. Mr. Goadby had survived every member of the circle, in which he had for many years enjoyed so much rational satisfaction. How painful is the reflection, that the lot of all persons living to advanced age must be, to spend many of their solitary hours in a retrospect of past comforts, —comforts, that never, never, can return in this life! What then are the consolations of old age, under all the gloom of solitude, and pressure of infirmity? Nothing short of a well-grounded hope in the prospect of a happy Eternity. The circle they hope to join in a better world, will never be broken in upon by death; nor will their powers of enjoyment ever decrease.

Mr. Goadby had many singularities; he was very nice in his person; dressed very plain; but had made no change in the cut of his coat for near 50 years. He had a particular dislike to the using of a hackney coach on the Sunday; thought it, *in general*, a profanation of the day; but he lived to be shocked by the rattling of stage-coaches from morning to night on that day, which, when he was a young man, was in this country devoted to rest and Public Worship. If Voltaire could now visit England, he would not say, as he once did, that, in this country, the Sabbath was more strictly observed than in any other he had been acquainted with; but to Voltaire's principles we may, without doubt, attribute the profaneness and dissipation that pervades, more or less, all ranks in society; as the spread of Infidelity will produce every moral evil. Mr. Goadby was a Dissenter from the Ceremonies of the Establishment; but he felt all that cordiality which Christianity inculcates, for *every good* man, though he might not be able to say *Amen* to his Creed in every point. The ladies who became his daughters-in-law, by his marriage with their mother, were, for the greatest part of his life, a source of real comfort to him; and the one with whom he resided for many years had the anxious,

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though delighful task, of consoling him in his last moments, with all the tenderness of an affectionate child. Mr. Goadby had much perplexity and trouble throughout his long life: but the domestic comfort he enjoyed for the last twenty years was derived from his marriage fifty-nine years ago: he had been a widower forty-two years. His remains were deposited, in the same grave with those of his late wife, in Bunhill-fields burying-ground, on Tuesday, June 22,, 1808. Mr. Goadby had for many years attended the ministry of the Rev. Hugh Worthington; and the Funeral Oration was delivered at the grave by that gentleman, with a warmth of expression that evinced how justly he appreciated the excellence of his departed friend.

MR. ROBERT GOADBY

a Printer and Bookseller of Sherborne in Dorsetshire, and author of several useful publications, died August 12, 1778. His "Illustration of the Holy Scriptures," in 3 large folio volumes, is a book that has been very generally read, and widely circulated. He also compiled and printed a useful book, intituled "The Christian's Instructor and Pocket Companion, extracted from the Holy Scriptures;" which had the good fortune to meet with the approbation of Bishop Sherlock, and was very well received by the publick. The "Life of Bamfylde Moore Carew, King of the Beggars," was likewise written by him.

MR. JAMES HUTTON,

who in the early part of his life had been a Bookseller, was for many years Secretary to the Society of Moravians. He was a well-known character, and

very generally esteemed. He died April 25, 1795, in his 80th year, at Oxstead cottage, Surrey; and was buried in the Moravian cemetery at Chelsea. The preacher discoursed over the corpse in the chapel from the *Nunc dimittis* (or Song of Simeon) in the second chapter of St. Luke; and in the sequel of his discourse observed, that Mr. Hutton had been a faithful and liberal brother in that fraternity 55 or 56 years, both in Switzerland and Great Britain, and was in the 80th year of his age.—To this a Correspondent adds, "Mr. Hutton of late years usually resided in a house at Pimlico jointly occupied by Mr. De Luc; at least that was his home. He died at the house of two amiable ladies, whom he used to term his daughters, the possessors of Oxstead cottage. The character of Mr. Hutton was well known to me, as well as his person. I frequently met him at the houses of mutual friends. Though he was a Moravian preacher, his charities were confined to *no sect*; and the latter end of his life was spent literally in going about doing good. He had been married, but had no children, and was a widower before I knew him. How many of his relatives Mr. Hutton assisted I am not informed, but he shewed great kindness to a nephew brought up in the military line. Mr. Hutton possessed strong sense, with quick feelings and apprehensions, which the illumination of his countenance evinced even at seventy, though his difficulty of hearing was such that he could only converse by the assistance of an ear-trumpet. In the attitude of listening with this instrument, Cosway has taken a picture of Mr. Hutton, which does him honour, it being, perhaps, one of the most striking likenesses that was ever drawn. From this a mezzotinto was taken, which was eagerly bought up by Mr. Hutton's friends. He was highly esteemed by the two first characters for rank and virtue in the British nation, and well known to many of the nobility and men of letters. To those in affluence Mr. Hutton often recommended

mended misfortune when beyond his own ability to relieve; nor was he refused admittance to the highest ranks*, though his ardent benevolence inclined him greatly to neglect his own dress, that he might the better feed the hungry, and cover the naked. An intimate friend of Mr. Hutton told me that, in the exercise of charitable pursuits, Mr. Hutton first met with those ladies with whom the greatest part of the two or three last years of his life was spent. These benevolent females, by their attention during that time, gave comfort to a good but infirm old man, full of years and good deeds. Mr. Hutton was the Moravian clergyman of whom

* The following *jeu d'esprit*, by Mr. George Steevens, appeared in the St. James's Chronicle, Dec. 17, 1776.

"SIR, *Q———'s Palace.*

"Politicians from this place inform us that a new Favourite has lately engrossed the K——'s attention, who bids fair to supplant the celebrated Pinchy and the facetious Grimaldi in the Royal favours. It is no less a person than the old deaf Moravian, James Hutton, who was formerly a Bookseller, and lived near Temple-bar, famous for his refusing to sell Tom Brown's Works, and Clarke on the Trinity. A certain lady who called at his shop for this last book, was induced by curiosity to know the Bookseller's reasons for his refusal; but whether he made a convert of the lady, or the lady of him, History is silent. Since that time he has travelled all over Germany and Switzerland, to spread the Moravian doctrine, and make proselytes to Count Zinzendorf's Creed. Whether his Majesty intends to raise Moravian regiments by Hutton's means among the faithful, to propagate the ministerial doctrine of unconditional submission in America, I know not: but this I am sure of, that a conversation between the King and Hutton must be exceedingly entertaining. Hutton is so deaf that a speaking trumpet will scarce make him hear; and the King talks so fast, that an ordinary converser cannot possibly keep pace with him. Hutton's asthma makes him subject to frequent pauses and interruptions; so that two interpreters will be necessary to explain matters between the King and his new Favourite. I hope Hutton and the Scotch Junto are upon good terms, else he will soon be obliged to discontinue his visits at Buckingham-house. After all, Hutton is an honest, humane, and sensible man, and worthy a King's regard, and however bigoted he was formerly and averse to selling the works of Samuel Clarke, I am told one of his favourite authors at present is honest Laurence Sterne, author of Tristram Shandy. CURRENT REPORT."

Mrs.

Mrs. Piozzi speaks, in her Italian Tour, with such enthusiasm, calling him, I think, "dear, good Mr. Hutton."

MR. SAMUEL PATERSON,

the well-known and justly-celebrated Bookseller and Auctioneer, was born in 1724. His talent at CATALOGUIZING was unrivalled; witness, that of a famous collection from the Continent, called "Catalogus Universalis;" that of Sir Julius Cæsar's MSS. (which he had accidentally rescued from destruction after they had actually reached the cheesemonger's shop); the interesting Catalogues of the Libraries of West, Beauclerk, the Pinelli, Tyssen, Strange, &c. after he had ceased to exhibit from his own pulpit in Essex-house in Essex-street, Strand, which gave place to a pulpit of a different complexion. He figured last as an Auctioneer in King-street, Covent-garden; where his own books were soon afterwards sold. He was not brought up to any profession; and before, or soon after he became of age, his guardian failed, and he lost his fortune. Marrying very young, and the love of reading leading him to deal in books, he opened a bookseller's shop opposite Durham Yard in the Strand, where he published Miss Charlotte Ramsay's (afterwards the celebrated Mrs. Lennox*) Poems in 1748, and also "A Dissertation on the Original of the Equestrian Figure of St. George, and of the Garter, by Dr. Pettingal, 1753," 4to. The business of a Bookseller not proving successful, he entered upon Essex-house, and commenced general Auctioneer, and, amongst other articles, he here sold a valuable allotment of painted glass, and a capital collection of books, which he brought home after a tour through Holland and Flanders. He was also author of "Coryat Junior, 1767," in 3 vols. 12mo, the result of that tour; "Joineriana; or, The Book of

* See before, p. 200.

Scraps,"

Scraps," 2 vols. 12mo; "The Templar," a weekly paper, published by Brown, which was soon dropped; and "Speculations on Law and Lawyers, applicable to the manifest Hardships, Uncertainties, and abusive Practice of the Common Law, 1788," 8vo, occasioned by his own distresses, the consequence of imprudent speculations and a numerous family; after struggling with which, he was appointed Librarian to the first Marquis of Lansdown. On November 25, 1790, after an union of near 45 years, he lost his beloved wife, Hamilton, a granddaughter of the noble houses of Kennedy and Cochran, in North Britain, niece of the late all-accomplished Susannah Countess of Eglington, cousin-german to the Earls of Cassilis and Eglington, and in near consanguinity with several other of the most noble and illustrious families in Scotland; to wit, Hamilton and Brandon, Dundonald, Sutherland, Craufurd, Galloway, Strathmore, &c. &c. She was buried in her husband's family-vault in Covent-garden Church. His eldest son, Charles, lieutenant of marines, and student of the Academy of painting, died at the marine barracks at Chatham, in his 20th year, December 14, 1779. Two other sons, John and Samuel, respectable young men, obtained appointments as clerks in the Sun Fire-office; and one of his daughters married Mr. Pearson, the celebrated glass-stainer.

Few men of this country had so much bibliographical knowledge; and perhaps we never had a Bookseller who knew so much of the contents of books generally; and he was particularly well acquainted with our English Poets. If, in his employment of taking Catalogues, he met with a book he had not seen before, which excited his curiosity, or interested his feelings, they must be gratified, and his attendant might amuse himself as he chose. The consequence was, that, on many occasions, Catalogues could be procured only a few hours before the sale commenced. The immediate cause of his death was

was a hurt in his leg, which happened from stumbling in the dark over a small dog-kennel most absurdly left by his landlady (as servant-maids too often leave *pails)* at the bottom of a stair-case. The wound turned to a mortification, which soon ended fatally, November 29, 1802.

THOMAS WOTTON, ESQ.

who acquired great reputation both as an Author and Bookseller, lived many years at the Three Daggers and Queen's Head, against St. Dunstan's Church*; where he published in 1727 the earliest History that we have of "The English Baronets, being a Genealogical and Historical Account of their Families;" in three small but thick Volumes; which in 1741 he considerably enlarged and improved in five handsome Volumes, 8vo.—"Mr. Wotton (that indefatigable labourer in the golden mines of Antiquity, whose avenues were rendered almost inaccessible by the destructive hand of Time, and the cruel ravages of barbarous nations) has cleared the paths which lead to the perfection of this intricate science. Neither the great difficulties attending genealogical enquiries (in which so many centuries were to be traced, and the thread to guide him generally so slender, and, sometimes broken), nor the impossibility of persuading some families to give the least assistance, were able to deter him from this very difficult pursuit. In spite of all obstacles, in the year 1741,

* Where he succeeded his Father, Mr. Matthew Wotton, of whom John Dunton thus speaks: "Mr. Wotton, a very courteous obliging man. His trade lies much among the lawyers; he is so just to his word, that, if he was immortal, it would be altogether as good dependance as his bond. I hear he is a rising man, and I am heartily glad of it, for the goods of this life can scarce fall into the hands of one who is better disposed to use them well." *Dunton*, p. 286.

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he published his last account of the English Baronets *.". Mr. Wotton was the Publisher of many works of considerable merit. He was Master of the Company of Stationers in 1757; and, after having long retired from business, died at Point Pleasant, Surrey, April 1, 1766.—I have an interleaved copy of his "History of the Baronets," enriched with the MS notes of the Rev. Robert Smyth, of whom frequent mention has been before made in this work †.

MR. JOHN HINTON,

many years publisher of the Universal Magazine, the New Whole Duty of Man, and several Religious Treatises, was an old member of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers Company; and died very rich, May 21, 1781.

Mr. JOHN MARCH,

many years a Printer of considerable eminence on Tower-hill, and Master of the Stationers Company in 1790, died April 15, 1798. He was a man of the most amiable disposition. By industry, frugality, and a train of fortunate events, he left an ample fortune to his widow (who died April 15, 1800), and to an only son, who succeeded to his father's business; but died, in the prime of life, July 13, 1804.

* Mr. Richard Johnson, in the preface to an edition of the Baronetage 1771, by E. Kimber and R. Johnson.—In acknowledging the obligations he was under to George Booth Tyndale, esq. of Bristol, Barrister at Law, and to some other skilful gentlemen Mr. Johnson adds, "While I am thus acknowledging the favours I have received from the living, let me not forget the tribute due to the memory of my friend, Mr. Kimber, who fell a Victim, in the meridian of his life, to his indefatigable toils in the republic of letters. To him I owe the present plan of this Work: he was the architect, I only the builder. Happy shall I think myself, if I shall appear properly to have executed the design which he formed."

† See vol. V. p. 49.

MR.

MR. THOMAS SPILSBURY,

was the successor of the younger Mr. William Strahan in the Printing-office on Snow-hill; where he died Dec. 1, 1795, in the 62d year of his age. To distinguished ability in his profession he joined the strictest integrity, amiable manners, and a style of conversation, which, whether the subject was gay or serious, never failed to delight. As his press was resorted to by eminent literary characters, who often availed themselves of his critical remarks; so have they, in return, uniformly borne testimony to his uncommon precision in every thing appertaining to a pure genuine English diction. He was the first person in this country who made it an express study to print French works with accuracy; in which having at that time only a slight acquaintance with that language, he by closeness of application soon arrived at such a mastery, as to be pronounced, by many of the most accomplished geniuses of that kingdom resident here, superior in point of correctness, even to the Printers of Paris.

MR. JOSEPH COOPER,

many years a Printer of eminence, died suddenly, in a fit, whilst walking near Chelsea, May 19, 1808. Not a few splendid volumes were produced unostentatiously from his press, before the modern system of *fine printing* became so very prevalent. But he was unfortunate in business. Having no children, he acquired a tone of life *a little too theatrical*, and much too companionable; for he had considerable talents, and abounded in pleasantry and the milk of human kindness. He provided also, at an inconvenient expence to himself, for some relatives in the East Indies, in hopes of a princely return; which he never received. He speculated also in an attempt to make a species of printing-ink superior to any before known; but was not in that instance particularly successful. The evening of his life, however, was made comfortable,

fortable, by the friendship of Messrs. Wedgwood and Bentley, who found in him a valuable assistant in their counting-house, and who proved to him inestimable friends. His death, the Editor of this work can add from a long and intimate acquaintance with him, occasioned a sympathetic tear from several of his survivors, who knew him in the full enjoyment of prosperity and intellectual endowments.

JAMES SIMMONS, ESQ.

This truly worthy man was born in Canterbury Jan. 22, 1741, N. S. He carried on the Kentish Gazette since 1768; and was for many years employed as a Printer and Bookseller, and likewise as a Banker, at Canterbury, of which City he was an Alderman from 1774, and twice Mayor. He was a man of great public spirit, and was ever anxious for the prosperity and improvement of his native place. In 1787 he employed an able engineer to take the levels and survey the Country from Canterbury to St. Nicholas bay, and to make an estimate of a canal on which vessels of 100 tons burthen might be navigated from the sea to that city, a distance of ten miles and a half. Many difficulties occurred to retard and prevent the accomplishment of this plan; but it continued to be the object next his heart; and he was heard, but a few days before his death, to declare that he should not cease his efforts till he could see vessels floating under the walls of Canterbury. In 1790, at an expence of little less than 2000*l.* he formed a part of the antient rampart of that city, and the adjacent field, called *Dane-John*, into terraces and walks*, with so much elegance and taste, for the use of the publick, that few in any of the cities in Europe can boast of any thing, so extensive and ornamental, planned and carried into execution at the expence of a private citizen. In 1791, Riding-gate, the oldest of

* A print of these walks may be seen in Hasted's History of Kent, vol. IV. folio; and in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVIII. p. 481.

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all the city-gates, and said to have been standing before the Conquest, being in a very decayed state, was rebuilt by him at a great expence. To his exertions also the City of Canterbury was principally indebted for its pavement; and he took a most active and liberal part in the establishment of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital. For these and other meritorious services he was unanimously, and without expence, returned to Parliament, at the General Election, in 1806, as one of the Representatives of the City of Canterbury.—For many weeks before his death he complained of a painful affection of one side of his head, the seat of which was supposed to be in the left ear. Medical advice was resorted to, but without affording him any permanent relief. In the mean time he came to town, for the purpose of attending his duty in Parliament, and engaged a house in New Palace-yard, that he might be near the House of Commons. This attendance, in consequence of the increase of pain it occasioned, he was obliged to relinquish; but his general health seemed still to be so slightly affected, and so little alarm did his complaint occasion, that, on Monday the 19th of January, he walked out. The next day, finding himself getting worse, he sent to request the attendance of a Physician whom he had long ranked among his particular friends. This gentleman, who now saw him for the first time since his arrival in town, found him sitting up and dressed, but with a countenance and pulse and other symptoms that convinced him the patient was in a dying state, and could not possibly survive many hours. He communicated this opinion to the family of the patient; and the event but too fully confirmed the truth of his prognostication, as Mr. Simmons gradually sunk, and died in about 36 hours, Jan. 22, 1807, having on that day completed his 66th year. On examination after death, a considerable collection of matter was found between the dura and pia mater, under the left parietal bone. Some parts of the ear on that side were also found to be in a diseased

eased state; and through these a communication had been formed between the ear and the abscess within the head. This accounted for a purulent discharge from the ear, which took place for some time before the death of the patient. On Friday, January 30, his remains were deposited in a vault in St. Mildred's Church-yard, Canterbury.

MR. GEORGE ROBINSON,

one of the most eminent Booksellers of his time, was born at Dalston, in Cumberland; and, about 1755, came up to London in search of such employment as he might be qualified for by a decent education, and a great share of natural sense and shrewdness. His first engagement was, we believe, in the respectable house of Mr. John Rivington, from which he went to that of Mr. Johnstone, on Ludgate-hill, where he remained until 1763-4, when he commenced business as a Bookseller in Paternoster-row, in partnership with Mr. John Roberts, who died about the year 1776. The commencement of an undertaking like this required a capital; and the uniform habits of industry and punctuality which Mr. Robinson had displayed, while managing the concerns of others, pointed him out as one who might be entrusted. He has often been heard to acknowledge his gratitude to the late Mr. Thomas Longman, who liberally, and unasked, offered him any sum, on credit, that might be wanted. In a short time, however, these small beginnings swelled into concerns of importance. Mr. Robinson's active spirit, knowledge of business, and reputable connexion, soon enabled him to atchieve the higher branches of the business, and, in the purchase of copy-rights, he became the rival of the most formidable of the old established houses; and before the year 1780, he had the largest wholesale trade that was ever carried

carried on by an individual. In 1784, he took into partnership his son George, and brother John, who were his successors. In the rise and progress of so great a concern, Mr. Robinson was an eminent proof (if so plain a truth requires a proof) how much may be done by habits of attention, industry, and, above all, inflexible integrity and perseverance. We have authority to say, from the most successful of his rivals, the *first* bookseller in London, and a magistrate of high rank*, that "of George Robinson's integrity too much cannot be said." It was this which frequently involved him in the troublesome, yet honourable office of arbitrator in cases of dispute, and executor and assignee in the events of death or bankruptcy; and there are probably none in the trade who cannot testify in his favour in some one of those departments. He had, indeed, a natural aversion to every thing little, mean, and partaking of subterfuge and undue artifice; and many will remember, that, when his indignation was roused by actions of this description, he expressed it in terms peculiarly harsh and unaccommodating. As his success in business proceeded, he extended his liberality to Authors in no common degree; and it will be difficult to find an instance where he did not amply gratify the wish of the party, if at all compatible with prudence, or even the distant probability of return. It was his opinion, that liberality to Authors was the true spirit of bookselling enterprize, and, perhaps, little can be done if occasional failures are allowed to break in upon this system. If the Writer of the present article, who for many years had enjoyed Mr. Robinson's intimacy, were to venture on an objection, at a time when he feels nothing but regret, it would be that Mr. Robinson rather gave too much than too little, and that he sometimes gave a consequence to works, which neither their own merit, nor the opinion of the publick, could ever sanction.—Still

* Mr. Alderman Cadell.

another

another trait of his character must not be forgotten. If, added to their concern with him as a Publisher, his Authors obtained his friendship, no man could serve them with more active zeal in every emergency; and, although he had on some occasions the common fate of generous minds, that of bestowing his favours improperly, he never permitted such a circumstance to contract his desire to serve those for whom he professed an attachment. Few men, probably, have been regretted by a more extensive acquaintance: and it is particularly noticeable in his history, that, amidst the strictest attention to business, he was throughout the whole of his early life enabled, by a due division of time, to appropriate more to social pleasures than many men could venture to do with impunity. For the social enjoyments of life, indeed, he was eminently qualified. He had improved the scanty education of a Northern village by some reading, but principally by the company of literary men, and by a memory uncommonly tenacious. His own mind was shrewd, penetrating, and enriched by various experience. He had likewise a great share of wit and vivacity; many of his *bons mots*, which have been pretty extensively circulated among his friends, would do credit to men of the first reputation in this minor department of genius. His sense of ridicule was remarkably strong, and few men excelled him in telling a story, of which he had a plentiful stock, and which he varied with circumstantial embellishments that were irresistibly laughable. Versed, too, in the literary and *business*-history of his time, his conversation was a rich fund of information, and his memory in dates and *minutiæ* gave an authority which made him be frequently consulted when points in dispute were to be accurately ascertained. Of late years he visited less abroad, but was seldom happy without the company of his friends at home, who found themselves welcomed to a well-spread table, without ceremony and with-

without affectation. He imposed no condition but that of punctuality to the hour of dinner; and in that particular, it is well known, he never relaxed to persons of any rank or condition. Of him it may be truly said, no man discharged the duties of private life with more active zeal or more steady virtue; as a husband, a father, and a friend, he was warm and sincere, affectionate and tender. These, however, are the common features of every worthy man's character; but Mr. Robinson's death was felt and regretted on a broader and more public ground—as a loss to the world of letters.

During the better half of the past century, Jacob Tonson and Andrew Millar were the best Patrons of Literature; a fact rendered unquestionable, by the valuable works produced under their fostering and genial hands. Their successors, Mr. Alderman Cadell, the late Mr. Strahan, and his surviving son, exceeded their predecessors in the spirit of enterprise, which led them, at great expence, to publish the works of the many celebrated Writers that have ornamented the age in which we live. Mr. Robinson, standing alone and unconnected, boldly rivalled these, the most powerful of his competitors; and, by his liberality to Authors, his encouragement to engravers, and other artists of the press, has considerably added to the stores of science and taste.

An excellent Correspondent, who had the best possible means of knowing him intimately, adds, "Our late worthy friend affords another instance of the benefits of industry and integrity in the establishment of the most important concerns of trade, and of the fairest fame. Such were some of the features of a character which will be long remembered by a very extensive circle of friends, and on which the writer of this article could expatiate at a greater length, were it necessary. To have said less, would not have been respectful to his memory: and to indulge the feelings of private friendship, in more ample recollections, becomes the province of me-

memory rather than of public record. Mr. Robinson was seized with the illness which proved fatal on Monday, May 25, while at a meeting of Booksellers, at the accustomed place, the Chapter coffee-house: from this he was obliged to retire hastily, and soon exhibited symptoms of fever; this abated so far, in the subsequent week, as to give hopes of recovery; these hopes were particularly encouraged, even on the evening, June 5, preceding his death, when he became calm, took his medicines willingly, and seemed, to all human appearance, free from fever. These symptoms, however, were fallacious; the snares of death were wound around him, and at 5 on Saturday morning he expired, June 6, 1801. He was interred, on Thursday the 11th, in the burying-ground belonging to St. Faith's, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

The successors to his extensive business (as has been already stated) were his Son and Brother, Messrs. George and John Robinson, men of the highest integrity, and great skill in their profession. But the concern was so immensely large, as to exceed their strength, when the grand pillar of the house was removed. Unlike, however, to the chimerical speculators of the present age, they prudently submitted to an investigation of their affairs, and, unable to convert their stock of books into tangible property, were declared bankrupts; a state from which they rapidly emerged with the highest credit to themselves. Every creditor was paid in full; many of them (where Honour, and not Law, required it) with ample interest.

The younger George Robinson died May 22, 1811, leaving a son, George, who succeeds in the business.

Mr. John Robinson on beginning life anew, with a reputation much augmented by his misfortunes, associated himself with an old and intimate friend, Mr. George Wilkie, as partner in a very considerable wholesale trade in Paternoster Row.

MR. JOHN BASKERVILLE.

This celebrated Printer was born at Wolverley, in the county of Worcester, in 1706, heir to a paternal estate of 60*l. per annum*, which fifty years after, while in his own possession, had increased to 90*l.*; and this estate, with an exemplary filial piety and generosity, he allowed to his parents till their deaths, which happened at an advanced age.

He was trained to no occupation, but in 1726 became a writing-master at Birmingham.

In 1737, he taught at a school in the Bull-ring, and is said to have written an excellent hand.

As painting suited his talents, he entered into the lucrative branch of japanning, and resided at N° 22, in Moor-street; and in 1745 he took a building lease of eight acres and two furlongs, North-west of the town, to which he gave the name of *Easy Hill*, converted it into a little Eden, and built a house in the centre *: but the town, daily increasing in mag-

* Mr. Derrick, in a letter written to the Earl of Corke, July 15, 1760, containing a description of Birmingham, says, "I need not remind your Lordship, that Baskerville, one of the best Printers in the world, was born in this town, and resides near it. His house stands at about half a mile's distance, on an eminence that commands a fine prospect. I paid him a visit, and was received with great politeness, though an entire stranger. His apartments are elegant; his staircase is particularly curious; and the room in which he dines, and calls a smoaking room, is very handsome. The grate and furniture belonging to it are, I think, of bright wrought iron, and cost him a round sum.—He has just completed an elegant Octavo Common Prayer Book; has a scheme for publishing a grand Folio edition of the Bible; and will soon finish a beautiful collection of Fables by the ingenious Mr. Dodsley. He manufactures his own paper, types, and ink; and they are remarkably good. This ingenious Artist carries on a great trade in the japan way, in which he shewed me several useful articles, such as candlesticks, stands, salvers, waiters, bread-baskets, tea-boards, &c. elegantly designed and highly finished. Baskerville is a great cherisher of genius, which, wherever

nitude and population, soon surrounded it with buildings.—Here he continued the business of a japanner for life: his carriage, each pannel of which was a distinct picture, might be considered the pattern-card of his trade, and was drawn by a beautiful pair of cream-coloured horses.

His inclination for letters induced him, in 1750, to turn his thoughts towards the press. He spent many years in the uncertain pursuit; sunk 600*l.* before he could produce one letter to please himself, and some thousands before the shallow stream of profit began to flow.

His first attempt was a quarto edition of Virgil, in 1756, price one guinea, now worth several. This he reprinted in octavo 1758; and in that year was employed by the University of Oxford * on an entirely new-faced Greek type.

Soon after this he printed many other works, with more satisfaction to the literary world than emolument to himself; and obtained leave, from the University of Cambridge, to print a Bible in Royal Folio, and two Editions of the Common Prayer in three sizes; for the permission of doing which, he paid a great premium to that University.

wherever he finds it, he loses no opportunity of cultivating. One of his workmen has manifested fine talents for fruit-painting, in several pieces which he shewed me."—Dr. Kippis, who has copied this Letter, adds "his own testimony concerning Mr. Baskerville's politeness to strangers, and the chearful hospitality with which he treated those who were introduced to him. He was well known," says the Doctor, "to many ingenious men, and was particularly intimate with the late Mr. Robert Dodsley and Mr. Shenstone."

* "The University of Oxford have lately contracted with Mr. Baskerville of Birmingham, for a complete Alphabet of Greek types, of the Great Primer size; and it is not doubted but that ingenious artist will excel in that character, as he has already done in the Roman and Italic, in his elegant edition of Virgil, which has gained the applause and admiration of most of the literati of Europe, as well as procured him the esteem and patronage of such of his own countrymen as distinguish themselves by paying a due regard to merit."

St. James's Chronicle, Sept. 5, 1758.

The next in order of his works was "Dr. Newton's Edition of Milton's Poetical Works, 1759," 2 vols. 8vo.

In May 1760 he circulated Proposals for printing a Folio Bible; and in that year he printed "The Book of Common Prayer, 1760," in octavo.

"Dodsley's Select Fables of Æsop, 1761," 8vo.

"Juvenal and Persius, 1761," 8vo.

"Congreve's Works, 1761," 3 vols. 8vo.

"The Book of Common Prayer, 1762," in long lines.

Another very neat edition, in 12mo, 1762.

"Horace, edited by J. Livie, A. M. 1762," 8vo.

"Addison's Works, 1763," 4 vols. 4to.

Dr. Jennings's "Introduction to the Knowledge of Medals, 1763," 8vo.

"The Holy Bible, for the use of Churches, 1763," a beautiful Royal Folio.

He also printed editions of Terence, Catullus, Lucretius, Sallust, and Florus, in Royal Quarto.

These publications rank the name of Baskerville with those persons who have the most contributed, at least in modern times, to the beauty and improvement of the art of Printing. Indeed, it is needless to say to what perfection he brought this excellent art. The paper, the type, and the whole execution of the works performed by him, are the best testimonies of his merit.

After the publication of the Folio Bible*; Mr. Baskerville appears to have been weary of the profession of a Printer; or at least he declined to carry

* The subscribers were desired to send for those volumes to Mr. Baskerville's Printing Office, at Mr. Paterson's, at Essex-house, in Essex-street, in the Strand.

† The following is a copy of a Letter from Mr. Baskerville.

"*To the Hon'ble Horace Walpole, Esq. Member of Parliament in Arlington-street, London, this.*

"Sir, "*Easy Hill, Birmingham, 2d. Nov.* 1762.

"As the Patron and Encourager of Arts, and particularly that of Printing, I have taken the liberty of sending you a specimen of mine, begun ten years ago at the age of forty-seven; and prosecuted ever-since, with the utmost care and attention; on the

it on, except through the medium of a confidential agent *.

the strongest presumption, that if I could fairly excel in this divine art, it would make my affairs easy, or at least give me Bread. But, alas! in both I was mistaken. The Booksellers do not chuse to encourage me, though I have offered them as low terms as I could possibly live by; nor dare I attempt an old Copy till a Law-suit relating to that affair is determined.

"The University of Cambridge have given me a Grant to print their 8vo and 12mo. Common Prayer Books; but under such shackles as greatly hurt me. I pay them for the former twenty, and for the latter twelve pounds ten shillings the thousand; and to the Stationers' Company thirty-two pounds for their permission to print one edition of the Psalms in Metre to the small Prayer-book; add to this, the great expence of double and treble carriage; and the inconvenience of a Printing-house an hundred miles off. All this summer I have had nothing to print at home. My Folio Bible is pretty far advanced at Cambridge, which will cost me 2000*l.* all hired at 5 *per Cent.* If this does not sell, I shall be obliged to sacrifice a small patrimony, which brings me in 74*l.* a year, to this business of Printing, which I am heartily tired of, and repent I ever attempted. It is surely a particular hardship, that I should not get bread in my own country (and it is too late to go abroad) after having acquired the reputation of excelling in the most useful art known to mankind; while every one who excels as a Player, Fiddler, Dancer, &c. not only lives in affluence, but has it in their power to save a fortune.

"I have sent a few specimens (same as the inclosed) to the Courts of Russia and Denmark, and shall endeavour to do the same to most of the Courts in Europe; in hopes of finding in some one of them, a purchaser of the whole scheme, on the condition of my never attempting another type. I was saying this to a particular friend, who reproached me with not giving my own country the preference, as it would (he was pleased to say) be a national reproach to lose it: I told him, nothing but the greatest necessity would put me upon it; and even then I should resign it with the utmost reluctance. He observed, the Parliament had given a handsome premium for a great Medicine; and, he doubted not, if my affair was properly brought before the House of Commons, but some regard would be paid to it. I replied, I durst not presume to petition the House, unless encouraged by some of the Members, who might do me the honour

* "Robert Martin has agreed with Mr. Baskerville for the use of his whole Printing Apparatus, with whom he has wrought as a journeymen for ten years past. He therefore offers his service to print at Birmingham for Gentlemen or Booksellers, on the most moderate terms, who may depend on all possible care and elegance in the execution. Samples, if necessary, may be seen, on sending a line to John Baskerville or Robert Martin." *June* 8, 176..

to

In 1764, he had the honour of presenting to his Majesty, and to the Princess Dowager of Wales, his then newly printed Octavo Common Prayer book; which was most graciously received.

In 1765, he applied to his friend the eminent and excellent Dr. Franklin, then at Paris, and who had before in vain endeavoured to assist him in London *, to sound the Literati respecting the purchase

to promote it; of which I saw not the least hopes. Thus, Sir, I have taken the liberty of laying before you my affairs, without the least aggravation; and humbly hope your patronage: To whom can I apply for protection, but the Great, who alone have it in their power to serve me? I rely on your candour as a Lover of the Arts, and to excuse this presumption in your most obedient and most humble Servant, JOHN BASKERVILLE.

"P. S. The folding of the Specimens will be taken out, by laying them a short time between damped papers.—N. B. The Ink, Presses, Chases, Moulds for casting, and all the apparatus for Printing, were made in my own Shops."

How greatly must we regret the projected sale of his estate, for payment of a debt incurred for borrowed capital to print his Bible, when we witness the price which it now produces, whenever offered for sale; more particularly when we reflect, that, though entitled to this estate from his birth, Baskerville appropriated the produce of it, during the lives of his parents, to their comfort and support.

* "DEAR SIR, *Craven-street, London*, 1764.

"Let me give you a pleasant instance of the prejudice some have entertained against your Work. Soon after I returned, discoursing with a Gentleman concerning the Artists of Birmingham, he said "you would be a means of blinding all the readers in the nation, for the strokes of your letters, being too thin and narrow, hurt the eye, and he could never read a line of them without pain:" "I thought," said I, "you were going to complain of the gloss on the paper, some object to. "No, no," says he, "I have heard that mentioned; but it is not that; it is in the form and cut of the letters themselves; they have not that natural and easy proportion between the height and thickness of the stroke, which makes the common Printing so much the more comfortable to the eye."—You see this gentleman was a connoisseur. In vain I endeavoured to support your character against the charge; he knew what he felt, and could see the reason of it; and several other gentlemen among his friends had made the same observation, &c.—Yesterday he called to visit me, when, mischievously bent to try his judgment, I stept into my closet, tore off the top of Mr. Caslon's specimen, and produced it to him as yours brought with me from Birmingham, saying, "I had been exa-

of his types; but received for answer, "That the French, reduced by the war of 1756, were so far from being able to pursue schemes of taste, that they were unable to repair their public buildings, and suffered the scaffolding to rot before them."

After this, we hear little or nothing of Mr. Baskerville as a Printer.

He died, without issue, Jan. 8, 1775; but it is painful to observe that, in the last solemn act of his life, he unblushingly avowed his total disbelief of Christianity *, Agreeably to the singularity of his

examining it since he spoke to me, and could not for my life perceive the disproportion he mentioned, desiring him to point it out to me." He readily undertook it, and went over the several founts, shewing me every where what he thought instances of that disproportion; and declared, "that he could not then read the specimen without feeling very strongly the pain he had mentioned to me." I spared him that time the confusion of being told, that these were the types he had been reading all his life with so much ease to his eyes; the types his adored Newton is printed with, on which he has pored not a little; nay, the very types his own book is printed with, for he is himself an Author, and yet never discovered this painful disproportion in them, till he thought they were yours. I am, &c. B. FRANKLIN."

* "Memorandum, That I, John Baskerville, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, on the 6th day of January, 1773, do make this my last will and testament, as follows: First, I give, bequeath, and devise unto my executors hereafter named, the sum of 2000*l.* in trust, to discharge a settlement made before my marriage to my wife Sarah. I also give to my executors the lease of my house and land, held under the late John Ruston, in trust, for the sole use and benefit of the said Sarah my wife, during the term of her natural life, and after her decease to the uses mentioned below. And my further will is, that the sum of 2000*l.* shall be raised and paid to my wife out of my book debts, stock in trade, and household furniture, plate and china. (N. B. The use of my furniture, plate, and china, I have already given by deed to my wife for the term of her natural life, but this will makes it entirely her own.) I appoint and desire my executors to take an inventory and appraisement of all my effects whatsoever, within six weeks after my decease. I also give to my executors hereafter named, the sum of 100*l.* in trust, to the sole use and benefit of my nephew John Townsend, to whom I also give my gold watch as a keepsake. I further give to my executors, in like trust, the sum of 100*l.* for the sole use and benefit of my niece Rebecca, the wife of Thomas Westley, as an ac-

opinions, he was buried in a tomb of masonry, in the shape of a cone, under a windmill in his garden,

acknowledgement of relationship.—I have heretofore given by will, to each of the last-named relations, a more considerable sum: but as I have observed with pleasure that Providence has blessed their endeavours with success, in acquiring a greater fortune than they ever will expend the income of; and as they have no child or chick to inherit what they leave behind them, I have stayed my hand, and have thereby reserved a power to assist any branch of my family that may stand in need of it. I have the greatest respect and esteem for each of the above parties.—I also give to my executors, in like trust, the sum of 150*l.* for the use of my nephew Richard Townsend, butcher. I further give to my executors the sum of 300*l.* to be disposed of as follows: To Joseph, Thomas, and Jacob, sons of Thomas Marston by his wife Sarah, my niece, 100*l.* each, as they shall severally attain the age of twenty-one years. But should any of them die before they come of age, then such 100*l.* shall be divided, share and share alike, among the survivors.—I also give to Isaac, the son of Thomas Marston, the sum of 10*l.* for pocket-money; and my reason is, his being patronized by his worthy uncle Mr. Thomas Westley, who, if he behaves well, will put him in a way to acquire an easy fortune. But I must not forget my little Favourite—I therefore give to my executors, in trust, the sum of 500*l.* for the sole use and benefit of Sarah, the daughter of Ferdinand and Sarah De Mierre (my wife's daughter), to be paid her when she attains the age of twenty-one years: but should she happen to die before that age, my pleasure is, that my wife shall have the disposal of the said 500*l.* at her pleasure, signified in her last will. I also give to my executors the further sum of 1400*l.* in trust, to the following uses, viz. to Rebecca Westley, John Townsend, Richard Townsend, and to the four sons of Thomas Marston, by his wife Sarah my niece, the sum of 200*l.* each, to become due and payable (only) on the day of my wife's future marriage, which, if she chuses, I wish her happy equal to her merit; but if she continues a widow the last-mentioned legacies are entirely void. I further give to my executors, in trust, all my goods and chattels, household furniture, plate, and china, not disposed of as above, to the following uses: first, for the payment of my several legacies and debts (if any), and all the residue and remainder (except the sale of my lease as below) to the sole use and benefit of my wife Sarah. I further give to my executors, in trust, the reversion of the lease of my house and land, held under my good friend the late Jonathan Ruston, together with fixtures in the house (particularly the fire place, including the grate, fender, &c. together with three leaden figures) all plantations of trees and shrubs of every kind, including my grotto, and whatever contributes to beautify the place:—That the whole shall be sold by

belonging to a handsome house which he had built at the upper end of the town of Birmingham. On the

by public auction, after being properly advertized in some of the London and neighbouring Country Papers. The money arising from such sale I give to the following uses; (viz.) first, 500*l.* to the Committee for the time being of the Protestant Dissenting Charity School at Birmingham, in trust, towards erecting a commodious building for the use of the said charity; 700*l.* more arising from the said sale I give and bequeath as follows: 400*l.* to be shared equally among the sons of Thomas Marston, by his wife Sarah; to Jonathan, John, and Richard Townsend, my nephews, 100*l.* each; to Rebecca Westley, my niece, 100*l.* and my will is, that this and the above-mentioned sum of 100*l.* shall be entirely at her own disposal, and not subject to the controul or intermeddling of her husband, and yet her receipt alone shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors; 800*l.* more arising from the said sale I give to the three sons of the late Jonathan Ruston, in even and equal shares, viz. John, Daniel, and Josiah Ruston. What further sum of money may arise from the sale of the above lease I give to the sole disposal of my wife Sarah, by her last will. As I doubt not the children of my late worthy friend will endeavour to traduce my memory, as they have already done my character, in having my lease on too easy terms, I therefore think proper to declare, that at the time I took the aforesaid lease I paid the full value of it, and have laid out little less than 6,000*l.* upon the premises. But as the increase of the town has since enhanced its value I have made an acknowledgment as above, which I always proposed to the sons of my most valuable friend, and which would have been much more considerable if they had refrained from injuriously abusing me. I had even given, by will, the reversion of my lease to Martha ———, upon the death of my wife's eldest son, and my intended successor; but her unprovoked petulant malice and spleen, and abusive treatment of me without cause, convinced me of the rancour of her heart, and determined me as above. My farther will and pleasure is, and I do hereby declare, that the devise of my goods and chattels, as above, is upon this express condition, that my wife, in concert with my executors, do cause my body to be buried in a conical building in my own premises, heretofore used as a Mill, which I have lately raised higher and painted, and in a vault which I have prepared for it.—This, doubtless, to many, will appear a whim; perhaps it is so, but it is a whim for many years resolved upon, as I have a hearty contempt of all Superstition. [*What follows is by far too indecent for repetition.*]

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* I expect some shrewd remarks will be made on this my declaration by the ignorant and bigoted, who cannot distinguish between Religion and Superstition, and are taught to believe that

top of the windmill, after it fell into disuse, he had erected an urn, for which he had prepared the following inscription:

"Stranger,
beneath this cone, in *unconsecrated* ground,
a friend to the liberties of mankind directed his
body to be inurn'd.
May the example contribute to emancipate thy mind
from the idle fears of *Superstition*,
and the wicked arts of Priesthood."

The principal part of his fortune, amounting to about 12,000*l.* he left to his widow *; who sold the stock, and retired to the house which her husband had built.

That building was destroyed in the riots of 1791; but his remains continued undisturbed.

In regard to his private character, he was much of a humourist, idle in the extreme; but his invention was of the true Birmingham model, active. He

that Morality (by which I understand all the duties a man owes to God and his fellow creatures) is not sufficient to entitle him to divine favour without professing to believe * * * * * * [*Here again we must leave a blank.*] * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * This morality alone I profess to have been my religion and the rule of my actions, to which I appeal how far my profession and practice has been consistent. Lastly, I do hereby appoint my worthy friends, Mr. Edward Palmer, and Josiah Ruston, my wife's brother, joint executors of this my will, in most perfect confidence (as I know the integrity of their hearts) that they will jointly and cordially execute this my most important trust committed to them with integrity and candour; to each of which I leave six guineas to buy a ring, which I hope they will consider as a keepsake. In Witness, &c. SARAH STUART, JOSEPH BRIDGWATER, JOHN WEBSTER."

* She had before been the widow of a person who having been guilty of some fraudulent practices in regard to a relation's will, was obliged to quit the kingdom, having first made over his property to a person at Birmingham, who after his return refused to resign it. His son, reduced to drive waggons for his livelihood, by the assistance and support of Mr. Baskerville (to whom his mother retired, and who afterwards married her) recovered his estate, and made a handsome provision for his two sisters. *Gough's British Topography*, 1780, vol. II. p. 306.

could

could well design, but procured others to execute: wherever he found merit, he caressed it: he was remarkably polite to the stranger, fond of shew: a figure rather of the smaller size, and delighted to adorn that figure with gold lace. Although constructed with the light timbers of a frigate, his movement was stately as a ship of the line.

During the twenty-five last years of his life, though then in his decline, he retained the singular traces of a handsome man. If he exhibited a peevish temper, we may consider that good-nature and intense thinking are not always found together. Taste accompanied him through the different walks of agriculture, architecture, and the fine arts. Whatever passed through his fingers, bore the lively marks of John Baskerville.

In April 1775, Mrs. Baskerville wholly declined the Printing business; but continued that of a Letter Founder * till February 1777 †.

* "Mrs. Baskerville, being to decline business as a Printer, purposes disposing of the whole of her apparatus in that branch, comprehending, amongst other articles, all of them perfect in their kind, a large and full assortment of the most beautiful types, with the completest printing presses, hitherto known in England. She begs leave to inform the Publick, at the same time, that she continues the business of Letter-founding, in all its parts, with the same care and accuracy that was formerly observed by Mr. Baskerville. Those gentlemen who are inclined to encourage so pleasing an improvement may, by favouring her with their commands, be now supplied with Baskerville's elegant types at no higher expence than the prices already established in the trade." *April 6*, 1775.

† "The late Mr. Baskerville having taken some pains to establish and perfect a Letter-foundry for the more readily casting of Printing-types for sale, and as the undertaking was finished but a little before his death, it is now become necessary for his widow, Mrs. Baskerville, to inform all Printers, that she continues the same business, and has now ready for sale, a large stock of types, of most sizes, cast with all possible care, and dressed with the utmost accuracy. She hopes the acknowledged partiality of the world, in regard to the peculiar beauty of Mr. Baskerville's types, in the works he has published, will render it quite unnecessary here to say any thing to recommend them—only that she is determined to attend to the undertaking with all care and diligence; and to the end that so useful an improvement may become

Many efforts were used after his death, to dispose of the types; but, no purchaser could be found in the whole commonwealth of letters. The Universities rejected the offer.

The London Booksellers preferred the sterling types of Caslon and his apprentice Jackson. The valuable property lay a dead weight, till purchased by a literary society at Paris, in 1779, for 3700*l.*

It is an old remark, that no country abounds with genius so much as this Island; and it is a remark nearly as old, that genius is no where so little rewarded: how else came Dryden, Goldsmith, and Chatterton, to want bread? Is merit like a flower of the field, too common to attract notice? or is the use of money beneath the care of exalted talents?

Invention seldom pays the inventor. If you ask what fortune Baskerville ought to have been rewarded with? The most which can be comprised in five figures. If you farther ask what he possessed? the least; but none of it squeezed from the press. What will the shade of this great man think, if capable of thinking, that he has spent a fortune of opulence, and a life of genius, in carrying to perfection the greatest of all human inventions, and that his productions, slighted by his country, were hawked over Europe in quest of a bidder?

We must admire, if we do not imitate, the taste and œconomy of the French nation, who, brought by the British arms in 1762 to the verge of ruin, rising above distress, were able, in seventeen years, to purchase Baskerville's elegant types *, refused by

come as extensive as possible, and notwithstanding the extraordinary hardness and durability of these types above all others, she will conform to sell them at the same prices with other Letter-founders." *Feb.* 25, 1777.

* "The English language and learning are so cultivated in France, and so eagerly learned, that the best Authors of Great Britain are now re-printing in this Metropolis: Shakspeare, Addison, Pope, Johnson, Hume, and Robertson, are to be published here very soon. Baskerville's types, which were bought it seems for a trifle, to the eternal disgrace of Englishmen, are

his own country, and to expend an hundred thousand pounds in poisoning the principles of mankind by printing the works of Voltaire *."

Mrs. Baskerville died in March 1788.

MR. JOSEPH JOHNSON,

a respectable Bookseller in St. Paul's Church-yard, was born at Liverpool in November 1738, of parents who were Dissenters of the Baptist persuasion. He was sent to London at the age of fourteen; and after some time was apprenticed with Mr. George Keith of Gracechurch-street. He began business for himself in a shop on Fish-street-hill, a situation he chose as being in the track of the

to be made use of for the purpose of propagating the English language in this country." *Letter from Paris, Aug.* 8, 1780.

* "A complete edition of the Works of Voltaire, printed by subscription, with the types of Baskerville. This work, the most extensive and magnificent that ever was printed, is now in the press at Fort Khel, near Strasburgh, a free place, subject to no restraint or imprimatur, and will be published towards the close of the present year. It will never be on sale. Subscribers only can have copies. Each set is to be numbered, and a particular number appropriated to each subscriber at the time of subscribing. As the sets to be worked off are limited to a fixed and small number, considering the demand of all Europe, those who wish to be possessed of so valuable a work must be early in their applications, lest they be shut out by the subscriptions being previously filled. Voltaire's Manuscripts and Port Folios, besides his Works already published, cost twelve thousand guineas. This and the other expences attending the publication will lay the Editors under an advance of 100,000*l.* sterling. The Publick may from thence form a judgement of the extraordinary care that will be taken to make this edition a lasting monument of typographical elegance and grandeur. Subscriptions are taken in at the following Banking-houses, London, Sir Robert Herries and Co.; Edinburgh, Sir William Forbes, J. Hunter and Co.; Dublin, Messrs. Blacke and Murray. Proposals and particulars may be had, and subscriptions taken in, at Mr. Elmsly's, bookseller, in the Strand; Mr. Woodmason's, Leadenhall-street; Mr. Farquharson's, agent to the undertaking, and at John Henderson's, esq. Milk-street, Cheapside." *June* 4, 1782.

Medical

Medical Students resorting to the Hospitals in the Borough, and which probably was the foundation of his connexions with many eminent members of that profession. From that place he removed to Paternoster-row, where he lived some years in partnership first with Mr. Davenport, and then with Mr. John Payne. His house and stock were entirely destroyed by fire in 1770; after which misfortune he removed to the shop in St. Paul's Church-yard, in which he thenceforth carried on business without a partner to the time of his death, Dec. 20, 1809; an event greatly regretted by his numerous friends; and had been for some years past considered as the Father of the Trade.

The character of Mr. Johnson, established by his integrity, good sense, and honourable principles of dealing, soon raised him to eminence as a Publisher; and many of the most distinguished names in Science and Literature during the last half century appear in works which he ushered to the world. Of a temper the reverse of sanguine, with a manner somewhat cold and indifferent, and with a decided aversion to all arts of puffing and parade, the confidence and attachment he inspired were entirely the result of his solid judgment, his unaffected sincerity, and the friendly benevolence with which he entered into the interests of all who were connected with him. Although he was not remarkable for the encouragement he held out to Authors—the consequence of his being neither sanguine nor pushing; yet it was his invariable rule, when the success of a work surpassed his expectations, to make the Writer a partaker in the emolument, though he lay under no other obligation to do so than his own notions of justice and generosity. The kindness of his heart was equally conspicuous in all the relations of life. His house and purse were always open to the calls of friendship, kindred, or misfortune; and perhaps few men of his means and condition have done more substantial services to persons whose merits

rits and necessities recommended them to his notice.

It is well known that Mr. Johnson's literary connexions have lain in great part among the free Enquirers both on religious and political topics. He was himself, on conviction, a friend to such large and liberal discussion as is not inconsistent with the peace and welfare of Society, and the preservation of due decorum towards things really respectable. But these were limits within which, both by temper and principle, he wished to see such discussion confined; for turbulence and sedition were utterly abhorrent from his nature. When, therefore, for the unconscious offence of selling a few copies of a pamphlet of which he was not the publisher, and which was a reply to one of which he had sold a much larger number, the opportunity was taken of involving him in a prosecution that brought upon him the infliction of fine and imprisonment, it was by many considered as the ungenerous indulgence of a long-hoarded spleen against him on account of publications not liable to legal censure, though displeasing to Authority. It is gratifying, however, to relate, that during the height of party animosity, so little was he regarded personally as a party-man, that he continued to number among his intimate friends, several worthy persons of opposite sentiments and connexions, who, with himself, were capable of considering a man's performance of the duties of life apart from his speculative opinions.

Although the majority of his publications were of the theological and political class, yet the number of those in science and elegant literature was by no means inconsiderable. Besides all the scientific writings of Dr. Priestley, he published many important works in Medicine and Anatomy; and others in different branches of knowledge. Two Poets of great modern celebrity were by him first introduced to the publick—Cowper and Darwin. The former of these, with the diffidence, and perhaps the despondency, of his character, had actually, by means of

of a friend, made over to him his two volumes of Poems on no other condition than that of securing him from expence; but when the Publick, which neglected the first volume, had discovered the rich mine opened in "The Task," and assigned the Author his merited place among the first-rate English Poets, Mr. Johnson would not avail himself of his advantage, but displayed a liberality which has been warmly acknowledged by that admirable though unfortunate person.

It is proper to mention that his true regard for the interests of Literature rendered him an enemy to that typographical luxury which, joined to the necessary increase of expence in printing, has so much enhanced the price of new books as to be a material obstacle to the indulgence of a laudable and reasonable curiosity by the reading Publick. On this principle he usually consulted cheapness rather than appearance in his own publications; and if Authors were sometimes mortified by this preference, the purpose of extensive circulation was better served.

Mr. Johnson was of a weak and delicate frame of body, and was much afflicted with asthmatic complaints, which visibly gained ground upon him as he advanced in years. The immediate cause of his dissolution was a pleuritic attack, under which he quietly sunk after three days of patient suffering. His remains were deposited in the church-yard of Fulham, in which parish he had a country house. He was never married. J. AIKIN.

MR. HENRY HUGHS,

whose Father I have mentioned in vol. V. p. 35, with a wish towards himself which I flattered myself would not have displeased him, was living when that page was printed; but died at Brighton, Sept. 5, 1810. He was a good scholar; and a worthy unassuming man.

MR.

MR. LEWIS, of Chelsea,

who died in 1783, used to bind books for, and enjoy the company and conversation of, the first literary men of his day; and was generally supposed to have been the original character of *Strap*, in "Roderick Random." Mrs. Lewis often assured the writer of this article, that her husband denied the assertions of many people, as often as it was mentioned to him; but there is every reason to suppose him to have been the person that Smollett had in view, as they came out of Scotland together, and, when Smollett lived at Chelsea, Mr. Lewis used to dine every Sunday with him. Mrs. Lewis died January 20, 1797; and left two sons.

MR. GRIFFITH JONES

was born in 1722, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. Bowyer. Of this ingenious man, slighter notice has been taken by the Biographers of the time than his virtues and talents certainly merited. He was many years Editor of the London Chronicle, the Daily Advertiser, and the Public Ledger. In the Literary Magazine with Johnson, and in the British Magazine with Smollett and Goldsmith, his anonymous labours were also associated. The native goodness of his heart endeared him to a numerous and respectable literary acquaintance, among whom he reckoned the philanthropic Mr. John Newbery, Mr. Woty the ingenious Poet, Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, and the pious and learned Dr. Samuel Johnson; to the latter of whom he was for several years a near neighbour in Bolt-court, Fleet-street. His modesty shrunk from public attention, but his labours were frequently directed to the improvement of the younger and more untutored classes of mankind. His translations from the French were very numerous; but as he rarely, if ever, put his name to the productions of his pen, they cannot now be traced.

One little publication, entitled, "Great Events from Little Causes," was his composition, and it met with a rapid and extensive sale. It is not, perhaps, generally known, that to Mr. Griffith Jones, and a brother of his, Mr. Giles Jones, in conjunction with Mr. John Newbery, the publick are indebted for the origin of those numerous and popular little books for the amusement and instruction of children, which have been ever since received with universal approbation. The Lilliputian histories of Goody Two-Shoes, Giles Gingerbread, Tommy Trip, &c. &c. are remarkable proofs of the benevolent minds of the projectors of this plan of instruction, and respectable instances of the accommodation of superior talents to the feeble intellects of infantine felicity. Mr. Jones died September 12, 1786. To his son, Mr. Stephen Jones, the publick are indebted for the new and improved edition of the "Biographia Dramatica, 1812," and for many other valuable publications.

MR. CHARLES RATHBAND

died Jan. 25, 1795. Possessed of strong mental abilities, improved by an excellent education, his conversation delighted all who knew him; and the powers of his pen were of a superior degree. He was a native of Ireland; and for some years followed the occupation of a Printer, having been bred in the old school of that profession, under Watts, Bowyer, &c. and was himself no mean proficient in that noble art. He was a very useful assistant in the establishment of several provincial newspapers—at Canterbury, Chester, Hereford—and at each of these places his company was eagerly sought by those whose praise was fame—but, as has been well observed by Dr. Johnson, the Great are not always the best rewarders of the companions of their pleasures! He left each of the situations unenriched, though with the satisfaction, in every sense of the word, of bringing with him a *good name*. Mr. Urban's Readers were often

often entertained by him; but his principal occupation was the superintendance of a Newspaper whose general characteristic has ever been that of moderation and decency, *The General Evening Post.* His conduct in that situation was strictly consonant to the integrity of his principles, and the soundness of his judgment; and no employment could better have suited the inclination of a man who never wrote a licentious or an ill-natured line. His death was occasioned by a fall during a severe frost, which, rendering the amputation of a leg unavoidable, terminated in a mortification. The Editor of these Volumes, when himself a youth, looked up to him with respect; and had the pleasure, for thirty years, of enjoying his friendship and esteem.

MR. CHARLES SPENDELOWE,

who died Aug. 14, 1788, aged 49, was the nephew of Mrs. Nunnelly*; who bequeathed a considerable property to Spendelowe and his sister; of which they were deprived by the chicanery of Mr. Baynes their guardian. The young woman unfortunately died an early victim to sorrow and intoxication. The brother, in the humble sphere of a Journeyman Printer, passed creditably through life, the last sixteen months of which were embittered with repeated strokes of apoplexy. A long train of mourning friends gave an unequivocal proof of their esteem, by attending him at their own expence to his grave in St. Bride's-church-yard; and this tributary effusion to his memory is penned, after a friendship of 40 years, commenced at the school of Mr. John Shield at Islington in the undissembling stage of infancy, by the person to whom for the last 14 years of his life he had been an affectionate and faithful servant.

* A Printer in White Fryars; and Publisher of "The St. James's Evening Post," a very old newspaper; the precursor of "The St. James's Chronicle," established afterwards in the same house by Mr. Henry Baldwin.

No. VII.

JOHN LOVEDAY, ESQ.

born in 1711, was entered at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. June 12, 1734. This learned and worthy gentleman (who resided many years, and died, at Caversham, near Reading, May 16, 1789, æt. 78), to the steadiest Christianity added the pleasantest manners, and most refined learning; from the stores of which that he was ever ready to communicate, Mr. Urban's pages bear ample testimony, as do the Prefaces of very many writers, who have been indebted to him for useful information*. So re-

* I have many of his interesting Letters to Dr. Ducarel; but shall only give a few of his brief but very useful and pleasant billets to the Editor of these Volumes, who in the former Edition of this work was considerably indebted to his communications.

"*Nov.* 9, 1779. Sir, I thank you for a copy of your late elegant publication†, and for some other curious articles accompanying it. You plainly (give me leave to tell you) set too high a value on what I am able to do in this way: for which you probably will always find me willing, however, for I really am, Sir,

Your sincere well-wisher and servant, JOHN LOVEDAY."

"*Dec.* 3. Sir, You have my hearty thanks for your curious 'Appendix to Mores,' abounding with entertainment and instruction. The subject of the 2d paragraph brought to mind what disgusted me in Psalmanazar's Memoirs, the uncouth beginning of every paragraph. The article of Dr. Castell in Mr. Granger, as it is worth your perusal, has had it, I presume. As a well-wisher to your literary pursuits, I can be no other than, Yours, &c. J. L."

"*March* 25, 1780. J. L. not being able to furnish a word of observation on the sheet which arrived on Friday, and yet willing to say something more than that he should be glad to see Mr. Nichols whenever Caversham shall lie in his way, where he will please to observe that the board has always somewhat upon it at two of the clock, sends him references to books, which have somewhat regarding his Relation (for so says a Gentleman's Magazine) the famous John Cleiveland:

"Fuller's Worthies, in Leicestershire, p. 135.

"Wood's Athen. Oxon. i. f. 274. ii. 758.

"Dryden of Dramatick Poesie, p. 22. 4to pamphlet, 1668.

"Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, ii. 221. b.

"R. Jenkin's Defence of Bishop Lake's Profession, p. 2.

"Letter of Mr. John Cleveland to a learned Lord. MS. in the Lambeth Library, No. 595. p. 99. [To the learned Librarian J. L. always begs his humble service.]

"Granger, by all means.

† "The History of the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy."

"Not

spected was he by his family, friends, and neighbourhood, as to make his loss a calamity long to be felt.

"Now should all this be forestalled in the "Biographia," J. L. would not wonder; but 'tis more than he can tell, not having that Work in his study."

"*June* 3, 1780. J. L. having now a complete copy of that elegant publication, 'The Royal Wills;' he proposes (as soon as he can find leisure) to entertain and improve himself by the study of them. When Mr. N. next sees that good Friend at the Commons, he will be so kind to present J. L's very best respects, and to say that it shall not be long before the Doctor shall receive them (with gratitude) under his hand."

"*Sept.* 14, 1780. "Our common Friend, Dr. Ducarel, has obliged me extremely by a truly curious letter received from him this day; satisfactory to the highest degree. So much shall be given under my hand to himself, as soon as any further matter arises for a letter. His health, not forgetting Mr. Nichols's, will go round a certain table at Caversham within these few hours.

Ita testor, J. L."

Nov. 27, 1780. "Thanks, in the gross, for some curious articles in Mr. Nichols's last packet. To mention only one of them. Christopher Wase was one of the most eminent Philologers which England could boast of in the last age. In 1687 he published in 4to, "Senarius, s. de legibus & licentiâ veterum Poetarum Oxon." But as for the sheet of "Metra Horatiana," it is well if, from the fugitive size of it, it may not too much have escaped the notice of the Learned."

"*July* 2, 1782. J. L. hopes that Mr. N. and family have escaped the influenza, which has not been very grievous at Caversham. He congratulates Mr. N. on having thus finished his truly entertaining and instructive volume on Mr. Bowyer. J. L's hearty thanks are due for the good Doctor's much esteemed publication; that worthy gentleman has ever the best wishes in J. L's bestowal."

"*Sept.* 6. Thanks for your packet, containing valuable articles both from the rolling press and the printing press. To the curious charter, accounted for by Mr. Topham, you see that three of the witnesses are Bishops in Normandy. He of Lisieux has one letter wrong in his description: it should be *Luxov.* Having now recovered two bodily senses, if I can retain them till the winter evenings, my family depend upon hearing me read the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," my opinion of which they well know. And if, in the coure of reading, any thing occurs for a second edition, it shall be committed to paper. *Vivas, valeasque!* It is the sincere wish of your faithful servant, J. LOVEDAY."

"This, good Sir, to fulfill my promise; and this was all that occurred to commit to paper, after having entertained and instructed my family and self with reading your truly valuable book on evenings after supper; last night we finished it. With respectful compliments to yourself, and never (when opportunity serves) forgetting them to Dr. Ducarel, I remain, Sir, your faithful friend and servant, JOHN LOVEDAY, *May* 8, 1783."

[Some valuable corrections accompanied this note.]

"May

As he had ever lived in the practice of virtue, he returned to his Redeemer with hope and resignation. So

"May a man in the 73d year of his age be pardoned for an oversight? Such J. L. was guilty of in the morning of that day, when he last penned down some notices on the Anecdotes. Before night he discovered another paper of like memoranda, as you see, which had before escaped his crazy memory.

The Earl of Orrery says in his Remarks on Swift, that many of Dryden's Dedications and Prefaces are as fine compositions, and as just pieces of criticism, as any in our language. No man can judge better than Mr. Nichols how far forth it may be advisable to collect these together for public use*. *May* 9, 1783."

"The next leaf will shew, that your publications have a considerable weight with me; indeed I should be ashamed of myself, if they had not. You had pleasure in acquainting me with Dr. Ducarel's hearty state of health, and I no less in receiving such intelligence; which, with my sincere compliments, I would beg you to say to him, I am ever, &c. J. Loveday, *July* 8, 1783."

"*Nov.* 8, 1784. You have my hearty thanks for the many curious articles you have put me in possession of. Happy should I be, were it in my power to communicate any notices, of service to your literary scheme†, which is quite to my *gout*. Be pleased, however, at the good Doctor's, our common friend, to consult a publication of my old friend Hearne's in 1729. "Hist. Vitæ & Regni Ricardi II, à monacho quodam de Evesham consignata;" subjoined to which you will find "Joannis Berebloci Commentarii de rebus gestis Oxoniæ, ibidem commorante Elizabethâ Reginâ, A. D. 1566." Among Professor Ward's ‡ papers, there now lies before me, "Oratio Rogeri Marbeck, coram Reginâ Elizabethâ Oxonii habita, August. 31, 1566." This, if to your purpose, might be sent you up by some safe hand. The mention of the good Professor reminds me of two passages in his Lives of the Gresham Professors, which you will meet with at pp. 16, 237.

"The Biblioth. Askev. MS. must not pass without a particular acknowledgement, and a stricture or two. No. 391. "Inscriptiones singulares, Hadr. Beverlando collectore," occur in Mr. Hearne's Appendix to his Preface to P. Langtoft's Chronicle. No. 463. "Codex, literis majusculis, Vocibus nullo interposito spatio distinctis." See a publication in 1715 by the aforesaid Mr. T. Hearne, "Acta Apostolorum, literis majusculis, etc."

"Dr. Henry Aldrich, the immediate predecessor of Atterbury in the deanery of Christ Church, has a Greek Harmony of the Gospels in MS. lodged in the Church-library at Henley, where his nephew

* The task here recommended by Mr. Loveday was many years after undertaken by a much abler hand. "The Critical and Miscellaneous Prose Works of John Dryden," which had been dispersed in a great variety of books, many of them not easy to be procured, were published by Mr. Malone in 1800; and form a very curious work, which ought to be in every gentleman's library.

† "The Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," then in the press.

‡ Mr. Loveday possessed the MSS. of Dr. Ward; which, by the liberality of his son the late Dr. Loveday, are deposited in the British Museum.

Dr.

perfect a character as this excellent man has perhaps very seldom been exhibited. Others, many we would hope, may have made a proportionable progress, and some may have attained to equal degrees of excellence; but few have begun their course of virtue and religion so early, few have continued it so long, and few, in a retired station, have had the opportunity of exercising it to so great an extent. From his earliest youth to the age of 78, his life was an uniform series of undissembled piety, uninterrupted, perhaps, by the deviation of one day. He discharged the several duties of private and domestic life with the most exact justice and the most comprehensive liberality, with the most constant affection and tenderness as a friend, a parent, and a husband. So warm and diffusive was his philanthropy, that he felt the happiness or misfortunes of others as forcibly as if they were his own. With the most consistent strictness of virtuous and religious sentiments, his manners were those of the most accomplished gentleman, and his conversation was easy, chearful, and instructive. His erudition was solid and various; his mind active, capacious,

Dr. Charles Aldrich was rector. You will find nothing of Atterbury's there*, as I apprehend. For scarcity of covers, you will excuse me for writing to the Doctor under yours.

Ever Mr. Nichols's faithful and affectionate, JOHN LOVEDAY."

"As to "curious remarks" in Registers †, see the two following publications of Hearne, both in the library of our good friend Dr. Ducarel: 1. "The History and Antiquities of Glastonbury," p. 272—284. By the by, the Clergyman of my name, occurring in the last page, was no relation of my family; pardon this uninteresting minute. See also the preface, p. xxxi, &c. 2. "T. de Elmham Vita Hen. V." p. 423. Not improbably there may be somewhat on this head, worthy of attention, in a 4to tract, printed in 1764. "Observations on Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials, as preserved in Parochial Registers, &c. By Ralph Bigland, esq. Somerset Herald." I need not say that this gentleman is now most deservedly Garter King at Arms."

"These notes, of little concern, had made part of my last letter, had the queries under consideration then reached my hands; which was not the case till last Saturday. J. L. *March* 22, 1785."

* Bp. Atterbury's "Epistolary Correspondence" was then in the press.

† "Illustrations of Antient Manners and Expences in England, 1797."

and

and persevering, directed principally to the cultivation of sacred learning, but employing and delighting itself continually with whatever was great and excellent in literature; and the vigour of his intellectual enjoyments accompanied him to the last. He was one of those few remaining private gentlemen, who, constantly residing in the country, have made it their object, by their authority, their example, and their beneficence, to promote the good order and comfort of their parishioners. He was a true member of the Church of England, whose institutions and discipline he thoroughly understood, and whose worship he most conscientiously attended, till increased infirmities rendered him incapable. His memory will remain for the good of those who survive him, as a man whose piety and obedience to his Maker was most zealous, whose faith in his Redeemer was most pure and unshaken, whose affection to his family and his friends was most exalted, and whose charity and benevolence was most extensive and universal.

The preceding article, which first appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, led to the following communication from a gentleman who knew him well, and very sincerely respected him.

"The following letter was printed in the Reading Mercury of May 23, 1789; and I have no doubt you will be glad, on every account, to preserve it in your valuable Magazine. The incomparable person who is the subject of it, never, I believe, gave any thing in his own name to the publick; for the tract which is called his in the Archæologia, vol. I. was inaccurately published without his knowledge or consent, and had not received his last hand. But the hints which he suggested, and the information which he most liberally communicated to others, frequently enriched the Gentleman's Magazine, as well as other learned works. Mr. Hearne*, in many of his publications, acknowledges his obligations to

* The monument of Mr. Thomas Hearne at Oxford was well restored by Mr. Loveday in 1750.

him;

him; and in the Preface to his "Liber Niger Scaccarii," printed in 1728, he mentions Mr. Loveday, then a gentleman commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford, as *optimæ spei juvenis, literarum et litteratorum amantissimus.* It is needless to say that, throughout the course of a long and honourable life, he amply verified the early expectations of his judicious friends. Dr. Johnson, with the satisfaction natural on such an occasion to a great and good man, has mentioned some persons, who, at an advanced time of life, with a debilitated body, have retained strong mental powers. Such instances, perhaps, are not very uncommon; Mr. Loveday certainly was one. If some small allowance is made for memory in regard to recent occurrences, he possessed to the last his admirable understanding and recollection in all their vigour. But I detain your Readers from what is much more worthy their attention. Yours, &c. R. C.

"When the world is deprived of men of eminent virtue and great abilities, it becomes an act of justice to pay that tribute of applause to their memory which is due to their superior merit. It may likewise reasonably be hoped that, by presenting such characters to the public eye, others may be incited to emulate their virtues, and copy their bright example. I shall, therefore, make no apology for laying before your numerous readers some further account of the late Mr. Loveday of Caversham, whose death was recorded in your paper of last week.—Mr. Loveday possessed a most excellent understanding, which he carefully improved by study, and an unremitting attention to letters, during the course of a long life. He read much, and had well digested and made his own whatever he read. Hence he had acquired an extraordinary fund of knowledge, particularly with respect to history, antiquities, the original languages of the Sacred Scriptures, and all kinds of philological learning. His merit was so conspicuous and well known, that, perhaps, few great works have been lately undertaken

taken in these branches of literature, concerning which he was not previously consulted. Indeed he was always ready to communicate useful information in this way, either in conversation or by letters. Hence his friendship and correspondence were solicited by men of the first rank in literature; and he numbered among his intimate acquaintances, Mr. Hearne the Antiquary, Bishop Tanner, Bishop Lowth, Dr. Ward of Gresham College, Dr. Kennicott, Mr. James Merrick, Mr. Granger, and many others equally eminent. His judgment both of authors and their works was just and accurate. If he ever erred, it seemed to arise from excess of candour; which, perhaps, sometimes disposed him to judge more favourably of publications than they appeared to merit. Authors, of whatever rank and reputation, who endeavoured to injure the cause of religion and virtue, he always spoke of with the contempt and abhorrence which they deserved.

"Nor were his goodness of heart and rectitude of conduct inferior to his natural and acquired abilities. In true piety and fervour of devotion, in the most strict and scrupulous attendance both on the solemn offices of the church, and the domestic and private duties of religion, few of the present age have equalled, perhaps none have surpassed him. This spirit, as might reasonably be expected, pervaded his whole conduct, and influenced all his actions. He was in himself humble and unassuming, without guile, of the greatest candour, and most amiable simplicity. With respect to others, he was a man of the strictest justice and integrity to all persons, of boundless hospitality to his friends, of munificence and charity to the poor and necessitous, almost without example.

"In his relatives and nearest connections no man could be more truly fortunate, or deserved more to be so. As a husband and a father, he was strict and exemplary without severity, kind and affectionate without culpable indulgence or misplaced partiality. The long continuance of the servants in his family

fully

fully evinces the propriety of his conduct as a master.

"Such was the man, of whose character this short sketch is attempted. May each of us endeavour to imitate him as far as we are able, that, like him, we may live beloved and respected, like him may be lamented at our death! CRITO."

"P. S. If a much inferior hand might add one feature, which is not distinctly exhibited in the above portrait, I would say, that, besides other qualities, in themselves perhaps more valuable, and therefore here very justly noticed, I revere Mr. Loveday in this respect, that time had neither blunted his feelings, nor soured his manners. With the stability of years, he possessed a sensibility of heart scarcely equalled in any period of life, a fervour of affection never surpassed: and his unparalleled cheerfulness and true piety shed a kind of heavenly lustre on all he said or did. In the gaiety of youth, the mere want of thought, or vigour of health, may give a temporary flow of spirits. But it is Christianity alone, planted in an honest heart and sound understanding, that can crown old age with uniform serenity, and, on the very verge of the grave, array the countenance with smiles. R. C."

DR. JOHN LOVEDAY,

only son of the preceding gentleman, by his first wife, Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of William Goodwin, esq. of Arlescote, co. Warwick (by his second wife Abigail Bartlett), was born Nov. 22, 1742; and for a twelvemonth received instruction at the Grammar School in Reading, under the Rev. Haviland John Hiley, M. A. "a name," as Mr. Coates observes, "still remembered and revered as the Busby of that seminary." Mr. Hiley having resigned the School in 1750, Mr. Loveday continued and completed his school education under his successor, the Rev. John Spicer, M. A. a man of considerable ingenuity, talents, and worth, who was a frequent contributor, in prose and in verse, to Mr. Urban's-pages. In the year 1760 he was entered as a Gen-

a Gentleman Commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford; where he was distinguished, as, in the same situation, his father had been before him, by the regularity of his conduct and attention to his studies. It was the singular felicity of his early school-intimacies, that they were permanent; and of his playmates in the Forbery, George Vansittart, Esq. M. P. for Berkshire, and Charles Fanshawe, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Recorder of Exeter, feelingly regret the termination of an uninterrupted friendship of more than sixty years. It was less surprising, but not less happy, that his College connections were also lasting; and the learned Bishop of St. Asaph, originally a Demy of Magdalen College, and the [late] Rev. Dr. Chandler, sometime Fellow of that Society, shared largely in the sorrow of his earlier acquaintance; for, indeed, as has been truly observed on the occasion, "an uninterrupted friendship" even "of fifty years is no ordinary event in life." When Dr. Chandler was preparing his splendid edition of the Oxford Marbles, Mr. Loveday assisted him in that elaborate work; a circumstance which gave his mind a predilection for the fascinating study of Antiquities, but with no advantage, as he would sometimes say, to his classical and more important studies. Having been regularly admitted to the degree of B. C. L. October 10, 1766, and D. C. L. June 5, 1771, he became an Advocate with increasing repute and practice in Doctors Commons, till in 1777 he married Anne Taylor Loder, only daughter and heir of William Taylor Loder, esq. of Williamscot *, near Banbury (great granddaughter of Mr. Goodwin mentioned in p. 475, by his first wife, Abigail Booth) by whom he left four sons and one daughter.

He possessed a very ample library; his father's noble collection of books having been nearly doubled by his own acquisitions, including many that were

* Mr. Loveday and his son the Doctor living each at nearly opposite angles of Oxfordshire, were denominated by their friend Dr. Ducarel *the two Anglers*.

scarce

scarce and valuable bequeathed to him by that admirable scholar, the Rev. Mr. Merrick. Few men indeed, if we except perhaps his incomparable father, were better acquainted with the contents of a library; and no one ever was more willing to communicate the stores in his possession. Accuracy was the governing principle, and, as it were, the very life of all he did; which, in point of analogy and orthography, he endeavoured perhaps, in some few instances, to carry to unattainable or untenable consistency and perfection: for in language, which was never yet framed by philosophers, established usage must, in many cases, be a law, from which there is no appeal. Of accuracy not pushed too far, and of useful information by him on various subjects, innumerable specimens are to be found in the Gentleman's Magazine; to which for many years past he was a contributor, under the signatures of *Antiquarius*, *Academicus*, *Vindex*, *Scrutator*, and others; though there were letters occasionally under each of those signatures, which did not come from his pen, nor with his knowledge. His last communication may be seen in vol. LXXIX. p. 123—125.

He was for some years an active and upright Magistrate for the Counties of Oxford and Warwick, in each of which he was possessed of property. He had a liberal hand and tender heart; and if, agreeably to maxims of antient wisdom, "to weep is a criterion of merit*," and "tears are the best sense we have†," I never knew a man in whom they flowed more freely at every tale of woe, or instance of distress. But, in the truly good, poignancy of grief cannot long predominate; and, excepting these transient effusions of purest sympathy, serenity of mind in him we deplore was the source of uniform and almost unexampled cheerfulness. Whoever shared in his society experienced its animating influence; and in the friendly circle, lively remarks, classic allusions, and pleasant anecdotes (of which

* αγαθοι δ' αριδακρυες ανδρες. ERASM. Adag.

† "Nostri pars optima sensus." JUV.

he

he had an inexhaustible fund) furnished a rich feast of "mirth that after no repentance brings."

His one great aim in life was, to act up to the several duties of it; and whether we regard him as a husband, as a parent, or a master, it would be difficult to find an instance in which the duties of those respective situations were performed with more scrupulous exactness and less ostentation; meek and submissive to the will of Heaven, in his last as in former illnesses, not a symptom of impatience was seen; no hasty or unkind word or expression escaped him; and, by peculiar mercy, his final malady was neither long nor painful. It lasted only eight days; and though it began with an inflammation of the lungs, which is usually attended with great suffering, he, by his own account, had no pain at all throughout. Deeply impressed with the great truths of the Gospel, in his devotions public and domestic (and doubtless in those of the closet also) he was most punctual and exemplary; and the genuine fruit of this true wisdom was fortitude in health, and consolation in death. When his complaint had taken an unfavourable turn, and he was apprized of its too probable issue, he received the information with the utmost composure; for though the event was at the moment unlooked for, it could not affect with surprise or dismay one who daily remembered the uncertainty of life, and was daily prepared to meet his dissolution. He said, he found "comfort in having done his duty;" conformably to the hope which he had expressed in his will, written some years before with his own hand, and in the good old form: "In the name of God. Amen. I John Loveday, being in perfect health both of body and mind, fully convinced of the truth of the Christian religion as professed by the Church of England, and humbly hoping for everlasting salvation through the sole merits of my ever-adorable Redeemer Jesus Christ, do make," &c.

The prayers of the Church were occasionally read to him; and though it was suggested to him to join mentally

mentally only, when breathing was now become difficult, he bore his part as at other times, making proper responses with a firm and clear voice. On the ninth morning, between three and four o'clock, when utterance had left him, after a signal not immediately understood, he was asked whether a prayer should be said. He made an earnest and reiterated sign of assent. The commendatory prayer from the Liturgy was shortened and adapted to the occasion, the family being present. In about five minutes he had ceased to breathe; and his eyes were closed by a filial hand, March 4, 1809, to open again only to behold his Redeemer in glory! R. CHURTON.

VIII. THE REV. ROBERT MASTERS, B. D.

was great grandson of Sir William Masters, of Cirencester, in the county of Gloucester, whose second son, William, was born there; admitted Bachelor-fellow of Merton College, Oxford, from Christ Church, by the Parliament-visitor, March 25, 1650, being then under-graduate. He took the degree of M. A. about two years after *. He was rector of Woodford, Essex, February 13, 1660; prebendary of Chamberlainwood, 1663—1666, of Caddington Magna, 1666; rector of Southchurch, Essex, 1666, which he resigned 1667; rector of St. Vedast, alias Foster, with St. Michael le Querne united, 1671; and died 1684 †. He had an estate at Lamborn, in Essex, of 4 or 500*l.* a year, which he sold. He lived much in Norfolk, as did his son, whose son, the subject of this article, was there born, and his sister Lucretia, who married Mr. Richardson. He was admitted at Bene't or Corpus Christi College, 1731; proceeded B. A. 1734; M. A. 1738, S. T. B. 1746; was fellow and tutor of the college 1747—1750.

Mr. Masters was elected F. S. A. 1752; and was presented by Bene't College in 1756 to the rectory of Landbeach, co. Cambridge. He was presented to

* Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses, II. 581. † Newcourt, I. 128.

the

the vicarage of Linton, which he resigned for that of Waterbeach 1759; which last he afterwards, by leave of the Bishop of Ely, resigned to his son, for whom he built a house. On being presented to the rectory of Landbeach, he married Miss Corey, daughter of one of his predecessors in that living, who died August 29, 1764, and by whom he had a son, William, born 1759 (admitted of his own college 1776, but, on being refused a fellowship 1782, removed to Emanuel College; instituted to Waterbeach, on the resignation of his father, 1784, and died there 1794), and three daughters; of whom Constance, the youngest, died; Anne, married the Rev. Mr. Sprowle, rector of Appleby, co. Westmorland, exchanged for Great Bardfield, co. Essex; Mary, married to the Rev. Mr. T. C. Burroughs, senior fellow of Caius College, to whom, by consent of the respective colleges, Mr. Masters resigned Landbeach 1797, and continued to reside with them. Mr. Masters was in the commission of the peace for the county of Cambridge; and was author of the following works, "The Mischiefs of Faction and Rebellion considered, a Sermon, preached at Cambridge, 1745," 8vo. "The History of Corpus Christi College in the University of Cambridge, in two parts; 1. Of its Founders, Benefactors, and Masters; 2. Of its other principal Members; printed at Cambridge, 1753," 4to*. He also published a Plan and Elevation of the intended new building, which he claimed the merit of designing, which really was due to Mr. James Essex†.

* In this work he promised an account of their valuable collection of MSS. which he had arranged, and had new bound, since the Catalogue of MSS. taken and published by Dr. Stanley, and followed by a second by Dr. Nasmith.—"A List of the Names, Counties, Times of Admission, Degrees, &c. of all that are known to have been Members of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge," dated 1749, is subjoined to the two parts.

† Who published his in 1773, with "A Letter to his Subscribers to his Plan and Elevation of this intended Addition, 1748-9, made for Mr. Masters when Tutor;" and a paper war was carried on between them, in which Mr. Essex at last prevailed.

He

He also published a Section and Ichnography of Pythagoras' school at Cambridge, with the seal of Merton College, Oxford, to which it belongs*. "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Rev. Thomas Baker†, B. D. of St. John's College, from the

* Engraved by William Stephens, an excellent engraver of seals and plates, deservedly patronized by Mr. Masters. Of these several plates, see Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 194.

† On this publication see under the article of Dr. Z. Grey, vol. II. p. 545, and under T. Baker, vol. V. p. 116.—The following extract is from Dr. Grey's MSS.: "Having been credibly informed, that Mr. Baker had been collated by Bishop Crewe to the rectory of Long Newton, in the diocese of Durham, in King James the Second's time, I prevailed with the Curate of that parish to search the Register Book; from which he favoured me with the account following, viz. Mr. John Oliver, rector of Long Newton, died in February 1686, and was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Baker, fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge; who, refusing to take the oaths to King William and Queen Mary at Candlemas, 1689, returned to his college again.—Mr. James Finny, M. A. of St. John's College in Oxford, chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of Burlington and Cork, afterwards D. D. and Prebendary of Durham, was inducted into the rectory of Long Newton, on the 30th of January, 1690."—Bishop Burnet, in his Introduction to the Third Volume of the "History of the Reformation," acknowledges that the *fourth* number of the "Appendix" was sent him by "a learned and worthy person, who will not suffer him to give any other account of him, but that he lives in one of the Universities, and has sent a copious collection of remarks on both his former volumes, but upon condition not to name him."

I take this opportunity of exhibiting two specimens of Mr. Baker's Epistolary Correspondence:

1. "To Peter Le Neve, esq. Norroy King of Arms, at Bow.

"HONOURED SIR, *Cambridge, June 29, 1729.*

"If you did me the favour to offer me some engravings, your Letter must have miscarried; for, I solemnly assure you, I never did receive it: or, if I had, could not have been so much wanting in respect, as not to have answered it. Your last Letter was in so small a volume‡, that it was in danger of miscarrying. Some months ago, I had a letter for Mr. Murray, to be left with me; but, being directed to him, I did not think myself at liberty to open it: so it lyes by me under seal, nor do I know what it contains. Being so much in the dark, I can only say, that any thing of that kind from you will be very acceptable, as every thing that comes from you is always curious.

"To your intended donation, I must not pretend to give advice: you can best judge how your books are to be disposed of. Only I may say, that in the Public Library there will be a convenient apartment for old Prints and MSS. as you will find in

‡ This is extremely characteristic of Mr. Le Neve's Notes.

Papers of Dr. Zachary Grey; with a Catalogue of his MS Collections. Cambridge, 1784," 8vo. "A Catalogue of the several Pictures in the Publick Library and respective Colleges in the University of Cambridge," 12mo. no date (about 1790). His last work was "A short Account of the Parish of Waterbeach, in the Diocese of Ely, by a late Vicar, 1795," 8vo; with a slight sketch of Denny Abbey; but this was never published, a very small number only being printed and given to his friends.

Mr. Masters published "Remarks on Mr. Walpole's Historic Doubts*;" printed in the "Archæo-

Dr. Middleton's printed plan or scheme. One thing further I dare venture to say, that they will be there taken care of, which is more than I dare say for that other place; and in a Public Library they will be of most public use. I am, honoured Sir,

Your most obliged humble servant, THO. BAKER."

"If Mr. Murray be with you, be pleased to acquaint him, that I have a Letter for him, and have expected him here every day these several months."

2. "To Mr. Thomas Martin, at Bury.

"SIR, *Cambridge, March* 12, [*no year*].

"I had a letter from Mr. Le Neve, Norroy, but in so small a volume, that in truth it is either dropped, mislaid, or lost. The meaning of it, as far as I remember, was, to ask my opinion, whether he should leave some MSS. and old Prints to our Public Library, or to Trinity College (whereof I think he was a member). The books were not specified; and indeed his letter was so small a thing, that, though it contained not much, yet there was hardly room left to add a line. This, or the like account, I sent to Mr. Anstis (Garter), when the thing was more fresh in my memory; which, though it can be of no use to you or him, yet I should have been wanting in respect, had I not sent an answer. I am, Sir, your most obedient, &c. THO. BAKER."

* Through the medium of their common friend Mr. Cole, Mr. Masters had previously communicated the following information to Mr. Walpole: "Mr. Masters has perused Mr. Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting" (which Mr. Cole was so obliging as to lend him) with great pleasure; and finds he has by him one of the Miniatures of Henry VII. described in Vol. I. p. 46, being 14 inches by 10½, undoubtedly a picture of that time, and in its original frame, which, if worth Mr. Walpole's acceptance as a collector of such curiosities, is much at his service.—There must surely be a mistake in the sum paid for the Tapestry† in p. 145, since at 10*l.* 1*s.* *per* ell it amounts to 7115*l.* 8*s.*—Mr. Walpole speaks of a monument and bust,

† This error (which remains uncorrected in the Quarto Edition of Lord Orford's Works, vol. III. p. 124) is probably not in the sum total, but in the 10*l.* 1*s.* which is likely to be intended for "10 rix dollars and 1 guilder." p. 164

logia," II. 198; and an account of stone coffins found near Cambridge castle, Ibid. VIII. 63, 66; of an an-

p. 164 [in 8vo, 280] erected to the memory of Sir Nathaniel Bacon in the Church of Culford*; which if true, there must have been two, since there is certainly one at Stiffkey in Norfolk, where he built the Hall, and was interred, as his epitaph sets forth. [See Masters's Hist. of Bene't Coll. App. p. 85.]—P. 102. The Kings in Chichester Cathedral were re-painted by Tremayne at the expence of Bishop Mawson.—Mr. Walpole, in Vol. II. p. 58. speaks of the first Lecture of Geography read at Sir *Balthazar Gerbier's* Academy at Bednal Green, which yet he had not seen; now, although this might be the first Lecture, on that subject, yet I presume it was not the first read there, since I have by me "The Art of well-speaking, being a Lecture read *gratis* at Sir Balthazar Gerbier's Academy," dated 6 Jan. 1649, which, in the dedication to the Parliament of England, he styles his *first Lecture*†. I have a print of him different both in person and dress from that in the book; which has the motto, *Heureux qui in Dieu se confie*, and round the oval, *D. Balthazar Gerbierius, Eques auratus*, but no C. R. 1653, on the medal hanging on his left side, as in p. 60. Mr. Masters apprehends that the person who dedicated his book *to the right high and supreme Power of this Nation, the Parliament of England*, &c. in 1649, could scarce be so much in favour with the King as to have a medal given him in 1653: the date is therefore probably wrong. Mr. Masters has part of a collection of the Heads of Painters, &c. the last Number of which is 116, by different hands, but chiefly engraved by *Pet. de Jode*, and printed by *Jo. Meyssens*, which does not seem to correspond to either of the collections spoken of in p. 90.—Hen. Van der Borcht, mentioned p. 73, is the 89th in your collection.—P. 116. *Nic. Lanicre* is said to have died in 1646; and yet to have been a purchaser of pictures in the sale of the King's goods, which could not have been begun before 1648: see p. 64. Mr. Masters has a good picture of the Duchess of *Richmond* mentioned p. 132. half length, with this inscription on the frame: *Frances Dutchesse of Richmond and Lenox, daughter of Thomas Lord Howard of Bindon, who was second son to Thomas Duke of Norfolke, whose mother was the Lady Elizabeth Stafford, eldest daughter of Edward Duke of Buckingham. Her Grace was born 27 July* 1577. *London*, 1633. She is drawn in black, with a very fine lawn ruff and handkerchief, and many strings of pearls; on her left side hangs a miniature, probably of her husband, exceedingly well done; her right hand is supported by her fan, and on a small table on the other side is placed her coronet. This may probably be the picture of *Petitot* Vertue speaks of."

The communication was thus acknowledged to Mr. Cole.

"Sir, *Strawberry-hill, August* 19, 1762.

"I am very sensible of the obligations I have to you and Mr. Masters, and ought to make separate acknowledgements to both;

* This hint was adopted in the Quarto Edition, vol. III. p. 140.

† Corrected in the Quarto, p. 192.

tient painting on glass, representing the pedigree of the Stewart family. Ibid. VIII. 321.

A portrait of Mr. Masters, from a drawing by the Rev. Mr. Kerrich, then Fellow of Magdalen College, now Principal Librarian of the University of Cambridge, was engraved by Facius, 1796.

IX. THE REV. JAMES BENTHAM,

Prebendary of Ely, Rector of Bow-brick-hill in the County of Bucks, and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Cadogan, was the son of the Rev. Samuel Bentham *, a very worthy clergyman of

but, not knowing how to direct to him, I must hope that you will kindly be once more the channel of our correspondence; and that you will be so good as to convey to him an answer to what you communicated from him to me, and in particular my thanks for the most obliging offer he has made me of a picture of Henry VII; of which I will by no means rob him. My view in publishing the Anecdotes was, to assist gentlemen in discovering the hands of pictures they possess; and I am sufficiently rewarded when that purpose is answered. If there is another edition, the mistake in the calculation of the Tapestry shall be rectified, and any others, which any gentleman will be so good as to point out. With regard to the monument of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, Vertue certainly describes it as at Culford; and in looking into the place to which I am referred, in Mr. Masters's History of Corpus Christi College, I think he himself allows in the note that there is such a monument at Culford. Of Sir Balthazar Gerbier there are several different prints. Nich. Lanicre purchasing pictures at the King's sale, is undoubtedly a mistake for one of his brothers.—I cannot tell now whether Vertue's mistake or my own. At Longleate is a whole length of Frances Duchess of Richmond, exactly such as Mr. Masters describes, but in oil †. I have another whole length of the same Duchess, I believe by Mytens, but younger than that at Longleate. But the best picture of her is in Wilson's Life of King James, and very diverting indeed. I will not trouble you, Sir, or Mr. Masters, with any more at present; but, repeating my thanks to both, will assure you that I am, &c. HORACE WALPOLE."

* Against the South wall of the North aile of the choir at Ely.

"M. S.
Samuelis Bentham, A. M.
ex antiquâ stirpe de Bentham in com. Ebor. oriundi;
hujus ecclesiæ per annos 36 minoris canonici,

† Petitot never painted but in enamel.—The miniature might notwithstanding be copied from him. W. C.

et

the diocese of Ely, who was descended from an antient family in Yorkshire, which has produced an uninterrupted succession of Clergymen from the time of Queen Elizabeth. Having received the rudiments of classical learning in the grammar school of Ely, he was admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, March 26, 1727, where he proceeded B. A. 1730, M. A. 1738, and was elected F. A. S. 1767.

In the year 1733, he was presented to the vicarage of Stapleford in Cambridgeshire; which he resigned in 1736, on being made Minor Canon in the church of Ely. In 1767, he was presented by Bishop Mawson to the vicarage of Wymondham in Norfolk; which he resigned in the year following for the rectory of Feltwell St. Nicholas, in the same county. This he resigned in 1774, for the rectory of Northwold; which in 1779 he was induced to change for a prebendal stall in the church of Ely, though he was far from improving his income by the change. But his attachment to his native place, with which church the family had been connected without any intermission for more than 100 years, surmounted every other consideration.

In 1783 he was presented to the rectory of Bow-brick-hill, by the Rev. Edward Guellaume.

He published "Queries offered to the Consideration of the principal Inhabitants of the City of Ely and Towns adjacent, and of all the Gentlemen

et eodem tempore, per specialem indulgentiam,
ob insignem vocis claritatem
et decoram in sacris officiis peragendis gravitatem,
Sacelli Regalis Westmonasteriensis presbyteri,
et Regiæ Familiæ à Confessoribus,
Ecclesiarum S. Petri Westmonast.
et Divi Pauli Londinensis minoris canonici.
Recessit ab hâc ecclesiâ, A. D. 1723;
& ad Westmonasteriensem se totus contulit.
Ibi mortuus est, A. D. 1728, ætat. 77.
Uxorem duxit Ruth Allestree,
matremfamilias providam, officiosam,
ex quâ 7 filios 3 filias suscepit.
Illa diem supremam obiit A. D. 1729, æt. 77.
Sepeliuntur in cœmiterio claustrali Westmonast."

elsewhere,

elsewhere, who have any Estates, or Interest in, or Regard for, the South part of the Isle of Ely. Camb. 1757," 8vo.; and for him was engraved, by Thomas Kitchen, a plan of the intended road from Ely to Cambridge, on a half sheet, 1763.

From his first appointment to an office in the church of Ely, he seems to have directed his attention to the study of church architecture. It is probable that he was determined to the pursuit of ecclesiastical antiquities by the eminent example of Bishop Tanner (a Prebendary of the same stall which Mr. Bentham afterwards held), who had honoured the family with many marks of his kindness and friendship. For researches of this kind Mr. Bentham seems to have been excellently qualified. To a sound judgment, and a considerable degree of penetration, accompanied by a minuteness and accuracy of enquiry altogether uncommon, he added the most patient assiduity and unwearied industry. The history of the church with which he was connected, afforded him full scope for the exercise of his talents. It abounds with almost all the various specimens of church architecture used in England to the time of the Reformation. Having previously examined with great attention * every historical monument and authority which could throw any light upon his subject, after

* That Mr. Bentham spared no pains in his researches, will appear by the contents of some of his Letters to Dr. Ducarel.

"SIR, *Ely, Feb.* 22, 1757.

"I am greatly obliged to you for your offer of subscribing for one of the copper plates, viz. "The Elevation of the Arches, Pillars, and Windows of the Old Conventual Church of Ely, built A. D. 970;" the drawing for which is in great forwardness, but not finished, and done by a friend of mine, who is very curious in these matters. I expect him here again some time in April next to finish it; after which I will either wait on you with the drawing, or find some means of conveying it to you. He advised me to have the plan and elevation of the arches, pillars, &c. on the same plate, and adapted to the same scale, which is accordingly done on a half sheet, though they are put down in my catalogue as two separate articles. There are added likewise to the same, two original door-cases still remaining, and one of the windows drawn

he had circulated, in 1756, "A Catalogue of the principal members of this church [Ely], viz. Abbesses, Abbots, Bishops, Priors, Deans, Prebendaries, and Archdeacons," in order to collect further information

drawn in a larger scale. All the arches of this building are circular, and ornamented in a peculiar manner.—I return you my thanks for your Tour through Normandy, which I will send for to Mr. Woodyer, as you direct; and will give orders for some of my Catalogues of the Principal Members, &c. to be delivered to you. I am, Sir, with great respect, &c. JAMES BENTHAM."

"SIR, *Ely, March* 12, 1757.

"I have received from Mr. Woodyer your "Tour through Normandy," and have read it over with a good deal of pleasure. Your observations there confirm the opinion I had entertained of the antiquity of circular arches, which prevailed in this kingdom under the *Saxon*, and, I think, under the first four *Norman* Kings; but in the following reign of Henry II. they began to deviate a little from the circular, and were a little pointed; and from that time the circular came into disuse, and pointed arches generally prevailed.—The "Catalogue of the principal Members," &c. I beg the favour of you to communicate to those you think proper; and you will please to consider it only as an intimation of my intention, and preparatory to my "Proposals of Printing the History of the Church of Ely," which I may probably make next winter, but not before, because I would willingly have the plates in some degree of forwardness. JAMES BENTHAM."

"SIR, *Ely, Aug.* 25, 1757.

"I fully intended to have waited on you when I passed through London in my way from Oxford; but was unexpectedly obliged to set out the next morning after my return to London, without taking leave of any of my friends. I am doubly obliged to you, for your readiness in giving me your assistance yourself, and likewise for your soliciting your friends on my account. I thank Mr. Morant for his information and advice. Dr. Lyttelton, Dean of Exeter, was lately at Ely, and called upon me: he stayed two days here, and seemed very well pleased with our Cathedral Church, and the remains of the old Saxon Church, which he looks on as the most considerable Saxon building in England; the drawing of which is now finished, and the plan, by Mr. Essex, of Cambridge, a very ingenious man, and particularly skilful in Gothic architecture. He intends going to London next week, or the week after, and will wait on you himself with the drawing, and give some necessary directions to the engraver, in order to avoid mistakes. I think you once mentioned to me some of the family of the Hothams, who, you thought, would willingly become subscribers for Bishop Hotham's monument; a first proof of which coming to hand last night, I now send that you may see it. It is only etched at present, but will be finished by the graver next week; and the whole expence for the

concerning them, he published "The History and Antiquities of the Conventual and Cathedral Church at Ely, from the Foundation of the Monastery, A.D. 675, to the Year 1771, illustrated with copper

the plate, *i. e.* for drawing, engraving, and printing, will be four guineas and a half. If you know of any of the family that will be at that expence on my inscribing it to them, I beg the favour of your information; and also the same in respect of Bp. Gray's monument, the expence of which will be the same. J. B."

"SIR, *Ely, Dec.* 20, 1759.

"I am much obliged to you, for your recommendation to Mr. Gray of Colchester; to whom I beg you to return my best respects and thanks for the plate of Bp. Gray's Monument. You will be pleased to order the plate, when finished, to be directed to Mr. Alderman Bentham at Cambridge. I have but one engraver employed on my plates; so that I find it very tedious in getting them forward; which necessarily delays my publication; for I would not even publish proposals, till the plates are near finishing. I have about fifty plates in the whole; and I think about 31 are now finished, besides that of Bp. Gray's monument; and the rest are going on as fast as my engraver can work. He lives at Cambridge at present, on purpose to engrave my plates; and tells me he has tried to get another hand from London to assist him in the work, but has been unsuccessful in it, they are all so full of work at London. I send you the inclosed sheet, by which you will see the design that is now carrying on here, for raising the sum of 1200*l.* by subscription, for removing the choir of our Cathedral Church (which is now placed near the middle of the church) to the East end. My Lord the Bishop of Ely * (by whom the design was chiefly set on foot) has offered 500*l.* towards it. The reasons for removing the choir, and also for proposing to do it by subscription, you will find in the printed account herewith sent, and also the plan and elevation of the North side of the intended choir; and I cannot but express my sincere wishes, that so noble a design may meet with that encouragement it really deserves. Whatever encouragement is given to it, will, I know, be very acceptable to my Lord the Bishop, and the Dean and Chapter of Ely; and I flatter myself will give me an opportunity of making honourable mention of the names of many worthy and public-spirited persons, who are on all occasions ready to forward such good works; it being intended that the names of such generous benefactors, and the several sums by them contributed, should be preserved, and inserted in the History of the Church of Ely. I beg leave to order half a dozen of the prints to be sent to you, that they may be at hand, in case you shall think proper to distribute any of them. JAMES BENTHAM.

"P. S. I should be glad to know what forwardness the plates of the old Saxon Church at Ely are in."

* Dr. Matthias Mawson.

"SIR,

plates *,' printed at Cambridge, at the University press, by Joseph Bentham, 1771, *Finis hic Officii atque Laboris* †." In the introduction the author thought it might be useful to give some account of Saxon, Norman, and what is usually called Gothic, architecture. The many novel and ingenious remarks, which occurred in this part of the work, soon attracted the attention of those who had turned their thoughts to the subject. This short essay was favourably received by the publick, and has been frequently cited and referred to by most writers on Gothic architecture. By a strange mistake these observations were hastily attributed to the celebrated Mr. Gray the Poet, merely because Mr. Bentham has mentioned his name among that of others to whom he conceived himself indebted for communications and hints. Mr. Bentham was never informed of this extraordinary circumstance till the year 1738, when he accidentally met with it in the Gentleman's Magazine for the month of February in that year ‡;

"SIR, *Ely, April* 6, 1762.

"I am favoured with two letters from you; the one inclosing a proof of the plate of the Plan and Elevation of our old Conventual Church at Ely, which you generously contribute for my History of the Cathedral Church of Ely; for which I return you my sincere thanks. It came very opportunely, as I intended to have begged the favour of a proof about this time, having occasion to make some references to it, in respect of some observations about ancient Gothic Architecture. I cannot yet fix upon the exact time of putting the sheets to press, on account of some alterations I am making in my general plan.

"In the other letter was inclosed your Proposal for publishing a General Repertory of the Endowments of Vicarages; a work that will be highly useful to many, especially the inferior Clergy. I wish you all imaginable success, and shall be glad to have it in my power to send what notices are to be met with here in the Registry of the Dean and Chapter. At present it happens that the Registrar of the Church is at London; but, I hear, will return to Ely in about a fortnight's time; when I will not fail to get what informations I can, and let you know. JAMES BENTHAM."

* Most of the plates were drawn by J. Heins, and engraved by Peter Spendelowe Lamborne, an ingenious engraver and miniature painter of Cambridge, where he died, in November 1774.

† The work was projected and superintended by the Author's brother, the Printer; and was the last he concerned himself in.

‡ Vol. LIII. pp. 37, 138, 301, 375.

upon

upon which he immediately thought it necessary to rectify the mistake, and to vindicate his own character and reputation as an author from the charge of having been obliged to Mr. Gray for that treatise, when he had published it as his own; and this he was enabled to do satisfactorily, having fortunately preserved the only letter which he had received from Mr. Gray on the subject. The truth was, that Mr. Bentham had written the treatise long before he had the honour of any acquaintance with Mr. Gray; and it was that which first introduced him to Mr. Gray. What his obligations were will appear by reference to a copy of that letter * which he received from Mr. Gray when he returned the six sheets which Mr. Bentham had submitted to him at his own request. It happened that the two last sheets, though composed, were not worked off, which gave Mr. Bentham an opportunity of inserting some additions alluded to in Mr. Gray's letter. In the Magazine † for July 1784, may be seen the full and handsome apology which the explanation produced from a correspondent, who, under the signature of S. E. had inadvertently ascribed these remarks to Mr. Gray.

When the Dean and Chapter of Ely had determined upon the general repair of the fabrick of their church, and the judicious removal of the choir from the dome to the Presbytery at the East end, Mr. Bentham was requested to superintend that concern as clerk of the works. With what indefatigable industry and attention he acquitted himself in that station, and how much he contributed to the improvement and success of the public works then carrying on, appears as well by the minutes of those transactions, as by the satisfaction with which the body recognized his services. This employment gave him a thorough insight into the principles and peculiarities of these antient

* Inserted in Gent. Mag. for 1784, vol. LIV. p. 243.

† Ibid. p. 505.

buildings,

buildings, and suggested to him the idea of a general history of antient architecture in this kingdom, which he justly considered a desideratum of the learned and inquisitive Antiquary. He was still intent upon this subject, and during the amusement of his leisure hours continued almost to the last to make collections with a view to some further illustration of this curious point, though his avocations of one kind or another prevented him from reducing them to any regular form or series. But he did not suffer these pursuits to call him off from the professional duties of his station, or from contributing his endeavours towards promoting works of general utility to the neighbourhood. To a laudable spirit of this latter kind, animated by a zeal for his native place, truly patriotic, is to be referred his steady perseverance in recommending to his countrymen, under all the discouragements of obloquy and prejudice, the plans suggested for the improvement of their Fens by draining, and the practicability of increasing their intercourse with the neighbouring counties by means of turnpike roads; a measure till then unattempted, and for a long time treated with a contempt and ridicule due only to the most wild and visionary projects, the merit of which he was at last forced to rest upon the result of an experiment made by himself. With this view, in 1757, he published his sentiments, under the title of "Queries offered to the Consideration of the principal Inhabitants of the City of Ely," &c. (as stated in p. 485); and had at length the satisfaction to see the attention of the publick directed to the favourite object of those with whom he was associated. Several gentlemen of property and consideration in the county generously engaged in contributing donations towards setting on foot a scheme to establish turnpike roads. By the liberal example of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, Lord Royston, and Bishop Mawson, and the seasonable bequest of 200*l.* by George Riste, Esq. of Cambridge, others were incited to additional subscriptions. In a short time

time these amounted to upwards of 1000*l.* and nearly to double that sum on interest. The scheme being thus invigorated by these helps, and by the increasing loans of those whose prejudices began now to wear away, an act was obtained in 1763 for improving the road from Cambridge to Ely. Similar powers and provisions were in a few years obtained by subsequent acts, and the benefit extended to other parts of the Isle in all directions, the success of which hath answered the most sanguine expectations of its advocates. With the same beneficent disposition, Mr. Bentham, in 1778, submitted a plan for inclosing and draining a large tract of common in the vicinity of Ely, called Gruntifen, containing near 1300 acres, under the title of "Considerations and Reflections upon the present State of the Fens near Ely, &c. Camb. 1778, 8vo." The inclosure, however, from whatever cause, did not then take place; but some of the hints therein suggested have formed the groundwork of many of the improvements which have since obtained in the culture and drainage of the fens. Exertions of this kind could not fail to procure him the esteem and respect of all who knew him, especially as they were wholly unaccompanied with that parade and ostentation by which the best public services are sometimes disgraced. Mr. Bentham was naturally of a delicate and tender constitution, to which his sedentary life and habits of application were very unfavourable; but this was so far corrected by rigid temperance and regularity, that he was rarely prevented from giving due attention either to the calls of his profession, or the pursuits of his leisure hours. He retained his faculties in full vigour to the last, though his bodily infirmities debarred him latterly from attendance upon public worship, which he always exceedingly lamented, having been uniformly exemplary in that duty. He read, with full relish and spirit, most publications of note or merit as they appeared; and, till within a few days of his death, continued his customary intercourse with his friends. Though temperate

and

and abstemious to a great degree in his own person and habits, he lived generously and hospitably with the society of the place, to which he endeared himself by the most gentle, inoffensive, and benevolent demeanour. Of himself he never spoke or thought, but with the greatest diffidence and modesty: Of others, with equal candour and charity; always ready to credit and diffuse every favourable representation of their conduct, feeling a real uneasiness whenever any thing to their disadvantage was mentioned in his presence, and discouraging, by the most marked disapprobation, every attempt to disparage their merits and reputation. But the ruling affections of his soul, and those which shone forth most conspicuous in his character, and spread an engaging kind of sanctity over his countenance and whole demeanour, were his unfeigned humility and piety. These had been his refuge and consolation under some severe and trying circumstances; and to these he resorted in the same humble confidence at the close of life, supporting himself, and strengthening the hopes of others, by sentiments of piety and resignation suitable to that supreme respect for Religion which he had manifested in every occurrence of his life.

Mr. Bentham died Nov. 17, 1794, in the 86th year of his age. There is a very fine Portrait of him by Facius after a drawing by Mr. Kerrich. He left only one son, the Rev. James Bentham, vicar of West Braddenham, in Norfolk; for which preferment he was indebted to the kind patronage of the late Bishop of Ely, the Honourable Dr. James Yorke.

Mr. Joseph Bentham, brother to the Historian, an Alderman of Cambridge, and many years Printer to the University, died in 1778.

A younger brother, the Rev. Jeffery Bentham, was of Catherine-hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1777, M. A. 1780. He was precentor of the church of Ely, minister of Trinity parish in that city, and minor canon for near 50 years, having, in 1744, exchanged the vicarage of Meldreth, in Cambridgeshire,

shire, for a minor canonry, with Mr. Tookie. He died at the Hill houre in Ely, on the 5th of June, 792, aged 72.

X. ANTHONY ASKEW, M. D.

was born at Kendal, in Westmoreland, in the year 1722. His father, Dr. Adam Askew, was in such high estimation at Newcastle, that he was considered as another Radcliffe, and consulted by all the families of consequence for many miles round. Anthony was educated at Sedburgh school, and from thence removed to Emanuel college, in Cambridge, where he continued till he took his degree of B. A. in December, 1745. He then went to Leyden, and resided there twelve months, with the view of being initiated into the science of medicine. In the following year we find him in the suite of his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople. Returning from thence through Italy, he came to Paris in the year 1749, and was admitted a member of the Academy of Belles Lettres. Here he had an opportunity of purchasing several rare MSS. early editions of the Classics, and valuable books in various branches of science, and of laying the foundation of an elegant and extensive library. Having finished his travels, he returned to Cambridge, and in the year 1750 commenced M. D. He was soon after admitted Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society, in London; and, on his establishment in the Metropolis, was visited by all who were distinguished for learning, and curious in the fine arts *. What time could be afterwards

* Mr. Dibdin says, "Dr. Mead supported him with a sort of paternal zeal; nor did he find in his *protegé* an ungrateful son. Few minds were probably more congenial than were those of Mead and Askew: the former had, if I may so speak, a magnificence of sentiment, which infused into the mind of the latter just notions of a character aiming at *solid intellectual* fame; without the petty arts and dirty tricks which we now see too frequently pursued to obtain it. Dr. Askew, with less pecuniary means of gratifying it, evinced an equal ardour in the pursuit of books, MSS.

spared from attending his professional engagements was dedicated to the conversation of literary men, and to increasing and arranging his collection of books.

Amongst the other rich stores of Dr. Askew's library was a complete collection of the editions of Æschylus, some illustrated with MS notes; and likewise one or two, if not more, MSS. of the same author; which were collected purposely for the intention of publishing at some future period an edition of Æschylus; and accordingly, in the year 1746, he printed a specimen of his intended edition in a small quarto pamphlet, under the following title: "Novæ Editionis Tragœdiarum Æschyli Specimen, curante Antonio Askew, M. B. Coll. Emman. apud Cantabrigienses haud ita pridem Socio Commensali. Lugduni Batavorum, 1746." This pamphlet, which is now become very scarce, was dedicated to Dr. Mead, and consisted only of 29 lines, namely, from ver. 563 to ver. 596 of the Eumenides (edit. Schultz.) It contained various readings from his MSS. and printed books, and the *Notæ Variorum*.

Though we have no other publication of Dr. Askew, yet the benefit the publick received by the dissemination of his collection of scarce and valuable MSS. and books, give him a just title to be recorded among the promoters of literature and science.

Dr. Askew died at Hampstead, in the neighbourhood of London, Feb. 27, 1774, aged 52; and his very valuable Library * was sold early in the follow-

MSS. and inscriptions. I have heard from a very worthy old gentleman, who used to revel 'midst the luxury of Askew's table, that few men exhibited their books and pictures, or, as it is called, *shewed the Lions*, better than did the Doctor. Of his attainments in Greek and Roman literature it becomes not me to speak, when such a scholar as Dr. Parr has been most eloquent in their praise." *Bibliomania, p.* 515.

* "We are told by the compiler of the Catalogue, that it was thought 'unnecessary to say much with respect to the library of the late Dr. Anthony Askew, as the collector and the collection were so well known in almost all parts of Europe.'—Afterwards it is observed that 'The books in general are in very fine condition, many of them bound in morocco, and russia leather, with gilt leaves..... To give a particular account,' continues the compiler, 'of

ing year by Baker and Leigh, on the 13th of February, and nineteen following days.

'of the many scarce editions of books in this Catalogue would be almost endless; therefore the first editions of the Classics, and some extremely rare books are chiefly noticed. The catalogue, without any doubt, contains the best, rarest, and most valuable collection of Greek and Latin Books that was ever sold in England, and the great time and trouble of forming it, will, it is hoped, be a sufficient excuse for the price put to it.' (1*s.* 6*d.* the small paper, and 4*s.* the large.)—This account is not overcharged. The collection, in regard to Greek and Roman literature, was unique in its day. Enriched with many a tome from the Harleian, Dr. Mead's, Martin Folkes's, and Dr. Rawlinson's, library, as well as with numerous rare and splendid articles from foreign collections (for few men travelled with greater ardour, or had an acuter discrimination than Dr. Askew), the books were sought after by almost every one then eminent for bibliographical research. His Majesty was a purchaser, says Mr. J. Nichols, to the amount of about 300*l.*; Dr. Hunter to the amount of 500*l.*; and De Bure (who had commissions from the King of France and many foreign collectors, to the amount of 1500*l.*) made purchases to the same amount; Dr. Maty was solicited by the Trustees of the British Museum not to be unmindful of that repository; and accordingly he became a purchaser to a considerable amount. The late worthy and learned Mr. M. Cracherode, whose library now forms one of the most splendid acquisitions of the British Museum, and whose bequest of it will immortalize his memory, was also among the 'Emptores literarii' at this renowned sale. He had enriched his collection with many an 'Exemplar Askevianum; and, in his latter days, used to elevate his hands and eyes, and exclaim against the prices now offered for Editiones Principes.—Those who recollect the zeal and scholarship of this illustrious bibliomaniac, and the precious volumes with which his library was stored, from the choice collections of De Boze, Gaignat, Mead, and Folkes, cannot but sigh with grief of heart on reflecting upon such a victim! How ardently, and how kindly, (as I remember to have heard one of his intimate friends say) would Askew unlock the stores of his glittering book-treasures!—open the magnificent folio, or the shining duodecimo, *printed upon vellum*, and embossed with golden knobs, or held fast with silver clasps! How carefully would he unrol the curious *manuscript*, decipher the half effaced characters—and then, casting an eye of ecstacy over the shelves upon which similar treasures were lodged, exult in the glorious prospect before him! But Death—who, as Horace tells us, equally exercises the knocker of the palace and cottage-door, made no scruple to rap at that of our renowned Doctor—when Askew, with all his skill in medicine and knowledge of books, yielded to the summons of the grim Tyrant—and died lamented, as he lived beloved!—

Dr.

The MSS. of Dr. Askew were separately sold in 1781, and produced a very considerable sum. The Appendix to Scapula, published in an octavo volume in 1789, was compiled from one of these MSS.

A fine Portrait of Dr. Askew, engraved by Hodgetts, from the Original in Emanuel College, Cambridge, is given by Mr. Dibdin in the second volume of his "Typographical Antiquities."

XI. MATTHEW DUANE, ESQ.*

of Lincoln's-inn, F. R. S. and F. A. S. and a Trustee of the British Museum; a gentleman universally

Dr. Askew had eminently distinguished himself by a refined taste, a sound knowledge, and an indefatigable research, relating to every thing connected with Grecian and Roman literature. It was to be expected, even during his life, as he was possessed of sufficient means to gratify himself with what was rare, curious, and beautiful in literature and the fine arts, that the publick would, one day, be benefited by such pursuits: especially as he had expressed a wish that his treasures might be unreservedly submitted to sale after his decease. In this wish the Doctor was not singular. Many eminent collectors had indulged it before him: and, to my knowledge, many modern ones still indulge it. —Dr. Askew's sale has been considered a sort of *æra* in Bibliography. Since that period, rare and curious books in Greek and Latin literature have been greedily sought after, and obtained [as a recent sale† abundantly testifies] at most extravagant prices. It is very well for a veteran in bibliographical literature, as was Mr. Cracherode, or as are Mr. Wodhull and Dr. Gosset—whose collections were, in part, formed in the days of De Bure, Gagniat, Askew, Duke de la Valliere, and Lamoignon—it is very well for such gentlemen to declaim against *modern prices!* But what is to be done? Classical books grow scarcer every day; and the love of literature, and of possessing rare and interesting works, increases in an equal ratio. Hungry Bibliographers meet, at sales, with well-furnished purses, and are resolved upon sumptuous fare! Thus the hammer *vibrates*, after a bidding of *forty pounds*, where formerly it used regularly to *fall* at *four!*"

Dibdin's Bibliomania, pp. 515, 516, 517.

* Mr. Macpherson, when he published the "Original Papers concerning the Secret History of Great Britain from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover, 1775," was greatly

† The sale of Dr. Heath's library, 1810.

esteemed for his profound knowledge, great abilities, and unsullied reputation in the profession of the Law; as well as for his extensive learning, happy taste, and critical discernment in polite literature and the fine arts; nor less distinguished for his many excellent qualities, and the practice of every virtue that adorns the character of an honest man and a good Christian. He died Feb. 7, 1785, aged 82 *.

His death was occasioned by a paralytic stroke, with which he was attacked about six o'clock in the evening. Dr. Watson and other medical gentlemen attended, and administered their good offices towards his relief, immediately after he was taken ill, but without success. He expired in two hours. The principal part of his fortune, which was very considerable, he settled on his nephew, Michael Bray, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, subject to the jointure of his widow, who survived till April 14, 1799.

Mr. Duane had employed Bartolozzi to engrave a fine series of Coins on XXIV Plates; which, after his death, were purchased by Mr. Gough, who communicated them to the publick, in 1805, under the title of "Coins of the Seleucidæ, Kings of Syria;

indebted to Mr. Duane; who, having discovered and purchased ten quarto volumes of the *Brunswick Papers*, placed them all in the hands of Mr. Macpherson.

* On a mural monument in St. Nicholas church, Newcastle:

"In St. George's parish are interred the remains of Matthew Duane, of Lincoln's Inn, esq. Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and a Trustee of the British Museum.

"He was of great eminence in the knowledge of the Law, and of the strictest integrity and liberality in the practice of it; at the same time the Friend and Patron of the Polite and Fine Arts; and particularly distinguished by his singular skill, judgment, and taste, in chusing and collecting a most complete series of Syrian, Phœnician, Grecian, Roman, and other Coins, now deposited in the Museum of the late William Hunter, M.D. for the illustration and confirmation of History.

"The virtues of his heart were equal to the endowments of his mind. Justice, Benevolence, and Charity, dictated his sentiments in promoting the happiness of mankind.

"He died the 6th of February, 1785, aged 78.

"In testimony of her affection and sincere esteem, his widow erected this monument to his memory."

from

from the Establishment of their Reign under Seleucus Nicator to the Determination of it under Antiochus Asiaticus, with Historical Memoirs of each Reign."

XII. ROBERT ORME, ESQ.

was a native of Tilly Cherry, in the East Indies, of which his father was governor; he was brought to England whilst an infant, and at an early age was sent to Harrow school, where he received his education. In 1744 or 1745, he went out as a writer to Calcutta; in 1755 he was appointed one of the members of the council at Madras. In 1757 he was appointed commissary-general; which office he held till 1759, when he returned to England. In 1763, he published the first volume of his valuable History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in India. In or about 1770, the Court of Directors appointed him their historiographer, with a salary of 400*l. per annum*, and gave him free access to the records at the India-house, for the two succeeding volumes of his work. His last publication, which came out in 1782, was, "Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire during the reign of Aurengzebe." Mr. Orme came to reside at Ealing in 1792, and died there the 15th of January 1801. There is a monument to his memory on the North wall of the church, thus inscribed:

"Sacred to the memory of Robert Orme;
a man endeared to his friends by the gentleness of his manners, and respected by the publick as the elegant historian of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in India.
Ob. 15 January 1801, ætat. 73."

Mr. Orme's valuable collection of printed books and MSS. relative to the affairs of India were, pursuant to his request, presented after his decease to the East India Company.

A medallion of him is prefixed to his book.

XIII. THE REV. JOSEPH ROBERTSON *

was descended from a respectable family, which from time immemorial possessed a considerable estate at Rutter, in the parish of Appleby, in Westmoreland. His father was an eminent maltster; and his mother, the only daughter of Mr. Edward Stevenson, of Knipe, in the same county, cousin to Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London. He was born at this latter place, August 28, 1726; but his father soon afterwards removing to Rutter, he was sent, at a proper age, to the free-school at Appleby, where he received the rudiments of classical learning under Mr. Richard Yates, a man of eminent abilities, and distinguished character in his profession. From thence, in 1746, he went to Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degree in arts, with considerable reputation for ingenuity and learning.

On his receiving orders he was, for some time, curate to the celebrated Dr. Sykes, at Rayleigh in Essex, "with whom," says Archdeacon Blackburne, "his liberal principles, with respect to Religion and Government, would meet with ample encouragement †."

In 1758, he was instituted to the vicarage of Herriard in Hampshire; in 1770, to the rectory of Sutton in Essex; and in 1779, to the vicarage of

* These Memoirs were found among Mr. Robertson's papers, directed "To Mr. John Nichols, Fleet-street;" and evidently intended for the Gentleman's Magazine, to which Mr. Robertson was a frequent and valuable Correspondent, principally under the signature of *Eusebius*. The following prefatory note accompanied them: "This biographical sketch was written by Mr. Robertson, to ascertain his genuine publications, to prevent misrepresentations in some particular circumstances, and such false, injurious, and insignificant anecdotes, as are frequently introduced into the memoirs of literary men, who perhaps, like himself, had no ambition to obtain the notice of future Biographers, and,

"That second life in others breath,
Th' estate which Wits inherit after death."

† Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, esq. vol. I. p. 450.

Horn-

Horncastle in Lincolnshire, to which he was presented by his relation, Dr. Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle.

In 1761, he published a Sermon, intituled, "The Subversion of antient Kingdoms considered," preached at St. John's, Westminster, February 13, the day appointed for a general Fast.

In 1772, he revised and corrected for the press Dr. Gregory Sharpe's Posthumous Sermons; and the same year completed a new edition of "Algernoon Sidney's Discourses on Government," with historical notes, in one volume quarto. Thomas Hollis, esq. by whose persuasion this edition was undertaken, says, "the Editor has distinguished himself eminently, even beyond my great expectation of him, by his ability, learning, and industry *."

In 1775, a remarkable incident happened, which excited the public attention. A young woman, whose name was Miss Butterfield, was accused of poisoning Mr. Wm. Scawen, of Woodcote lodge in Surrey. Mr. Robertson thought her very cruelly treated, and took an active part in her defence. On this occasion, he published a letter to Mr. Sanxay, a surgeon, on whose testimony Miss Butterfield had been committed to prison; in which he very severely animadverts on the conduct and evidence of that gentleman. After she had been honourably acquitted at the assizes at Croydon, he published a second pamphlet, containing, "Observations on the case of Miss Butterfield," shewing the hardships she had sustained, and the necessity of prosecuting her right in a court of justice: that is, her claim to a considerable legacy, which Mr. Scawen had bequeathed her by a will, executed with great formality two or three years before his death. The cause was accordingly tried in Doctors Commons. But though it was universally agreed, that this unfortunate young woman had been unjustly accused, and that Mr. Scawen had been induced, by false sugges-

* Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, esq. vol. I. p. 448.

tions,

tions, to sign another testamentary paper, in which her name was not mentioned, yet no redress could be obtained, as the Judge observed, "that it was the business of the Court to determine the cause according to what the testator *had* done, not according to what he *ought* to have done."

Mr. Robertson is said to have been the author [*these are his own words*] of a useful tract, published in 1781 *, "On Culinary Poisons."

In 1782, he published an elegant little volume for the improvement of young people in reading, intituled, "An Introduction to the Study of Polite Literature." This performance was mentioned as the *first* volume of an intended series on the same subject; but the *second* never appeared, owing, as it is supposed, to the plagiarism of one †, who reprinted

* In 1781, whilst printing the former Edition of these Anecdotes, I had adopted a letter of Mr. Robertson, from the "Critical Review," respecting the edition, then lately published, of "Bentley on Phalaris" (see p. 251); which produced the following acknowledgement:

"DEAR SIR, *Dec.* 15, 1781.

"I am much obliged to you for the polite notice you have taken of the passage in the Critical Review, and its author. I think you judge very properly, when you call Dr. Salter's innovation a whimsical mode of spelling and pointing. I am really astonished at the industry, ingenuity, and abilities of the Editor of the Anecdotes. By this specimen I am convinced, this publication will be extremely curious and interesting.—By the second part of the Reliquiæ Galeanæ I find that H. Gale, esq. has adopted the alteration suggested in the Review. Yours, &c. J.R."

About the same time I received the following note from another very eminent Reviewer:

"Dr. Kippis's best respects to Mr. Nichols, and looks forward with impatience to a publication which will contain so much useful intelligence, and be so eminently beneficial to himself."

† Mr. Archdeacon Paley.—See in Gent. Mag. vol LXII. pp. 322. 324. 408, his remonstrance against this literary depredation.

I wished Mr. Robertson to have softened his expressions, but he was inflexibly indignant.

"DEAR SIR, "*Marlbro' street, Monday, May* 7, 1792.

"*No apology* ever was made, nor indeed can be made; and the Archdeacon's insinuation is *false*. All that ever I heard upon the subject was an *accidental* and *oblique* intimation, that he thought it was not necessary to make *any* acknowledgement—that the book had *no name*—that it was for a *charitable* purpose, and the original *too expensive*. The very reasons given by J. O. (Gent. Mag.

the greatest part of the volume then published in a mean and vulgar tract, for the use of Sunday-schools.

In the same year he revised and published a medical work of his friend Sir Clifton Wintringham, "De Morbis quibusdam Commentarii," in one volume 8vo; to which a second volume was afterwards added in 1791.

In 1785, he published an "Essay on Punctuation," in 12mo. In this treatise he has illustrated a dry and unpromising subject, with a variety of elegant and entertaining examples: a fourth edition of this essay was printed in 1796.

In 1788, Mr. Robertson surprized the learned world by a publication, intituled, "The Parian Chronicle, or the Chronicle of the Arundelian Marbles, with a Dissertation concerning its Authenticity." The tendency of this work is to shew, that the authenticity of this famous inscription is extremely questionable.

The authors of the "English Review," in their account of this publication, say, "However the commonly received system of antient chronology may suffer by this discovery, we cannot help giving our tribute of applause to the ingenuity, acuteness, and learning of the author. The reader, who, on opening this volume, expects only to find a discussion of some dry points of antiquity, will find himself agreeably disappointed, when he is introduced into a field of general history and enlarged erudition*."

The learned Compilers of the Encyclopædia Britannica express their opinion of the above-mentioned work in the following terms: "In this dissertation much ingenuity, as well as judgement, and a

Mag. LXII. 222.)—Now, to save appearances, he writes a moderate letter, in his *own name*; and insults me under the name of J. O. (Ibid. 297.)—a mere flam! I see no occasion for the least alteration. My name is subjoined, and I will answer all objections. Plagiarisms are now risen to a scandalous excess, and ought to be checked. I am extremely obliged to you for your note; and am, dear Sir, your sincere friend, J. ROBERTSON."

* English Review for April 1788, p. 275.

great

great extent of antient learning, are displayed. Some answers have appeared; but none of them calculated to remove the objections, or materially to affect the arguments, which have been stated with so much learning and ingenuity against it*."

In 1795, Mr. Robertson published a translation of Telemachus, with notes, and the life of Fenelon, in two volumes 12mo; on which the Reviewer in the Gentleman's Magazine observes, that, "this work bears the marks of that elegance, taste, and learning, for which the translator, or the annotator, is eminently distinguished †."

By a note to the Dissertation on the Parian Chronicle‡ it appears, that he was concerned in writing the Critical Review "for twenty-one years, from August 1764, to September 1785, inclusive." During this period he was the author of above 2620 articles, on theological, classical, poetical, and miscellaneous publications §.

In 1797, Mr. Robertson published "Observations on the Act for augmenting the Salaries of Curates, in four Letters to a Friend," 8vo‖. "These letters contain an animated representation of the hardships, which may attend the rigorous application of the Curates' Act, when extended to a living of eighty or a hundred pounds a year; with some just and poignant observations on the little attention and encouragement paid to probity and learning in the present age¶." These observations were written in consequence of what the author thought a disproportionate and oppressive inforcement of the Curates' Act, by which the *humane* and *considerate* Bishop ******, when the Vicar was above 70 years of age, and in a precari-

* Encyclopædia Britannica, articles *Arundel* and *Chronology*.

† Gent. Mag. vol. LXVI. p. 47.

‡ Parian Chronicle, p. 205.

§ I have Mr. Robertson's sett of the Critical Review, in which he has particularly marked his own articles.

‖ Gent. Mag. vol. LXVII. p. 314.

¶ European Magazine, April 1797.

ous

ous state of health, reduced his small living, worth about 40*l.* a year, to less than *twenty*!*

In 1798, he published "An Essay on the Education of Young Ladies, addressed to a Person of Distinction, 8vo; and the next year, "An Essay on the Nature of English Verse, with Directions for reading Poetry," 12mo.

Mr. Robertson, married in the year 1758, Miss Raikes, the daughter of Mr. Timothy Raikes, apo-

* The following character, written by Mr. Robertson, appeared in the Morning Post:

"EUSEBIUS discovered an early avidity for learning. He acquitted himself at school and the university with singular applause; and, so far from requiring the assistance of others, very frequently composed a dozen exercises, both in prose and verse, for the indolent and ignorant part of his acquaintance. While his brother *Jerry* was upon a scheme of pleasure, or pursuing the chase, *Eusebius* was rivetted to a folio, and ranging the fields of science in quest of knowledge. He was no sportsman, no jolly companion, no man of pleasure, and therefore had but few associates. He never sauntered away his time at a coffee-house; he never appeared upon the turf; seldom at a ball, a concert, or any other public entertainment. When he entered into holy orders, he had a deep sense of the sanctity and importance of his office; and discharged his duty for several years with the highest reputation; but the sudden death of an amiable Prelate, and soon afterwards of a worthy Baronet, to whom his virtues and abilities were well known, frustrated all his hopes of rising in the Church. Some, who pretended to be his friends, professed the warmest regard for his learning and merit; but their endeavours to serve him were feebly exerted, and their recommendations were cold and indifferent. Instead of introducing him to the Prime Minister, or the Diocesan, they recommended him to PROVIDENCE! *Eusebius* was not calculated to push himself into preferment; he was, what every Clergyman ought to be, contented, modest, diffident and unassuming. His repeated disappointments brought on him a nervous complaint, which disqualified him from pursuing a laborious or an active life. He had a small estate, of thirty pounds a year, in a distant county; on this small income he lived near fifty years, a retired, regular, studious and exemplary life, and died with perfect resignation, and the satisfaction of having merited that preferment and encouragement in the church which he never obtained. Reader, if thou art rich and powerful, remember, that in such instances as this, Providence not only proves the virtue of the sufferer, but more particularly tries the humanity and beneficence of thyself, and of every man who has it in his power to be a friend, a patron, and protector to merit in distress!"

thecary,

thecary, in London, by whom he had several children, who died in their infancy. With this lady, who possessed many amiable virtues, he found his house the constant residence of domestic felicity.

[To the foregoing Memoirs, printed literally from Mr. Robertson's hand-writing, I have only to add that he died Jan. 19, 1802, in his 76th year.]

XIV. RALPH GRIFFITHS, ESQ. LL.D.

This gentleman, who was born in the year 1720, was the original institutor of "The Monthly Review*;" which, with unremitting perseverance, he conducted 54 years, assisted only by his son in the latter period of his life†.

* The First Number of the Review was published in May 1749, at *The Dunciad* in St. Paul's Church-yard, whence in 1754 the Publisher removed to Paternoster-row, and in 1759 into the Strand, still retaining the sign of the Dunciad. In 1764, the name of Mr. Becket (the present respectable Publisher) first appeared in the title page.

† One of his earliest coadjutors was Dr. Rose, who has the credit of having written the first article in that valuable work. He has already been mentioned, p. 386, as the friend and counsellor of Andrew Millar; and is thus noticed by the Rev. Daniel Lysons:

"Dr. Rose, a man of amiable manners, and much esteemed in the literary world, had been for about 30 years an inhabitant of Chiswick; where he kept an academy. He was author of a well-known translation of Sallust, and editor of several useful compilations in Latin, French, and English. His able criticisms greatly contributed towards establishing the credit of the Monthly Review, in which he was one of the earliest writers. Dr. Rose was born in the county of Aberdeen; he died the 4th of July, 1786, aged 67. The following lines to his memory, written by Arthur Murphy, Esq. are inscribed upon his tomb:

"Whoe'er thou art, with silent footsteps tread
The hallow'd mould where Rose reclines his head.
Ah! let not folly one kind tear deny,
But pensive pause where truth and honour lie:
His, the gay wit that fond affection drew;
Oft heard, and oft admir'd, yet ever new;
The heart that melted at another's grief;
The hand in secret that bestow'd relief;
Science untinctur'd with the pride of schools,
And native goodness free from formal rules:

With

Dr. Griffiths was a steady advocate of literature*; a firm friend, a cordial lover of the enjoyments of domestic happiness, and a zealous and successful promoter of the charms of social intercourse †.

With zeal through life he toil'd in Learning's cause,
But more, fair Virtue to promote thy laws:
His every action sought the noblest end;
The tender husband, father, brother, friend.
Perhaps e'er now, from yonder realms of day,
To his lov'd relatives he sends a ray;
Pleas'd to behold affections like his own
With filial duty raise this votive stone."

* Gent. Mag. vol. LXXIII. p. 896.

† A portrait of Dr. Griffiths is given in the European Magazine for January 1804, with the following biographical notice:

"In contemplating the Portrait of this Gentleman, in whose character industry and ingenuity were in an eminent degree combined, there is one question very naturally suggested to every literary mind; and that is, How long it has known, or remembers, the original? And this leads to the reflection, that his name has been before our eyes as far back as retrospection can reach, as the Publisher and Proprietor of the Monthly Review.

"At this juncture there was no regular established Literary Review in Great Britain; nor was the Monthly Review very successful on its first publication. Several times it was about to be abandoned, as Dr. Griffiths often told his friends; but patience, perseverance, and attention, surmounted every obstacle, and procured it a firm establishment.

Of the Literary Journals which preceded it, the following is as accurate a list as we can at present obtain: 1. Memoirs of Literature, 8 vols. 8vo. 1722. 2. New Memoirs of Literature, by Michael de la Roche, begun January 1725, and ended December 1727, 6 vols. 3. Present State of the Republic of Letters, by Andrew Reid, began January 1728, ended 1736, 18 vols. 4. Historia Literaria, by Archibald Bower, begun 1730, ended 1732, 4 vols. 5. History of the Works of the Learned, begun January 1737, ended June 1743, 13 vols. 6. Literary Journal, printed at Dublin, began October 1744, and ended June 1749, 5 vols.—The Monthly Review (although it has, perhaps, for what might be deemed the morality of criticism, taken too much the colour, as its authors adopted too much the passions, of the times) has been uniformly successful; and it has also this singular circumstance attending its introduction, that it came into the world almost unannounced. In contradiction to the promises, parade, and verbosity, which are generally the precursors of periodical works, the two first lines of an advertisement, which scarcely contains twenty, most truly state, that "Undertakings which, in their execution, carry the designation of their use, need very little preface."—"At this period the Gentleman's Magazine

Dr. Griffiths died at Turnham Green, in the 83d year of his age, Sept. 28, 1803.

Magazine occasionally noticed works of genius; but much more frequently those of a political or party tendency, in which all the world knows that genius is the last thing expected, or perhaps admired: yet what might be termed a regular Review was unknown in this country. It is true, that early in the eighteenth century a publication of this nature, entitled, "The present State of the Republic of Letters," was attempted; but, probably owing to the extensive nature of its plan, which includes abridgments rather than opinions of works, without much success. Copious, pompous, and florid title-pages, though reprobated by Swift, ridiculed by Arbuthnot, and cautiously launched by every respectable author, had yet, in defiance to common sense, obtained that kind of general toleration that we often see given to things of far greater importance: so that a prudent person would have been as diffident of judging of the contents of a book from the title, as he would of taking the character of those exalted personages, whose names were generally the precursors to *more solid* matter, from the dedication.

This kind of titulary puffing, which, it is said, used to put Johnny Barber so much out of temper, that he was ready to turn an author out of his shop if the frontispiece of his manuscript exceeded the bounds of moderation, had not passed unobserved by Mr. Griffiths; and it is very probable, that a desire to repress it first gave him the idea of the Monthly Review; as he says, in the advertisement alluded to, "The abuse of title-pages is obviously come to such a pass, that few readers care to take in a book, any more than a servant, without a character."

"Of either the literary life or domestic habits of Dr. Griffiths, little is at present known; which circumstance we should lament as a misfortune, were we not informed, that it is the intention of his son, who at present conducts the Monthly Review, to publish his Memoirs.

"When we observe that, but for this intimation, we should lament our want of materials as a misfortune, it arises from our reflection, that, in the variety of situations where this venerable critic and valuable member of society has resided, from the Dunciad in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1747, to the Dunciad near Catherine-street, 1772, where we perfectly remember his shop to be a favourite lounge of the late Dr. Goldsmith, he must have become acquainted with more characters, anecdotes, and circumstances, many of which we hope he has preserved, than perhaps any other Critic from Dionysius of Halicarnassus, who, we gather from Polybius and others, was the first Reviewer, downward, or indeed any other person of the bibliopolical or literary professions.

"Dr. Griffiths retired from his public situation as a bookseller to studies more congenial to his disposition about 30 years since."

XV.

XV. JOHN THORPE, M. D.

derived his descent from an antient family seated in the county of Kent for several generations*.

Edward Thorpe was of Rolvynden, otherwise Rownden, in the reign of Henry VII; whose descendants were afterwards of Westerham.

Dr. JOHN THORPE, eldest son of John Thorpe, esq. (fifth in descent from the above-named Edward) by Anne†, his wife, was born at Newhouse, in the parish of Penshurst, March 12, 1681-2; and was educated at the grammar-school of Westerham in Kent‡, under the care of the then master, the learned and pious Thomas Maningham, afterwards Bishop of Chichester, who married one of the daughters of Mr. Ireland, who had succeeded, as master of that school, Mr. Hoadly, father of the celebrated Bishop of Winchester.

On the 14th of April 1698, he was matriculated as a Commoner of University College in Oxford,

* Of this let an epitaph in Westerham Church bear testimony:

"Hic infra situm est corpus
Johannis Thorpe,

Filij { Thomæ 1654. / Willielmi 1615. / Thomæ 1588. / Bartholomæi 1545. / Edwardi 1494. } Thorpe de { Westerham / Lamberhurst / Rolvinden } qui obijt A. D.

Ex antiquâ & honestâ olim gente in agris Cantiano et Sussexiensi oriundorum. Uxorem duxit Annam, Johannis Luck, S. T. B. de Mayfield in diocesi Cicestrensi, filiam posthumam, et fratrum, prole tandem deficiente, cohæredem; ex quâ septem suscepit liberos, filios quatuor, filias tres.

Obijt { Ille 30 Junij, / Illa 25 Martij, } A. D. { 1703. / 1694. } ætat. { 84. / 70. }

Posuerunt Johannes et Oliverus, ex Johanne Thorpe de Penshurst, filio ejus unico, qui connubium inivit nepotes et hæredes."

† Sister and coheir of Oliver Combridge of Newhouse, otherwise Harts, in the parish of Penshurst. She brought with her in marriage a very considerable landed estate in Penshurst, Speldhurst, Tunbridge, Chiddingstone, &c.

‡ This school was at that time in great reputation; it was situate about a quarter of a mile out of the town, but has since been pulled down.

under

under the tuition of Mr. John Boraston, Fellow of that College; who being soon after obliged to residence, either at his curacy of Penshurst, or on his rectory of Addington, he was committed to the care and instruction of Mr. (afterwards Doctor) Thomas Cockman, then one of the Fellows, and afterwards Master of the said College. In Michaelmas term 1701, he took the degree of B. A. and that of Master on the 27th of June, 1704. On the 16th of May 1707, he was admitted Bachelor of Physick, and in July 1710 took the degree of Doctor.

On Saint Andrew's day 1705, he was elected F. R. S. which at that time consisted of but few members in comparison with the present number.

Soon after this he fixed his residence in Ormond-street, London, near his friend Dr. Mead; and for several years assisted Dr. Sloane, then Secretary of the Royal Society, afterwards Sir Hans Sloane, President of the same Society, in publishing the Philosophical Transactions.

During his continuance in London he contracted an intimate acquaintance with the most eminent Physicians, Naturalists, and Antiquaries of that time.

At the pressing and repeated solicitations of many of his relations and friends, he, in the year 1715, quitted London, and settled at Rochester for the practice of his profession; where, at his leisure hours, he applied himself to his favourite study, the History and Antiquities of his native County, and more particularly those relating to the Ecclesiastical Affairs of the Diocese of Rochester. In this pursuit he employed several amanuenses, to copy and transcribe from the Registers and antient deeds and muniments of that See and Church, and from other public and private repositories of antient learning, whatever appeared pertinent to his purpose. His labour was also indefatigable in taking the sepulchral inscriptions and coat armour on monuments and painted glass within several miles of Rochester (with a copy of which he obliged that great

great collector of antiquities his friend Edward Earl of Oxford); in searching and tracing out the site and ruins or remains of churches, chapels, chantries, cells, hermitages, hospitals, &c. many of which now lie hid in the midst of woods, over-run with bushes and brambles, and known to very few persons.—Having been chosen into several places of trust, and particularly into that of one of the Assistants of Rochester-bridge, of which he was elected one of the Wardens for the year 1733, he set himself to search out and make as complete a collection of materials as he possibly could, not only from antient Historians, but from patents, statutes, grants, inquisitions, commissions, and other authentic evidences, for illustrating and ascertaining the history and antiquities of that antient and well-constituted incorporated body. He endeavoured to shew that Rochester was the *Durobrovis* of the Romans; that *Durolenum* was most probably at or near Newenton; the *Vagniacæ* at Swanscampe, near the head of the Fleet, which divides that parish from Northfleet; *Noviomagum* at Crayford; and that the emperor Claudius passed the Thames out of Kent into Essex from Higham to East Tilbury, the same continuing the most frequented place of passage between those two counties till after the dissolution of Higham-abbey; that there was a passage over the river Medway at Rochester, in the time of the Romans; that the first bridge was there built about an hundred years before the Norman Conquest, by king Edgar, Dunstan Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Rochester, and other considerable owners of lands in that part of the county, who settled large estates (commonly called the Contributory Lands) for the perpetual maintenance of the several parts or portions that they had built, which were constantly assessed to the support of those parts as long as that bridge continued, and which are now by Parliament made subject to taxations, applicable to the repairs of the present bridge, whenever the estates, since given to the support of it

it (commonly called the Lands Proper) shall prove insufficient for such purpose. He likewise drew up an account of the building the present bridge by Sir Robert Knolls and John Lord Cobham, in the reign of King Richard II. and of the benefactions given to it, adding thereunto a great number of original grants, confirmations, licences of mortmain, inquisitions, surveys, decrees, orders, and other authentic instruments and evidences relating to it, and to the chantry there founded by the said Lord Cobham; together with a series of the wardens to the year 1575, and of the wardens and assistants from that to the present time, most of whom were the principal noblemen and gentlemen, owners of contributory lands in that part of the county. By his enquiries, industry, and labour, that Corporation hath been brought into a much more regular and laudable way of acting than formerly; and as he was very instrumental in redressing the many abuses and irregularities that had inadvertently and insensibly crept into the management of the affairs of that Corporation, so he strenuously opposed the corrupt practice of making a private advantage of a public charity: it having been his chief design, in whatever he was concerned, to make himself master as well of the antient as present state of the business, well knowing that the surest way of attaining a true knowledge of any thing is by tracing it up to and seeing its original institution, and to execute the trust reposed in him with justice equal to his judgment. He was very communicative, and always ready to assist and contribute any thing in his power toward the studies and labours of others; as hath been acknowledged by many of the most learned Antiquaries who were his contemporaries, particularly by Mr. Thomas Hearne the Oxford Antiquary, Browne Willis, esq. and the reverend Mr. Johnson, Editor of the Ecclesiastical Canons.

He practised his profession in the city of Rochester and county of Kent thirty-five years, thinking it as much

much his duty to relieve out of charity the poor and necessitous in their afflictions, as those of affluent circumstances for a reward. He was void of pride, vanity, luxury, and ambition; having a desire of being a good man rather than to be thought a great one: in a word, he was remarked as a man free from all vices of self-interest, an enemy to fraud and deceit, and for having the strictest regard to truth, justice, and the public good, in all his actions.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Woodhouse, of Shobdon, in the county of Hereford, second son of Francis Woodhouse, of Ledicot, in that parish, who was second son of John Woodhouse of the Woodhouse, esq. in the parish of Byton, in that county, the antient seat of the family, where they had lived time out of mind, as appears by very antient deeds and writings, some of which are without date, and are supposed to be older than the reign of King Edward the First.

The works which Dr. Thorpe published are:

1. A letter in the Philosophical Transactions to Sir Hans Sloane, concerning worms in the heads of sheep, &c. dated July 24, 1704; vol. XXIV. p. 1800.

2. An account of a great quantity of Hydatides found in the abdomen, vol. XXXII. p. 17.

3. ΟΥΡΕΣΙΦΟΙΤΗΣ Helviticus, sive Itinera Alpina tria; from the MS. of Scheuchzer, a celebrated German Naturalist, with whom he corresponded.

4. A List of Lands contributory to Rochester bridge; one sheet folio.

5. A Collection of Statutes concerning Rochester bridge.

6. Articles of the High Court of Chancery for settling and governing Sir Joseph Williamson's mathematical school at Rochester.

At length, being worn out with the fatigues of his profession, and having contracted a cold in one of his journeys, it brought on a severe and fixed rheumatism, that terminated in an atrophy, which

he bore with admirable patience and resignation to the divine will. He departed this life on St. Andrew's day, 1750, within the precincts of the cathedral church at Rochester; and lies interred in a chapel on the North side of the church of Stockbury in Kent *, which belonged to an house and lands in that parish, called Nettlested, which he some years before had purchased; and was for several generations the mansion of the family of Plott, ancestors of that eminent Naturalist Dr. Robert Plott.

A good portrait of Dr. Thorpe, engraved by Bayley, from a painting by Wollaston, is prefixed to the "Registrum Roffense."

* On adjoining grave-stones in the chancel of that church are the following inscriptions:

"H. S. E.
Johannes Thorpe,
Med. Doct. Oxon. et Reg. Soc. Lond. Sod.
Johannis Thorpe de Penshurst Filius,
Johannis Thorpe de Westerham nepos,
Natus XII. Mart. MDCLXXXI.
Obijt XXX Nov. MDCCL.
Parenti indulgentissimo
posuit
Johannes Thorpe, A. M. Oxon.
Filius unicus et Hæres."

"Here lieth intombed
the body of
Mrs. Elizabeth Thorpe,
Wife of John Thorpe, of
the City of Rochester,
Med. Doct. Oxon. & Reg. Soc. Lond. Sod.
Daughter of John Woodhouse of
Shobdon, second son of Francis
Woodhouse of the same place,
Second son of John Woodhouse of
The Woodhouse (their ancient seat
that gave name to the family), in
the parish of Byton, in the
County of Hereford.
She died Oct. 26, 1745; leaving issue
John Thorpe, A. M.
her only son.
Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

JOHN

JOHN THORPE, Esq. was brought up at Ludsdown in Kent, under the tuition of the Rev. Samuel Thornton, M. A. a person of great knowledge in all branches of philosophy, as well as in classical learning; indeed, so much excellence was seldom known to be buried in a situation of such obscurity. Under the same master was then educated many of the sons of the first families in that county, who have risen to celebrity; particularly Mr. Bryant, whose reputation as an author is fixed on the firmest basis. Mr. Thorpe, with a view to the profession of physick, completed his education by studying several years at University-college, Oxford, where he took the degrees of M. A. July 7, 1738: soon after which period an event took place that threw a damp upon his pursuits in life. Abraham Spencer, of Red-leafe in Penshurst, esq. the surviving son of Gilbert Spencer, esq. (who was master of the robes to Charles II. and King William, and several years receiver-general of the land-tax of this county, and whose ancestors were of St Alban's, Herts) was cousin-german to Mr. Thorpe. He had been lately high-sheriff for the county; and in him vested a landed estate of near £1000 a-year. Many and frequent were the assurances that all Mr. Spencer's fortune would be Mr. Thorpe's; and he even knew himself entitled to it, should Mr. Spencer die intestate, his possessions being principally a portion of the lands of his maternal uncle, Oliver Combrige, who held the same affinity to both. But such is the mutability of human affairs, that, aided by a village lawyer, Mr. Spencer is said to have executed a will near his death, not in favour of Mr. Thorpe, but of a person who had some time before been a very humble dependent on his bounty, his mother and three aunts being the servants who had ruled Mr. Spencer's house, and held his purse. That Mr. Thorpe should not question the legality of this will, was, at the time, a matter of much surprize. It had even the marked indignation of the populace, who had nearly sunk the corpse deep in Lancup-well, in Penshurst-park, ere it reached

the chancel of the church. But in the character of Mr. Thorpe, moderation and content were the predominant features. Nursed on the couch of ease and quiet, his unambitious mind would not be ruffled with contention; he therefore let the questionable deed pass by unnoticed, and resolved to pursue his favourite studies in his own way. Inheriting his father's turn for antiquarian research, he was elected F. A. S. 1755; and published, in 1769, the "Registrum Roffense," with the addition of "the Monumental Inscriptions in the several Churches and Chapels within the Diocese." Pursuing the plan, he gave the world, in 1788, the "Custumale Roffense, from the original Manuscripts in the Archives of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester; to which are added, Memorials of that Cathedral Church, and some Account of the Remains of Churches, Chapels, Chantries, &c. whose instruments of Foundation and Endowment are for the most part contained in the Registrum Roffense; with divers curious Pieces of Ecclesiastical Antiquity, hitherto unnoticed, in the said Diocese. The whole intended as a Supplement to that Work. Illustrated with Copper Plates, from accurate Drawings, taken principally under the Editor's Inspection." His own portrait, an excellent likeness, engraved by Cook from a painting by Hardy in the possession of his son-in-law Mr. Potts, accompanies the work. He intended, had he been younger, to have gone through the churches in the diocese of Canterbury, in the same manner as those of Rochester; a plan which has been too much neglected by the Kentish Antiquary.

Mr. Thorpe's letter to Dr. Ducarel on chesnut-trees, Nov. 26, 1770, is printed in the Philosophical Transactions vol. LXI. p. 152.—He communicated to the Editor of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica" "Illustrations of several Antiquities in Kent, which have hitherto remained undescribed," making No. VI. of that useful collection; and several smaller articles. And to the Gentleman's

Maga-

Magazine he was an old and a valuable contributor; even the month in which his death is recorded*, bearing testimony of his inclination to be useful†.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. IV. p. 216.

† One specimen out of a large number which I possess of this worthy and benevolent Antiquary's Letters shall here be given. It is addressed to Dr. Ducarel.

"DEAR DOCTOR, *Bexley, Aug.* 31, 1776.

Agreeable to your request, I here send the following account of the New Testament in my possession.—The title-page is ornamented with a wooden cut, at the top of which is the figure of an antient man, with a long-forked beard, and crown on his head; and habited in a gown or mantle with long sleeves. He is drawn as far as the breast, and leaning over the top of the compartment which contains the title, with his hands and arms extended as giving his benediction to it. The Title is as follows: "*The Newe Testament,* diligently translated by *Myles Couerdale,* and conferred with the translation of *Willyam Tyndale,* with the necessary concordances truly alleged. An. M. D. L."

Where I have drawn a stroke under, the words are in rubrick letters [here printed in *Italick*].

At the bottom of the Title, in a shield, is a serpent wreathing round a pole standing on a globe, the shield supported by a Fox and Wolf. Over the Fox's back, in capitals, is the word REIN: and over the back of the wolf, the word WOLF; being the printer's sign and name.

In the next page follows an almanake for nine years, in red and black text letters, with its explanation. After that, in the same letters, is a curious calendar, and over each month is a neat small wooden cut expressing the sign of the Zodiack the month is in, and the different kinds of husbandry, &c. peculiar to each. The cuts, notwithstanding their smallness, are very expressive. Then follows—'For to knowe what signe the sonne is—to find the newe moone—notes,' &c.

Then follow the Gospels, beginning with 'the fyrste chapiter of Saynct Mathewe;' and at the beginning of the first chapters, are the figures of the respective Evangelists with books in their hands; and beside them, are their proper symbols. At the 27th chapter of St. Matthew, is a small print of the Crucifixion. In the first chapter of Luke, is another of the Annunciation; and in the 23d, another of taking our Saviour down from the Cross, putting him into the Sepulchre. In the 20th chapter of St. John, is another of the Resurrection of our Saviour from the Sepulchre, and the guards, or soldiers, asleep. At the end of St. John's Gospel, is the following:—'Here foloweth a description or table of the journeye or peregrination of the moste cristen and diligent preacher St. Paul, of the whiche he hym selfe in his Epistles, and also Saynt Luke in the Actes of the Apostles, maketh mencion.'

Then

Mr. Thorpe married the only daughter of Laurence Holker, M.D. Cantab. a physician of exten-

Then follows a curious map, with the scale and compass; and at the bottom, is the following:

'In this table, by the distance of the myles, thou maiest easyly perceue whate payufull trauayle Saynt Paule toke in preachynge the word of God through the regions of Asia, Affrica, and Europa, and the names also of the citees, wherin and unto the whiche he wrote his Epistles, &c.'

Then begins the seconde boke of Saynt Luke, called the Actes of the Apostles; and at the head of the first chapter, is a print of the Holy Ghost in the similitude of a Dove descending on the Apostles, with cloven tongues.

At the end of the last chapter is the following:

'The ende of the Actes of the Apostles, written by S. Luke, which was present at the doyinges of them.'

Beneath the above paragraph, follows:—'In as muche as certayn leaues being here vacant, and in fillinge the same wolde with some convenient thinge profite the reader, I have therfore thought good to adde hereunto a table describing thorder and tymes of things touched by Sainct Luke in thacts of the Apostles, as ensueth.' Then comes 'The Order of Tymes;' which is a short kind of Chronological Table, containing some of the principal matters treated of in the Acts.

After which follow the Epistles; and at the beginning of each, is a small cut with the initial letter, representing St. Paul either in the stocks, prison, &c.; and delivering his Epistles to the Messengers. Likewise, at the beginning of the Epistles of St. James, Peter, John, and Jude, are their respective figures.

Then follows the Apocalypse, or Revelation of St. John, with several curious cuts representing the different visions, &c.

After the Apocalypse, follows a Table of nine pages, with the following preamble: 'By this table, shall ye fynde the Epistles and Gospels, for the sondaies, and other feastivall dayes. For to fynde them the sooner, shall ye seke for these capital letters, A. B. C. D. whiche sta'de by the syde of this boke alwaies. On or under the letter shall you finde a crosse +, where the Epistle or the Gospell begynneth; and where the end is, there shal ye find and halfe cross ⊦. And the fyrst lyne in this table is alway the Epistle, and the seconde lyne is alway the Gospell.'

In the last page of the book, is the serpent twining round the pole held by two hands issuing from clouds; and on the side of the pole is NVM. XXI. and beneath, is the following:—'Imprinted in London, at the signe of the Brasen Serpent, in Paules churcheyarde, by Reynolde Wolfe; Anno. 1550. in June.'

In Lewis's edition of Wiclif, p. 46, is the following:—"The same year was printed in 8vo, a book, of which Maunsell, in his catalogue, p. 113, gives the following account: "Myles Coverdale conferred with the Translation of Will. Tindal." Printed by Reginald Wolfe, 1550, 8vo. But this I have not seen."

Mr.

sive practice at Milton, near Gravesend, by Katharine, daughter of Stephen Allen, esq.* Having

Mr. Ames once told me, this edition was so scarce, that he could never get sight of it. It is in the black-letter, and was presented to my father by Mrs. Lawrence, a widow lady; and in the margin of one of the leaves, she has wrote as follows:—'Jane Lawrence, her book, found in the hay-loft when she lived in St. Margaret's, in Canterbury, October ye 10, 1718. Jane Lawrence."

It is evident this book was concealed in the time of Queen Mary, to escape the rigid articles of enquiry, exhibited to the church-wardens, by Cardinal Pole, who began his visitation at Canterbury in May 1556; when probably this new edition was, for the most part, lost and destroyed.

In a blank page before the 1st chapter of St. Matthew, is wrote with a pen, in an old character as usual to that age, the following: 'This is good Mysters Hester's boke; and if any good body fyind it, bring it home a gaine to good Mysters Hester dweling at Saint Mary-axe.'—I think I have now given you a full account of this edition; and am, dear Doctor,

Your faithful humble servant, J. THORPE."

* A mural monument in Bexley church is thus inscribed:

"Near this place
are deposited the remains
of
Katharine Harris, widow, who departed
this life,
18th Nov. 1787, aged 87 years:
By her first husband, Laurence Holker,
of Gravesend, M. D.
(deceased 21st June, 1738, aged 46,)
she has left issue, one son, Laurence,
and a daughter, Catharina, wife of John Thorpe, Esq. F.S.A.
She was afterwards married to Thomas Harris, A.M.
Rector of Gravesend, and Vicar of Northfleet;
who died 27th Dec. 1762, aged 67.
By her good sense, right principles,
kind disposition, and discreet conduct,
in every relation of her long extended life,
she deserved and acquired constant regard;
and to the last hour was loved and honoured by her family
with unabated affection and reverence."

In the above monumental character no notice is taken of the family of this truly good old lady. Katharine Allen was the granddaughter of Thomas Penyston, esq. of Rochester, lineally descended from Sir Thomas Penyston, bart. 1611, seated at Halsted-place, Kent; mentioned in Guillim's Heraldry, p. 427. Camden also, in his "Remains," p. 403, goes further back with his family, where he gives an Epitaph, in Rochester cathedral, "upon Master Thomas Penyston, one of the clerks of the council to Queen Elizabeth," where he is styled "a gentleman of an antient family, and allied to many more."

made

made the tour of Europe, it was this polite and finished gentleman who had the honour to entertain the Prince and Princess of Orange, and their suite, for three days, in April 1734, after their nuptials, when they were detained by contrary winds at Gravesend, in their way to Holland.

Soon after, Mr. Thorpe purchased High-street-house in Bexley, a seat formerly of the family of Goldwell, latterly of the heirs of Edward Austin, fourth son of Sir Edward Austin, of Hall-place, bart. This house and grounds are highly enriched by the lively Cray passing through them, and, at the extremity of the garden, forming, with an elegant simplicity, a natural island. On the death of Mrs. Thorpe, Jan. 10, 1789, to whom he had been married 42 years *, he let High-street-house, and retired to Richmond-green, Surrey, that he might dissipate the gloom of his mind by a new scene. On the 6th of July, 1790, he married to his second wife Mrs. Holland, a lady who lived with him as housekeeper, and the widow of an old collegiate acquaintance. Removing afterwards to Chippenham, Wilts, he there died Aug. 2, 1792, in his 78th year, and, by his will, desired to be buried in the church-yard of Harden Huish, Wilts. Two daughters, Catharine and Ethelinda, survive him; and are both married; the former to Thomas Meggison, esq. a very eminent solicitor in Hatton Garden; the latter to Cuthbert Potts, esq. sometime a surgeon in Pall-mall, now of Sittingbourne, Kent.

Mr. Thorpe had the honour to be appointed one of the trustees under the charity of John Styleman, esq.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. p. 89.—There was an humble tribute to the memory of Mrs. Thorpe intended for the Gentleman's Magazine, her favourite Miscellany; but, from some little, unknown, or private reasons, was then prevented. To those who were happy enough to know her, suffice it to say, that there was a degree of magnitude in her mind, of solidity in her judgment, and of beneficence in her heart, which were very far above praise. In her lingering death, occasioned by a painful disease in her toe, she shewed the virtuous fortitude of a Stoick, and the firmness of a Saint.

See

See "Registrum Roffense," p. 923; and also the Custumale." He was happy in a retentive memory, and could quote whole pages of his favourite Pope with the utmost facility. He was courteous, but not courtly, in his manners; hospitable, but not extravagant, at his table; skilful and curious in his garden; intelligent and communicative in his library; social, elegant, and informing in his general conversation, and on antiquarian topics almost an enthusiast. These facts are stated from an intimate acquaintance and attentive observation of many years; and the writer of this article is well warranted in asserting that Mr. Thorpe, who lived in the genuine style of our old English gentry, was truly venerated by his family, and respected by a numerous circle of friends, beyond the common rank.

The preceding account of Mr. Thorpe and his family produced the following letter:—"The late Mrs. Thorpe, whose death you have mentioned with a merited eulogy on the deceased, was buried in a vault in Bexley churchyard, contiguous to a wall, which is a boundary of the premises of Highstreet-house, built by Mr. Thorpe; and on a tablet of black marble, fixed to the wall, is the following inscription:

"D.O.M.
The Fossil-stone beneath
covers the remains of CATHARINA,
wife of JOHN THORPE, M.A. F.S.A.
Pray disturb not her ashes."

This fossil-stone was brought from Cockleshell bank, near Green-street Green, or from some bank of a similar kind in Bexley parish, whose strata are minutely described in "Antiquities within the Diocese of Rochester," subjoined to *Custumale Roffense*, pp. 254, 5. As Mr. Thorpe died at Chippenham, it cannot be matter of surprize that he should be averse to giving his friends the trouble of conveying his remains more than an hundred miles. But why did not the tree lie where it fell, instead of being drawn a few miles to Harden Huish? Considering the short resi-

residence of my worthy friend in Wilts, Harden Huish must have been to him a novel parish. But, perhaps, some information he had acquired respecting its antient history, or some vestiges he had traced of a testaceous soil, might occasion his chusing this spot for a place of interment. He was, as you have truly observed, on Antiquarian topicks, almost an enthusiast; and, in this instance, he might be willing to shew

"He felt his ruling passion strong in death."

When, by his direction, a fossil of marine *exuviæ* was made the key-stone of the sepulchral vault in Bexley church-yard, it doubtless was his intention that it should cover, and keep undisturbed, the dust of John Thorpe, as well as the ashes of Catharina.

W. & D." *

XVI. EDWARD HASTED, ESQ.†

was the only son of Edward Hasted, of Hawley, Kent, esq. barrister at law; descended paternally from the noble family of Clifford, as he was maternally from the antient and knightly family of the Dingleys of Woolverton, in the Isle of Wight. His laborious History of Kent took him up more than 40 years, during the whole series of which he spared neither pains nor expence to bring it to maturity; and the reputation which it still maintains in the judgment of the publick, is the best proof of its merits. Notwithstanding his attention to this his favourite object during the whole of the above time, he acted as a magistrate and a deputy lieu-

* The usual signature of his friend Mr. Denne; see p. 531.

† "I request my Executor to cause the following insertion, immediately after my death, to be sent for that purpose to the Publisher of the Gentleman's Magazine, to be inserted in the Obituary of the next Magazine after my death; and I am sure my much-respected friend Mr. Nichols will have the goodness to consent to it. EDWARD HASTED."

tenant

tenant for the county of Kent with uncommon zeal and activity. He was F. R. S. and S. A. In the latter part of his life he felt the pressure of adverse fortune, which obliged him to quit his residence in Kent, after which he lived in obscure retirement, and for some time in the environs of London, noticed by a few valuable friends, from whom he received constant tokens of benevolent friendship, as having known him in more fortunate circumstances, several of whom are of the rank of Nobility, and of high estimation in life. A few years ago, his honourable and highly respected patron and friend, the Earl of Radnor, presented him to the Mastership of the Hospital at Corsham in Wiltshire (a most desirable asylum), to which he then removed; and, having obtained, a few years ago, the Chancellor's decree for the recovery of his estates in Kent, of which he had been defrauded, it enabled him again to enjoy the sweets of an independent competence during the remainder of his life. He died at the Master's Lodge of the Lady Hungerford's Hospital, in Corsham, Wilts, at the advanced age of 80, Jan. 14, 1812. By Anne his wife, who died in 1803, Mr. Hasted left four sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest son is now a respectable clergyman, vicar of Hollingborne, with the chapel of Hucking annexed, near Maidstone, in Kent, and in the Commission of the Peace for that County.

XVII. THE REV. THOMAS RUDD

was rector of Washington, in the County of Durham; and wrote the ingenious disquisition proving *Symeon*, and not *Turgot*, to be the author of the History of the Church of Durham, published by Bedford, and which is prefixed to that Edition. It has always been supposed this gentleman left many valuable MSS. relating to the County of Durham, which are in the hands of his grandson, Wm. Rudd, esq. now living at Durham.

XVIII.

XVIII. The Rev. Archdeacon JOHN DENNE descended from a family of good note in the county of Kent, which was seated at Denne-hill in the parish of Kingston, in that county, so long ago as the reign of Edward the Confessor; and there continued in a direct line of male issue till 1656; nay, longer in the name, by the marriage of a collateral branch (Vincent Denne, Esq. Serjeant at Law) with Mary, a coheiress in the direct line, in whose female issue it ended in 1693.

"From this antient stem sprung many shoots, that were planted at different times and places through that county; whereof there was one at Littlebourne, in the time of Henry VII. from which came John Denne, Gent. who had the place of *Woodreve* to the See of Canterbury in these parts, by a patent from Archbishop Tenison *."

Dr. John Denne, his eldest son, was born at Littlebourne, May 25, 1693; brought up at the free school of Sandwich and Canterbury; admitted of Ben'et College, Feb. 25, 1708; and afterwards a scholar of that House. He proceeded B. A. 1712, M. A. and Fellow 1716, S. T. P. 1728; joint Tutor of the College with Dr. Thomas [afterwards Archbishop] Herring; presented by the College, to the perpetual curacy of St. Benedict's church, Cambridge †; rector of Norton Davy, or Green's Norton, co. Northampton, 1721, which he exchanged for the vicarage of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, 1723; Preacher of Boyle's Lectures 1725—1728; Archdeacon and Prebendary of Rochester ‡ 1728, on the presentation of Bishop

* What concerns the antient and flourishing state of this family is confirmed by some MS Papers belonging to it; and may be seen in Philpott's "Villare Cantianum;" Weever's Funeral Monuments; Collins's Peerage; in the Preface to Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury; and in a very remarkable inscription on the South wall of the Temple Church, on John Denne, a Barrister, who died Jan. 16, 1648, æt. 32, which is printed in Dugdale's "Origines Juridiciales," p. 175.

† Masters's History of Bene't College, p. 276.

‡ "At the time of his becoming a member, not a few of its muniments and papers were in much confusion; these he digested, and

Bradford, to whom he had been many years domestic chaplain, and whose daughter, Susannah, he mar-

and by that means rendered the management of the affairs of the Dean and Chapter easy to his contemporaries and their successors. He is well known to have been very conversant in our ecclesiastical history; and this employment afforded him an opportunity of increasing his knowledge in it, and of gratifying his inclination to other antiquarian researches. The indefatigable and judicious author of British Topography (vol. II. p. 373.) acknowledges that his passion for the pursuits of antiquity was fostered within the walls of Bene't College, and observes that other Antiquaries have obligation to the same seminary. In which number Dr. Denne may be classed: for, whilst a Fellow of that Society he transmitted to Mr. Lewis, from MSS in the libraries of the University of Cambridge, many useful materials for his Life of Wicliff; and when that learned Divine was afterwards engaged in drawing up his History of the Isle of Tenet, he applied to Mr. Denne for all the pertinent information that could be collected from the MSS. bequeathed to his college by Archbishop Parker. The care and diligence of Dr. Denne in collating the Textus Roffensis, and in subjoining to his copy of Hearne's edition such additions and remarks as would elucidate it, have been commended by Mr. Pegge (Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XV.)

"In examining the archives of the church, no grant, lease, or chartulary, seems to have escaped his notice. Almost all of them were endorsed by him, and from a great many of them he made extracts. His enquiries were not however confined to the muniments of the Dean and Chapter. The registers in the office of the Bishop of the diocese, their consistorial acts, and the minutes of the Archdeacon's Court, were likewise closely inspected. The late Dr. Thorpe saved him the trouble of searching many of the wills, by obliging him with the perusal of the transcripts he had from them. The acts of the courts of the Bishops and Archdeacons, which lay loose and dispersed in the office, were arranged by him and bound up in volumes. And in the opinion of Bishop Gibson, who was apprized of many of the contents, there are few registries of our Ecclesiastical Courts, that can furnish a more satisfactory report of proceedings in them previous to the Reformation.

"Dr. Denne, in his enquiries, had doubtless his first view to the discovering and ascertaining of the revenues, rights, privileges, and usages of the body corporate of which he was a member, and of the judicial office which he held in this diocese. But it was his further intention to make collections for a History of the Church of Rochester, concerning which very little was generally known in his time. With the same purpose he noted references to whatever printed books he had of his own in which that church was named, and copied largely from other books and manuscripts that accidentally fell in his way. That he often had it in his thoughts

ried in 1724; vicar of St. Margaret, Rochester, 1729; resigned for the rectory of Lambeth, 1731; and Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation. "Whether we consider him," says the Historian of

thoughts to write such a history is evident; but for many years the duties of his station, to the discharge of which he always paid the most assiduous regard, and a multiplicity of other affairs of importance, prevented his engaging fully in this work. It is highly probable he entertained a hope that when the busy scene of life was past, he might find leisure for such an employment, and a pleasing one it would have been to him. But, long before his decease, he suffered from a want of health; and his quick and active mind, owing to an almost unremitting exertion of it, was so much impaired, that after Rochester became his constant place of residence, which was in the summer of 1759, writing of every kind was a burden to him.

"A part of what it is conceived was his design has been pursued in the preceding pages. Every hint suggested by him, it may be well supposed, has had its full weight, and not been dissented from without assigning a reason. The writer has differed from what seems to have been Dr. Denne's opinion respecting the choirs being in ruins for near half a century, in consequence of a fire which he also imagined to have happened not in 1179, but two years earlier; nor have I concurred in his idea of his stalls near the communion-table having been used for a confessionary. His copious and accurate extracts were, however, of the utmost use; and indeed without them I could not have presumed, in my present situation, attempting any thing like a history of the fabric.

"It is a fortunate circumstance when collectors have it in their power to compleat their own plan; and it is in a great measure from a want of this ability that so many books upon subjects of antiquity are complained of as being erroneous and defective. Between Dr. Thorpe and Dr. Denne there was a frequent and unreserved communication of their respective enquiries into the History and Antiquities of the church and diocese of Rochester; and it is to be regretted that time and other circumstances would not admit of their uniting in a production of the matured fruits of their researches. The editor of Registrum Roffense, and of the supplemental volume, has not withheld either trouble or expence in endeavouring to perpetuate the valuable deposit with which he was entrusted, and to have many of the remains of antiquity to which the MSS. refer illustrated by suitable engravings. And I acknowledge myself to be greatly obliged to him for accepting me as a coadjutor in a branch of his labours. One motive must have had an equal influence with us. We would have the work considered as a respectful tribute to the memories of the compilers of the materials from which it originated. May it, as the object of their wishes and intentions, meet with the more favourable reception from the publick! S. Denne."

his

his College, p. 278, "as the minister of a parish, or as a Governor in the Church, he has never failed, in an uncommon degree of application, to acquit himself with credit in each station. His abilities as a scholar and divine may be judged of from his printed Sermons, amounting to 15; a Concio ad Clerum Londinensem, 1745; articles of enquiry for a parochial visitation, 1732; and the state of Bromley College, 1735: but, as to his skill in biography and the History of the United Kingdoms, particularly the ecclesiastical part of it, I dare venture to affirm, he has few equals."

The Archdeacon died August 5, 1767, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and was buried in the South transept of his Cathedral. Mrs. Susanna Denne, his widow, survived him upwards of thirteen years. She had just completed her seventy-seventh year, being born November 27, 1703, and deceasing December 3, 1780; to whom, but not to her family, friends, domestics, and the poor, the day of death was better than the day of her birth. By this lady the Archdeacon left two sons, John and Samuel, who were educated, first, at a private school at Streatham; then at the King's School, Canterbury; whence they were both admitted at Bene't College; and one daughter, Susannah, who kept the younger brother's house, and was living in 1799.

JOHN DENNE, the eldest son, born at Bromley, July 21, 1726, was elected Fellow of Bene't College March 2, 1749; and proceeded M. A. 1751; perpetual curate of Maidstone, by presentation of Archbishop Herring, and chaplain to the gaol there, Feb. 13, 1752-3; and rector of Copford, Essex, 1754, in the gift of the Crown.

He published one Sermon, on the Election of a Mayor, 1753, from 1 Tim. ii. 2, 4to.

In the desperate riot in Maidstone gaol, Aug. 7, 1765, when several persons and two prisoners were killed by the fire of the towns-people in their

their own defence, two desperate Italians, under sentence of death, having stabbed the gaoler to the heart, seized his arms, and sallied forth, firing on all who opposed them, and marched to Sevenoaks, where the two ruffians abovementioned, their ringleaders, were shot dead. Mr. Denne, who was attending the malefactors officially previous to their execution, had so narrow an escape with his life, that the fright brought on what his brother properly styled an intermitting fever of the mind, in which state he continued the last 35 years of his life.

He died, in his 74th year, at the Palace at Maidstone, in March 1809. His wife Mary, second daughter of George Lynch, M.D. of Canterbury, died before him, Dec. 5, 1797; and her remains were interred, on the 12th, in the family-grave at Rochester Cathedral.

Samuel Denne, the Archdeacon's youngest son, was born at the Deanry at Westminster, Jan. 13, 1730; admitted of Bene't College, 1748, where he proceeded B. A. 1753, M. A. 1756; and was elected F. A. S. 1783. He was presented in 1754, by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, to the vicarage of Lamberhurst, in Kent; and in 1767 to that of Wilmington, near Dartford; and, the same year, to the vicarage of Darent, having resigned Lamberhurst.

Worn out and nearly exhausted from his disorder, a bilious complaint (which at length fixed, after having tormented him forty years), he was for nearly the two last months of his life confined to the chair, in the library; which unassisted he could never quit, and in which he was supported by a pillow, frequently sinking under an oppressive languor. But in this situation his mind was not clouded, nor his expression much confused; continuing almost to the last to write, and to write connectedly and pleasantly to his friends. The very last letter received by

by the late Mr. Gough, from the friendly hand which had afforded so much instruction and pleasure, ends thus: "Perhaps I have scribbled *quant. suff.*; perhaps more than sufficient; for, though I am well able to subscribe myself your faithful and obliged servant, yet in the spirit of weakness is added the signature of S. DENNE."

On Saturday Aug. 3, 1799, early in the morning, seated in his chair, without having kept his bed a single day, at the age of 70, he breathed his last; and on the next Saturday was deposited, near his father, in the South transept of the Cathedral of Rochester.

An affectionate son he was; and true lover of the spot appointed for his resting-place, and has done much for its illustration. For his character, the poor and needy of his parishes of Wilmington and Darent will afford the best testimonial in one respect; the literary world has sufficient in another.

In 1771 he published "A Letter to Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. senior Alderman and one of the Representatives of the City of London; with an Attempt to shew the good Effects which may reasonably be expected from the Confinement of Criminals in separate Apartments," 8vo.

Of the "History and Antiquities of Rochester," published by T. Fisher in 1772, he was avowedly the compiler; and was author of an anonymous pamphlet, signed RUSTICUS, relative to the hardships experienced by the families of Clergymen who happen to die just before the time of harvest; and, under the same name, wrote a letter on the Curates Act, in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXVII. p. 747.

In 1795 he published "Historical Particulars of Lambeth Parish and Lambeth Palace, in addition to the Histories of Dr. Ducarel, in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica."

In Mr. Thorpe's "Custumale Roffense," p. 153—242, are "Memorials of the Cathedral Church of Rochester; by the Rev. Samuel Denne, M. A. and F. S. A.;" the History of his parish of Darent, in a letter to Mr. Thorpe, ibid. p. 90—102; and various smaller

smaller communications are mentioned in pp. 103, 104, 252, &c.

In Mr. Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments" he is several times noticed as a valuable correspondent.

He communicated some articles to Mr. Hasted, particularly concerning Wilmington. (Some remarks on the church, church-yard, &c. Mr. Hasted rejected.)

To the "Archæologia" he communicated some Observations of Rochester Castle, vol. VI. p. 381; on Hokeday, VII. 244; on the words *ecclesia* and *presbyter* in Domesday Book, VIII. 218; on the Waldenses, IX. 292; on the time when William of Newburgh wrote, ibid. 310; on Canterbury Cathedral, X. 37; on the painting in Brereton church windows, ib. 334; on stone stalls at Maidstone and elsewhere, ib. 261, 298; on the burning of St. Paul's church, XI. 72; on the lavatory at Canterbury cathedral, ibid. 108; brief survey of that cathedral, ibid. 375; review of Mr. Clark's opinion on stone seats, ibid. 381; on a figure over the porch of Chalk church, Kent, XII. 10; on Upchurch church, ibid. 101; on paper-marks, ibid. 114; memoirs of Phineas Pett, ibid. 217; a paper on Arabic numerals XIII. 1797."

In the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica" are two letters of Mr. Denne's on the subject of Chrysons, and some Observations by him on the Archiepiscopal Palace of Mayfield in Sussex.

His "Observations on Parish Registers" are printed in the "Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of antient Times in England, 1797."

In the last edition of Bp. Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence, in 1799, vol. V. p. 316, are his "Remarks on a Passage in a Letter from Bp. Atterbury to Pope, in which he refers to an Epistle of Cicero to Atticus, that mentions his Country Neighbours, Arrius and Sebosus."

In "The Topographer," vol. III. p. 3, is a letter from him on the cypher I. H. S.

His assistance to the Historian of Shoreditch was considerable, and is properly acknowledged by Mr. Ellis.

His

His communications to Mr. Urban's Miscellany were numerous and valuable (the first of them, that can be now ascertained, on a Visitatorial Decree concerning Magdalen College, Oxford, in vol. XLI. p. 18). From that time till his death his communications were frequent; and it may be said, with great truth, that the mantle of *T. Row* fell on *W.* & *D.* and was worn by him with advantage, though for a shorter term.

An interleaved copy of "Letsome's Preacher's Assistant," filled with additions by Mr. Archdeacon Denne and his son Samuel, is in the possession of the Rev. Robert Watts, the excellent Librarian of Sion College; who is preparing a new edition of that very useful work.

XIX. REV. DR. RALPH HEATHCOTE.

The following memoirs of this learned Divine are from his own pen.

"*Fugio ne fugarer*—'I fly lest I should be driven away,' said an University Professor upon a critical emergency*; and I write this account of myself, lest others should relate of me what may not belong to me. Nor must it be imputed to vanity†, that I suppose any attention will be paid to my memory; the privilege of being recorded after

* Peter Baro; Athenæ Oxonienses.

† The hint was suggested to me, some very short time ago, by the following passage, from a work entitled, "The Life of John Buncle, esq." vol. II. p. 249. 256. "It is not the opinion of the Socinians that Christ was a mere man. It is plain from this assertion, that the Rev. Dr. Heathcote, in his "Remarks on the True and Candid Disquisitions," knows nothing of them. Yet unfriendly as he hath been in his account of the Socinians, you are not thence to conclude that he belongs to the Orthodox party. He is far from it; and therefore I recommend to your perusal, not only what he has written upon the "Free and Candid Disquisitions," and his finer "Boyle Lecture Sermons" on the Being of a God, but also his "Cursory Animadversions upon the Controversy concerning the Miraculous Powers," and his "Remarks on Chapman's Charge." They are three excellent pamphlets." Now, it is very certain, that Dr. Heathcote never wrote any "Remarks on the Free and Candid Disquisitions," nor even knew that such "Remarks" were written. R. H.

death, whatever the value of it, is now become an appendage of authorship; insomuch that the most insignificant accounts of the most insignificant men are hence deemed objects of amusement to the publick.

My family is of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire; and, for a family in middle life, antient and respectable. There is extant among our records a will, signed by a person of both my names, a considerable tradesman, and alderman of that town, who therein provides decently for five sons and four daughters*: it is dated anno 1502. The landed property of the House was afterwards much increased, but wasted (the greatest part of it) by an eldest son, a fine gentleman of the times; who, in the civil wars of the 17th century, while his family continued loyal†, became a Cromwellian; and, as tradition reports, contrived to get his father proscribed and imprisoned, for the sake of prematurely possessing it. What little remained of this said property was inherited by my great-grandfather, a younger son, and transmitted down through my grandfather and father to me. These were all of both my names; men liberally educated at Cambridge, who had decent preferment in the church, and were esteemed for their good sense, probity, and learning, by all who knew them.

* "And if," says he, "any of my sonnes wyll be a priest, I wyll that he be sent to the schole till he is able; and then his part of land to be divided among the other."

† In my possession is a receipt to his father for two pounds lent to king Charles I. dated 21 Feb. 1626, in form following:—"Scarsdale, in com. Derbie. Received the day and year above written of Godfrey Heathcote, of Chesterfield, in the county of Derbie, gent. the some of two pounds, which the sayd Godfrey Heathcote hath lent unto the kinge's most excellente Majestie; I say, received to his Majestie's use the sayd some of 2*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* by me, Adam Eyre, collector."—These Royal Loans were one of the four things remonstrated against in the "Petition of Rights" presented to Charles I. May 1628; and for opposing which sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards earl of Strafford, had been committed a prisoner to the Marshalsea by the Lords of the Council. Strafford's Life, at the End of his Letters, in 2 vols. folio. R. H.

I was

I was born the 19th of December (O. S.) in 1721, at Barrow upon Soar, in the county of Leicester, where my father, then very young, was only a curate*; for alas, good man! by marrying a daughter of Simon Ockley, Arabic Professor at Cambridge, while attending his lectures, he had provided for himself a family before he had provided wherewithal to maintain it. I spent the first fourteen years of my life at home with my father, who grounded me in Latin and Greek: and was then, April 1736, removed to the public-school of Chesterfield aforesaid; where I continued five years under the Rev. William Burrow, a very ingenious, as

* Ralph Heathcote, of Jesus College, Cambridge, B. A. 1717; curate of Barrow 1721; M. A. 1728; was presented to the vicarage of Sileby in 1730; to the curacy of Prestwould 1746; and held also the rectory of Morton, co. Derby.

A flat stone in Barrow church is thus inscribed:

"Carolus Heathcote,
Radulphi & Mariæ filius natu & ætate tertius,
felicitate autem primus,
obijt Martij die 8vo, sepultus 10mo,
anno Christi 1726, ætatis secundo."

In the North aile of Sileby church:

"Hic sita est Maria Heathcote, Simonis Ockley,
linguæ Arabiæ nuper apud Cantabrigienses Professoris,
filia natu maxima;
Radulphi Heathcote, hujusce ecclesiæ vicarii,
amantissima nec minùs amata conjux.
Filios tres filiasque quatuor
felicissimi pignora conjugii reliquit superstites.
Obiit Januarii die tricesimo, anno Dom. 1737, æt. 39."

"Hic situs est Radulphus Heathcote,
magister artium Cantabrigiensis,
hujus ecclesiæ vicarius,
et rector de Morton, in agro Derbiensi.
Vivunt etiamnum liberi septem,
quos uxor Maria peperit,
optimum lugentes et parentem et virum.
Morbo doloribusque confectus requievit tandem in pace
Junii die nono, anno Dom. 1765, ætatis 68."

"Here lieth the body of Mary Heathcote,
who died the 8th of January, 1780, aged 48 years.
She was a woman of integrity, generosity, and
all Christian virtues."

well

well as humane person, and who was more than ordinarily skilled in the Greek. He had too (let me observe it), by his manner of commenting and expatiating upon our lessons, the art of opening the understanding, and teaching the use and exercise of it, while he seemed to be only teaching the languages, beyond any man I ever knew.

"April 1741, I was admitted of Jesus College in Cambridge. I was admitted a sizar for the sake of œconomy, as we were a numerous tribe at home, *et fruges consumere nati*; yet œconomy, in reality, was little concerned, the difference between sizar and pensioner, either as to expence or manner of living, being (in our society at least) next to nothing. I took the degree of A. B. in Jan. 1745; and, after continuing in college till the commencement following, I went into the country, and became a divine soon after. March 1748, I undertook the cure of St. Margaret's church in Leicester, the stipend and perquisites of which were not less than 50*l. per annum*; and the year after was presented to Barkby, a small vicarage in the neighbourhood, but which, with my curacy, made me *well to live*, as the saying is. July 1748, I took the degree of A. M. and at the same time withdrew my name from college, having only a distant as well as uncertain prospect of a fellowship, and being in truth of an humour no ways suited to such situations and connections. I had, besides, another fellowship in view; and, August 1750, was married to Miss Margaret Mompesson*, a Nottinghamshire gentlewoman of good family, whose fortune made me, in my own estimation, independent, and with whom I have lived very happily to this hour.

"But to go back a little. In 1746 I printed at Cambridge, and published, a small Latin work, of

* She died, much and justly lamented, the 12th of April 1790, aged 66. Her great-grandfather, Mr. Mompesson, rector of Eyam in Derbyshire, is mentioned with honour by Mr. Howard, for "not quitting his parishioners under the dreadful calamity of

seventy two pages, in 8vo, entitled, 'Historia Astronomiæ, sive de Ortu et Progressu Astronomiæ,' which, though it cannot well be considered otherwise than as a juvenile production, was yet kindly received by the University*, and laid the foundation of that little merit I have since acquired in the world of letters. It was then imagined, and indeed the Professor Rutherforth noticed it in his public speech to me at my Doctor's degree, that I undertook this work in order to make amends for some defect of character when I took my first degree in Arts; and when although I was not without honour, yet I was not distinguished in the manner that was expected from me. How far this might be the case, I cannot pretend to say. Whether my taste or prejudices for the Classics, with whom I had been long and intimately conversant (being in my twentieth year before I left school), had any ways indisposed me for mathematical and physical attainments, or whether because no encouragement was given to them in college†, certain it is, that I had no impulse towards academical learning, nor then could bring myself to apply at all to it. What I have known in this way, which however has not been to any mathematical depth, was acquired afterwards.

"The Middletonian Controversy upon the Miraculous Power, &c. being not yet ended, though indeed Dr. Middleton himself was dead, I was moved to enter the lists, and in 1752 published two pieces; one intituled, "Cursory Animadversions upon the Controversy in general;" the other, 'Remarks upon a Charge by Dr. Chapman." It will

of the plague in 1665." Account of Lazarettos, p. 24. See also three letters from him in Seward's Anecdotes, vol. II. p. 27. R. H.

* "R. Heathcote, A. B. of Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1746, published The History of Astronomy, a small 8vo, in Latin, of 82 pages; an ingenious performance," &c. Long's Astronomy, vol. II. p. 648. R. H.

† Fifteen Lectures in Watts's Logic were all I ever received from my tutors. R. H.

hardly

hardly be credited what diffidence I felt when I began the former piece; and still less, when I mention the cause of this diffidence. But it is a real matter of fact, that, though I had gone through a school and a college, and had produced a Latin work, which, notwithstanding many mistakes and oversights, had been applauded even for its language, I could not yet express myself tolerably in English; but, after I had stepped into my twenty-ninth year, had the *writing* part of my native tongue almost entirely to acquire. I mention this chiefly to note what I take to be a great defect in most of the grammar-schools, viz. a total neglect to cultivate our own language: as if the learning of Latin would teach boys not only to *spell*, as the vulgar imagine, but also to *write*, English.—In 1753, I published "A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Fothergill, A. M. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, relating to his Sermon preached before that University 30th Jan. 1753, upon the Reasonableness and Uses of commemorating King Charles's Martyrdom:" a slight production; yet sufficient, perhaps, to shew, that there is neither reason nor use in any such commemoration.

"Upon the publication of my first Middletonian pamphlet, my bookseller transmitted the compliments of Dr. Warburton to the unknown author; for I had not yet courage enough to set my name to my English productions. I was greatly surprised; but soon after perceived that, Warburton's state of authorship being a state of war, it was his custom to be particularly attentive to all young authors of forward aspiring spirit, in hopes of enlisting them afterwards into his service. Accordingly, when my second pamphlet came out, he learned my name, and sent me not only his compliments, but the offer also of his assistant preacher's place at Lincoln's Inn Chapel, with the stipend of half-a-guinea for each sermon. The stipend, to be sure, was paltry, but the offer and the place were very agreeable to me;

me; for I had some time before formed a scheme of living in London, in order to associate and converse with *literati*, and more effectually to gratify my humour, which, partly from the love of letters, but chiefly from ill health, was grown more retired and studious. I removed to town June 1753, and soon found my way into a Society of Gentlemen, who met once a week, to drink coffee, and to talk *learnedly* for three or four hours. This Society, as it was called, consisted of Dr. Jortin, Dr. Birch, Mr. Wetstein, Mr. De Missy, Dr. Maty, and one or two more; and it flourished till the death of Birch 1766, though it was weakened by the departure of Jortin to Kensington in 1762.

"The works of lord Bolingbroke were published in 1754; and as all were ready to shew their zeal (not forgetting their parts and learning) against heterodoxy and irreligion, so in 1755 I also published what I called "A Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy;" though indeed my object was, to vindicate the moral attributes of the Deity, where Lord Bolingbroke was chiefly original, other matters being only touched occasionally. The latter end of this year, came out "The Use of Reason asserted in Matters of Religion, in answer to a Sermon preached by Dr. Patten*, at Oxford, 13 July, 1755;" and, the year after, a Defence of this against Dr. Patten, who had replied. These were favourably received by the publick; yet, when the heat of

* Dr. Thomas Patten (who died in 1790) was a leader of the Hutchinsonian sect; and, agreeably to his principles and professions, called his sermon "St. Peter's Christian Apology;" and which, in answer to "The Use of Reason," he says, "is farther illustrated and maintained against the objections and misrepresentations of Mr. Heathcote."—Dr. Horne also (afterwards Bishop) published that year "An Apology for certain Gentlemen in the University of Oxford aspersed in a late anonymous Pamphlet ["A Word to the Hutchinsonians"], with a short Postscript concerning another Pamphlet lately published by the Rev. Mr. Heathcote." On this subject, see a controversy in Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. pp. 532. 569. 931. 984; vol. LXVI. pp. 203. 642. 720. N.

contro-

controversy was over, I could not look into them myself without disgust and pain. The spleen of Middleton, and the petulancy of Warburton, who were then the writers in vogue, had too much infected me, as they had other young scribblers; though I never had the honour to be of what Hume, in his Life, calls the Warburtonian School *. The substance, however, of these two pieces, purged entirely from all that ferment which usually agitates theological controversy, came forth in my "Concio ad Clerum," preached at Cambridge for my Doctor in Divinity's degree, July 4, 1759.

"Between the two pieces on the Use of Reason and the Defence of the same, I published, at the request of the sheriff and grand jury, an Assize Sermon †, preached at Leicester, Aug. 12, 1756.

"In 1763, 4, 5, I preached the Boylean Lectures, in St. James's Church, Westminster, by the appointment of Secker Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Duke of Devonshire, who were the Trustees. This appointment was very *à-propos* to me; for the matter was a good deal of it prepared in my pieces against Bolingbroke and Patten; so that I had nothing to do but to mould it into the form of Lectures. They consisted of twenty-four; two of which, making one discourse upon the Being of God, I published, by way of specimen, in 1763. A second edition was printed the same year.

"In 1765, upon the death of my father, I succeeded to Sileby, another small vicarage in the county of Leicester; in 1766 was presented to the rectory of Sawtry-All-Saints, in Huntingdonshire; and, in

* What Pliny says of pleaders at the bar may be said of controversialists in general—"Multum malitiæ, quamvis nolint addiscunt." Epist. iii. R. H.

† This was published under the title of "Religion and Morality essential to Society;" and inscribed of course to his friend and patron, William Pochin, esq. then high-sheriff, and to the grand jury of the county; and a new edition of it (prepared for the press in 1781) contains an appropriate compliment to Mr. Pochin, who was then member for the county. N.

1768,

1768, to a prebend in the collegiate church of Southwell. These, in so short a compass, may look pompous; but their clear annual income, when curates were paid and all expences deducted, did not amount to more than 150*l.* In 1771, I published "The Irenarch; or, Justice of the Peace's Manual;" and qualified myself for acting in October that year. I qualified soon after for the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, in Nottinghamshire; yet, as strange as it may seem, nothing could be more averse from my temper and way of life. But I was in both the commissions of the peace, and teazed into it. The fates seem to have set themselves against my natural humour; for I had but just done with the education of my eldest son Ralph Heathcote, upon which I bestowed five or six years, in a manner interesting, it is true, but certainly not agreeable to myself *.

"In 1774, was published the second edition of "The Irenarch," with a large Dedication to Lord Mansfield. This Dedication contains much miscellaneous matter, relating to laws, policy, and manners, and was at the same time written with a view to oppose and check that outrageous, indiscriminate, and boundless invective which had been repeatedly levelled at this illustrious person. But the publick was disposed, perversely as I imagined, to misunderstand me; they conceived that, instead of defending, I meant to insult and abuse lord Mansfield; and this, as should seem, because, writing under a feigned character, I did, by way of enlivening my piece, treat the noble Lord with a certain familiarity and gaiety of spirit. Upon this, in 1781, I published a third edition of "The Irenarch," setting my name at full length, and frankly avowing my real purpose.

"In the summer of 1785 we left London altogether, and divided our rural abode between Southwell

* "He went to Christ Church, Oxford, and is now the King's minister at Cologne and Hesse Cassel. I trained also my younger son Godfrey Heathcote, who likewise went to Christ Church, and is now in orders. These were all the children I have had." R. H.

and

and Sileby, though Southwell of late has had the greatest share of us. I became Vicar-general of this church from November 1788. The authority of Vicar-general extends to 28 towns, the Peculiar of Southwell, over which he exercises episcopal authority, except ordination and confirmation. But the great object of my employment is the administration of justice; and object enough at my time of life. I have nearly reached the age of man; yet (I thank God) am tolerably free from infirmities, bating that general invalid habit which has attended me from my birth, and which certainly has not been mended by a studious and sedentary life. Far from presuming, however, I do not reckon upon any long continuance; contented and resigned, I enjoy myself reasonably well; cultivating in the mean time, and careful to preserve, what I call the true tone of spirit and temper, "neither to wish, nor fear to die"—summum nec metuas diem, nec optes*.

"Stet quicunque volet potens
Aulæ culmine lubrico:
Me dulcis saturet quies.
Obscuro positus loco,
Leni perfruar otio.
Nullis nota Quiritibus
Ætas per tacitum fluat.
Sic cum transierint mei
Nullo cum strepitu dies,
Plebeius moriar senex†."

Thus far are Dr. Heathcote's own words; to which may be added, that he, at the request of Mr. Whiston, wrote the Life of Dr. Thomas Burnet, the learned master of the Charter-house, prefixed to the edition of his works, in two volumes, 8vo, 1759; and in 1761, on the recommendation of Dr. Jortin, was one of the original writers engaged in the compilation of the "Biographical Dictionary;" eleven volumes of which were completed in 1764, and a

* Martial x. 47. † Seneca, Thyest. Act 2.

twelfth

twelfth added in 1767. The articles, Simon Ockley, Dr. Robert James, Queen Elizabeth, Madame de Maintenon, Dr. Thomas Burnet, Dr. Jortin, &c. belong particularly to him. He had also a considerable sum from the booksellers for several new articles in the edition of 1784; and in a letter I received from him in 1791, he says, "Methinks, I should like to correct it for another edition; such an employment would suit my time of life."

He published in 1767 "A Letter to the Honourable Horace Walpole, concerning the Dispute between Mr. Hume and Mr. Rousseau," 12mo; which, in some of the Reviews, was supposed to be by Mr. Walpole himself.

In 1775, he was the author of "Memoirs of the late contested Election for the County of Leicester: or, a new Triumphal Arch erected in honour of Victory obtained from that Contest by the True Old Interest. By a Freeholder of Leicester*." This little tract was printed apparently to amuse and divert a few friends, and without any determined purpose of being published; but getting abroad, and coming to be universally known of by a pamphlet published against it by the Rev. Mr. Greenaway, Dr. Heathcote judged it expedient to send it forth at large. He prefixed, however, an advertisement, by way of apology for so doing; stating "that the Memoirs, drawn up as soon as the contest they treat of was ended, were designed, partly by way of re-

* Two answers to this pamphlet were published the same year; one by Mr. Greenaway, the other by Dr. Parry. The late Rev. Charles Dickinson of Somerby also, speaking of Dr. Heathcote and his pamphlet, in a MS note, observes, "This gentleman, though undoubtedly a learned man, was pleased to stigmatize the whole County of Leicester as Bœotians; adding, when in a strange country, he was ashamed to own himself a Leicestershire man; and all this owing to his friend Mr. Pochin of Barkby losing his election for the County of Leicester in the year 1775; a gentleman of a most unblemished character; and who was sorry to find his clerical advocate endeavouring, as much as in him lay, to set the County again in a flame, when all were so desirous that every thing should be buried in oblivion." N.

prisal

prisal upon the conquerors, who had shewn an intemperance in their rejoicings, which was thought to border upon insult; and partly to amuse and divert the conquered, by retorting a little mirth and pleasantry upon their adversaries. Some copies, accordingly, were distributed amongst individuals, but without any determined purpose to publish them: and if such purpose was ever in deliberation at all, it was very soon laid aside; and they were left to depart silently into that non-entity, from which indeed they had scarcely emerged. Unluckily, however, they have become an object of attention to the publick: many have enquired with eagerness after them; and some have affected to speak of them even seriously. Hence it was deemed necessary to send them forth at large; lest, from not being sufficiently known, they should pass for something which they are not; should, perhaps, be imagined to breathe a spirit unrelenting and vindictive, while they are really little more than a *jeu d'esprit*: a mere sally and sport of wit, rather calculated to make ridiculous electioneering in general, than to serve the purpose of any particular electors.—The Compiler had much rather be esteemed an honest and humane man, than either a wit or a scholar: he wishes to be believed when he declares, that he hath a perfect good-will and kindness towards all men: that nothing merely notional, no difference of opinion in either politics or religion, can destroy one grain of his affectionate regard for the well-meaning of all persuasions and parties; that, how ready soever he may be to ridicule the absurd, and chastise the insolent, he is equally ready to serve all men whatever; and that he would deem it a severer reproach, than the petulant tongue of Slander hath ever cast upon him, if he could justly be charged with neglecting this service, when it was in his power to perform it."

In 1777, he made a trip to Holland, in company with his worthy friend Isaac Reed, esq. of Staple Inn.

In 1779, having consulted him on the subject of

Mr.

Mr. Bowyer's "Conjectures on the New Testament," I received the letter printed below *.

His Irenarch, the Dedication, and the Notes, are now all scattered up and down, but without alteration, in "Sylva, or the Wood; being a Collection of Anecdotes, Dissertations, Characters, Apophthegms, Original Letters, Bon Mots, and other Little Things †;" and are, indeed, much properer for such a miscellaneous collection, as being no way connected with one another. The first volume of "Sylva" was published in 1786; and a second edition in 1788 ‡.

* "SIR, *Charlotte-street, Soho, Aug.* 4, 1779.

"I should be very happy to contribute to the very excellent work Mr. Nichols has in hand (for a very excellent one it is); but I have never made the text of the New Testament a particular object, or have any thing of consequence to the purpose among my Adversaria. There are, I remember, among Dr. Jortin's papers, which I have looked over, some criticisms in this way; but I think they are not original criticisms, as I may call them, on the text, but only observations upon other commentators. But Mr. Nichols surely need not be solicitous about more materials, who is already possessed of so ample a Thesaurus. Mr. Nichols wants no assistance about revising and correcting, every thing hitherto seeming to be very accurate; else I should be very happy to do any thing in my power. However, I am at present upon the wing, and shall (I suppose) leave this town within a fortnight; but desire Mr. Nichols to believe, that, whenever opportunity may permit, I shall be extremely ready to concur in my endeavours with a person so able, and apparently so willing, to do service in the Republic of Letters, as himself. I am, Mr. Nichols's very obedient humble servant, RA. HEATHCOTE."

† "This work," the Author says, "is not so much intended for the mere illiterate English reader, as for men who have been liberally trained, and are not unacquainted with languages; men who may wish to have some *pabulum mentis*, or mental fodder, always at hand, but whose professions and situations in life do not permit leisure to turn over volumes."

‡ "Our work having met with with a far better reception, than the now prevailing taste for books and reading gave any reason to expect; it hath seemed good unto us to revise and reprint it. We have said in the title-page, that it is enlarged and corrected: enlarged it is, in the Text as well as Notes; but the corrections extend no farther than to the language, unless the transposition of an article or two, and the insertion or omission of here and there a sentence, may be called such. Nothing fundamental, nothing respecting doctrine, notions, or sentiment, is changed in the least. In short, we have endeavoured, by a few additions,

He used to say, and it was true, that he had materials for half a dozen such volumes in his commonplace book; and actually began in 1789 to print a volume of "Miscellanies;" including, 1. "The Irenarch;" 2. "Miscellaneous Reflections upon Laws, Policy, Manners, &c. &c. in a Dedication to Lord Mansfield;" 3. "Morality and Religion essential to Society," (the Assize Sermon of 1756); 4. "A Discourse upon the Being of a God; against Atheists (the Boylean Lecture); 5. "Fidei Fundamentum Ratio" (the Concio ad Clerum of 1759); 6. "An Account of Simon Ockley;" 7. "Some Account of R. H. D. D. 1789" (the Memoirs here transcribed). The copies of this volume were in the possession of Mr. Payne, Bookseller in Pall-mall.

In 1791, I received the note below from him, as Vicar of Sileby *.

On the North side of the church-yard of the Cathedral at Southwell, a tomb placed over Mrs. Heathcote is thus inscribed:

"Desuerunt esse mortales
RADULPHUS HEATHCOTE, S. T. P.
hujus Ecclesiæ Prebendarius;
et uxor ejus MARGARETTA:
Hæc 12° Aprilis, 1790, ætat. 67;
Ille 28 Maii, 1795, ætat. 74.
ΑΛΛΗΛΟΥΣ ΕΦΙΛΗΣΑΝ ΣΥΓΗ. *Theocritus.*"

Under a stone by the side of the above are deposited the remains of Dr. Heathcote, with this inscription: "RADULPHUS HEATHCOTE, S. T. P."

tions, to be a little more useful, and a little more entertaining; yet are far from being elated, or sanguine in our expectations."

* "Dr. Heathcote is just now favoured with Mr. Nichols's address; and wishes him success. The countenance of a man of seventy, and who will probably be no more ere the 'History of Leicestershire' appears, can avail but little. Dr. Heathcote knows nothing particular about the parish of Sileby: he is little there, Southwell being his place of constant residence: however, he will deliver Mr. Nichols's queries to his curate. Dr. Heathcote had a correspondence some years ago on the subject of this publication: he has sent it as underwritten to Mr. Nichols." — [See the Third Volume of the History of Leicestershire, p. viii.]

THE

THE STATIONERS COMPANY.

IT appears from the most authentic records, that the Company of "Stationers, or Text-writers, who wrote and sold all sorts of books then in use; namely, A. B. C. with the Pater-noster, Ave, Creede, Grace, &c." to large portions of the Bible, even to the whole Bible itself, dwelt in and about Paternoster-row*. Hence we have, in that neighbourhood, Creed-lane, Amen-corner, Ave-Maria-lane, &c. all places named after some Scripture allusion.

"There dwelled also Turners of Beads; and they were called *Paternoster-makers*, as I read in a Record of one Robert Nikke, Paternoster-maker and Citizen in the reigne of Henry the Fourth †."

The Company of Stationers is of great antiquity. By the authority of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, they were formed into a Guild, or Fraternity, in the year 1403, the 4th year of King Henry IV; and had then Ordinances made for the good government of their Fellowship‡.

Thus constituted, they regularly assembled, under the government of a Master and two Wardens. Their first Hall was in Milk-street§; but, notwithstanding all the endeavours that have been made, no privilege or charter has yet been discovered, under which they acted as a corporate body.

Some of the earliest Printers, however, were not Freemen of the Company; nor does it appear that any Book was printed in this kingdom till 1464, when *William Caxton* (Citizen and Mercer) opened a shop at the Sun in Fleet-street.

* Stowe's Survey, 1618, p. 648. † Ibid.

‡ This appears by a Memorial presented by the Company of Stationers to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen in 1645; in which they state that their Brotherhood, or Corporation, had then been governed by wholesome Ordinances for the space of 240 years. *Records of the Company*, Book A. p. 153.

§ The Company still possess two houses in Wood-street, and three in Frier's-alley and Clement's-court in Milk-street, built, after the Fire of London, on the site of their original Hall.

Wynken de Worde, the successor of Caxton, was born in Lorrain. He settled first in Westminster; and afterwards in Fleet-street, in the house which had been Caxton's. He was of the Brotherhood of our Lady of Assumption; and was at first a Citizen and Leatherseller: but in his last will, June 5, 1545, he calls himself "Citizen and Stationer;" and directs to be buried in St. Bride's church.

William Faques, Printer to King Henry VII. in 1504, lived within St. Helen's. He died in 1511.

Richard Pinson, a native of Normandy, who was also styled Printer to King Henry VII. lived first at the George in St. Clement's parish; afterwards near St. Dunstan's, where he died before 1529.

Julian Notary, in 1512, lived in St. Paul's Church-yard, near the West door, by my Lord of London's Palace, at the sign of the Three Kings.

Henry Pepwell, Citizen and Stationer, was a Bookseller only, at the sign of the Trinity, in St. Paul's Church-yard; where he sold foreign books for Merchants and others. He had a wife, Ursula, and children; and a servant, *Michael Lobley*, a Printer. His earliest book was in 1502. By his will, dated Sept. 11, 1539, he was to be buried near the altar of St. Faith's; and he gave a printed mass book, value 5*s.* to the parish of Bermondsey, where he was born.

John Skot, in 1521, lived without Newgate, in St. Pulcher's parish; in 1534, in St. Paul's Church-yard; and some time in George-alley, Bishopsgate.

Thomas Godfray lived at Temple Bar in 1510; and printed Chaucer's Works in 1532. He printed also a treatise, written by St. Germain, in the time of King Henry VIII. concerning Constitutions Provincial and Legatine.

John Rastall, Citizen and Printer, at the Mermaid, against Powl's-gate, died in 1536.

Robert Copland, Stationer, Printer, Bookseller, Author, and Translator, lived at the Rose-garland in Fleet-street in 1515; and died about 1547.

Wil-

William Copland, a relation of the former, was a Freeman of the Company; and printed several books between 1548 and 1568, in which year he died; and probably poor, as he seems to have been buried at the expence of the Company *.

John Butler lived at the sign of St. John the Evangelist in Fleet-street in 1529.

Robert Wyer, an early Printer, lived at the sign of St. John the Evangelist, in St. Martin's parish, "in the Bishop of Norwiches Rents, beside Charing Cross;" or, as in some of his books, "beside the Duke of Suffolk's place."

Robert Redman, Citizen and Stationer, was successor to Pinson, both in St. Clement's and in St. Dunstan's. He printed Law in 1525. In his will, dated Oct. 21, 1540, he calls himself "Stationer and Freeman of London."

Elizabeth Redman, his widow, carried on business till she was re-married to *Ralph Cholmonley*, esq.

Richard Bankes had a patent for printing the Epistles and Gospels in 1540.

Laurence Andrew, a native of Calais, was a Printer at the Golden Cross, by Fleet-bridge.

John Raynes was a Printer, Bookseller, and Binder, at the George in St. Paul's Church-yard. Books printed for him occur from 1527 to 1544. Cawood was his apprentice †.

Thomas Berthelet, esq. King's Printer, dwelt at the *Lucretia Romana* in Fleet-street. He retired from business about 1541; and lived several years after. He was an original member of the Company of Stationers, and joint Warden with William Bonham; but died before the charter was obtained.

William Bonham lived first at the King's Arms, afterwards at the Red Lion in St. Paul's Church-yard. He died soon after the charter was obtained.

* "Payd for the buryall of Copland, 6s." *Wardens Accompts.*

† Raynes died before the charter was obtained. But, when the new Hall was fitting up, in 1556, Cawood paid "for ii new glasse wyndowes, the one for John Raynes, his master, and the other for hymself." See pp. 568. 587.

John Maler, a Grocer by company, was a Printer at the White Bear in Botolph-lane.

Richard Fawkes was Printer to the Monastery of Syon in 1540.

John Haukyns was a Printer in 1541.

William Rastall, son of John, was educated at Oxford; became a Serjeant at Law, and a Justice of the Common Pleas. He was a zealous Roman Catholic; and on the accession of Queen Elizabeth retired to Lovain, where he died in 1565.

John Toye was a Printer, at the sign of St. Nicholas, in St. Paul's church-yard, in 1531.

Robert Toye lived at the Bell in St. Paul's Church-yard, and was a member of the old Company. His first work is dated in 1542; and he died in 1556.

1556. "Recevyd of Mrs. Toye, the XII daye of February, for a reward to the Company, for cominge to the buryall of her husband Mr. Toye, XX*s*." — His widow carried on the business *. (See p. 588.)

Richard Lant was an original member of the Stationers Company. He resided first in the Old Bailey, and afterwards in Aldersgate-street.

John Bedel, Stationer and Printer, lived, in 1531, at the sign of the Lady of Pity, in Fleet-street.

Thomas Gibson, an eminent Printer and a studious man, compiled the first Concordance to the English New Testament. He printed from 1534 to 1539.

John Gowghe, *Gowgh*, *Gouge*, or *Gough*, was Author, Printer, and Stationer, first at the Mermaid in Cheapside, and afterwards at the same sign in Lombard-street. His earliest book was in 1536.

William Marshall, a Gentleman, or Merchant, obtained a licence to print the first Reformed Primer from the *Cantabrigian* or *Oxonian* casting off the Pope's Supremacy. This book, protected by Anna Boleyn, was printed in 1534.

Roger Latham lived in the Old Bailey; and printed a Latin Grammar in 1535.

* March 11, 1557-8, her son, Humfrey Toye, was made free by his father's copy; and on the same day her apprentice, William Jones, was made free.

Richard

Richard Grafton, Citizen and Grocer, was bred a Merchant, and lived in a part of the Grey Fryars. He was King's Printer, jointly with

Edward Whitchurch, who lived at the sign of the Well and two Buckets in St. Martin's; afterwards in Aldermary Church-yard; and then at the Sun in Fleet-street.

Grafton and Whitchurch had the honour to print the translation of the Bible into English, in the years 1538 and 1540, or thereabouts; and they continued to print in the reign of King Edward VI.

Thomas Petit lived at the sign of the Maiden's Head in St. Paul's Church-yard, about 1538.

John Wayland, Citizen and Stationer, lived at the Blue Garland in Fleet-street in 1541; and called himself *allowed Printer*.

Anthony Malert, a Haberdasher by Company, had a patent for printing a Folio Bible, 1540.

William Middleton succeeded Redman at the George, near St. Dunstan's, 1541.

John Hertforde printed first at St. Alban's; afterwards in Aldersgate-street, from 1541 to 1548.

Thomas Raynalde lived in St. Andrew in the Wardrobe, and kept shop in St. Paul's Church-yard from 1544 to 1548.

Reginald Wolfe, a native of Switzerland, was a man of learning, and bred to the profession of a Printer. He settled in St. Paul's Church-yard, in a house which he built on the site of a dissolved chantry. His first work is dated 1542; his last 1573. Wolfe was Archbishop Cranmer's Printer, and printed his books *, and other books appointed for public use in the church. He was also a great collector of English history; afterwards digested and printed by Holinshed. He was a member of the Company before the incorporation; and was afterwards four times

* In 1549, when the Chapel was pulled down which had been built on the site of the old Charnel-house, several dwelling-houses and warehouses were built on the site, and sheds before them for Stationers. On this occasion Wolfe paid for removing 1000 load of the bones of the dead to Finsbury field. *Stowe*, p 621.

Master;

Master; in 1558, 1564, 1567, and 1572. His widow, *Joan Wolfe*, printed from 1574 till 1580.

John Day, a man of great learning, began printing, about 1549, in Holbourn, a little above the Conduit, and afterwards in Aldersgate, where he built on a part of the City Wall, and was not inferior in reputation for printing to any in those times. He had a shop, or shed, near the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, in St. Paul's Church-yard, by permission of the Church. He printed the voluminous books of Fox's Acts and Monuments, of Thomas Beacon's Works, and a great many other good books, written in favour of Religion against Popery. His motto, with respect to the Night of Ignorance and Superstition newly dispersed, was, *Arise, for it is Day.* He also, March 25, 1553, obtained a licence for printing a Catechism in English, with the brief of an A B C, thereunto annexed; and also for the printing and re-printing of all works and books devised and completed by the Reverend Father in God John Poynet Bishop of Winton, or by Thomas Beacon, Professor of Divinity: so that no such books, or any part of them, were any ways repugnant to the Holy Scriptures, or proceedings in religion, or the laws of the realm, as the licence ran. He was Master in 1582; and died July 23, 1584.

John Day, M. A. son of the former, was elected from Eton to King's College, Cambridge; and served the cure of Highgate. He was joined in a patent with his father to print the Psalms, &c. His shop was in St. Paul's Church-yard, at the sign of the Tree.

William Seres was concerned with John Day in several pieces; but *Day* is always mentioned first. The name of *Seres* occurs in books from 1544 to 1576. He kept his shop at the sign of the Hedgehog, in some part of a large building which had been called *St. Peter's College;* but which, on the general dissolution of Religious Houses, had become private property. Sir William Cecyl, Principal Secretary to King Edward, procured for *Seres*, who was his

his servant, a licence to print all manner of private prayers, called Primers (containing the Psalter or Psalms, Devotions, &c.) as should be agreeable to the Book of Common Prayer established in the Court of Parliament, and that none else should print the same, upon *pain of forfeiting the same**.

John Cawood was a regular Stationer. When, or by whom, he was instructed in the Art of Print-

* "Provided, that before the said Seres, or his assigns, did begin to print the same, he or they should present a copy thereof, to be allowed by the Lords of the Privy Council, or by the Lord Chancellor for the time being, or by the King's four Ordinary Chaplains, or two of them. And when the same was, or should be from time to time printed, that by the said Lords, and others of the said Privy Council, or by the Lord Chancellor, or with the advice of the Wardens of the said Occupation, the reasonable price thereof be set, as well in the leaves, as by being bound in paste or board, in like manner as was expressed in the end of the Book of Common Prayer." — This licence was taken away from Seres in Queen Mary's days, but obtained again for him under Queen Elizabeth by Cecil's means. And the grant now was to him and to his son William Seres, during the life of the longest liver of them, with an addition to print all books of private prayers; for which they had a patent. This gave occasion to a great case: for Seres the father, in his latter years, and being not so well able to attend and follow his business, assigned the privilege, with all his presses, letter, stock, and copies (which in his whole life he got), to one Henry Denham for a yearly rent. Denham took seven young men of the Company of Stationers to join him in the same. But certain inferior persons of the Company setting up presses more than England might bear, did print other men's copies forbidden to them, and privileged to others by the Queen's letters patents. These endeavoured, for their own gain, to have the said privilege taken away; preferring a petition to the Privy Council, wherein they pretended, that in justice it stood with the best policy of this realm, that the printing of all good and useful books should be at liberty for every man to do, without granting or allowing of any privilege by the Prince to the contrary.—After a long contest, it was agreed that those who had privileges were to grant some allowance unto the Company for the maintenance of their charge and their poor. Thus Seres for his part, who had the privilege of printing Primers and Psalters and all Books of Private Prayer, he and his assigns yielded the best part of the said privilege for the relief of the whole Company: and out of that privilege only reserved to themselves the Little Primer and the usual Psalter. And divers other Stationers in like manner granted many of their copies for the same intent. This was about the year 1583.

ing,

ing, does not appear; but he exercised that Art three or four years before a patent * was granted him by Queen Mary, with a salary for life of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (when Richard Grafton was set aside, and had a narrow escape for his life); and on Queen Elizabeth's accession he was, jointly with Richard Jugge, appointed Printer to the Queen, by patent dated March 24, 1560, with the usual allowance of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to print all statutes, &c. Cawood died in 1570.

Richard Jugge was elected from Eton to King's College, Cambridge, in 1531. About the time of the Reformation, he acquired the Art of Printing, which he practised in King Edward the Sixth's time. He had a shed at the North door of St. Paul's church; but kept shop at the Bible in Newgate-market, near Christ's church. Jugge's editions of the Old and New Testaments were considered curious and masterly pieces of printing; for they were ornamented with many elegant initial letters and wooden cuts. He was four times Master of the Company; in 1568, 1569, 1573, and 1574. Surviving Cawood, he enjoyed the patent singly. He carried on business about 30 years, and his last printed Proclamation is dated Feb. 16, 1576-7.

He was succeeded by *John Jugge*, who appears to have been his son, but did not long survive him; for, in 1579, Richard's widow resumed the business, and carried it on for some years.

Robert Crowley was a student of Oxford, and became Demy of Magdalen College. In 1542, being B. A. he was made Probationary Fellow of the said house, by the name of Robert Crole. When King Edward VI. began to reign, he lived in Ely-rents, Holborn, where he printed and sold books, and at the same time preached in the City; but, upon the accession of Queen Mary, he, among several English Protestants, went to Francfort in Germany. After Mary's reign, he returned, and had several benefices

* This patent may be seen in Rymer, and is dated Dec. 29, 1553.

bestowed

bestowed on him; among which, was St. Giles's, Cripplegate, London, of which church he wrote himself Vicar in 1566. He lived to a good age; and was buried in St. Giles's church, where, over his grave, a stone was laid, with this inscription engraven on a brass plate: "Here lieth the body of Robert Crowley, clerk, late vicar of this parish, who departed this life the 28th of June, 1588."

Rowland Hall lived first in Golden-lane, at the sign of the Arrows. At the death of Edward VI. with several Refugees during the reign of Queen Mary, he went and resided at Geneva, from whence we have several editions of the English Bible; and one of his impressions in the year 1560. After his return to England, he put up the Half Eagle and Key (the arms of Geneva) for a sign, at his old house in Golden-lane, near Cripplegate, and the same sign in Gutter-lane.

Hugh Singleton is supposed to have been a very early Printer; yet the first book of his production, with a date, was in the year 1548. He lived at the Golden Tun in Creed-lane, near Ludgate; and continued in business until 1588.

Thomas Marshe, Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer, is mentioned by Stowe to have had the first patent granted for printing Latin school books; of which the Stationers Company complained to the Lord Treasurer. He continued in business from 1555 to 1587.

Richard Totthill, in the time of Queen Mary, was the great Printer of Law-books, and lived at the sign of the Hand and Star in Fleet-street. He was Master of the Company in 1578, and again in 1584. There was a patent ready drawn for Queen Elizabeth's signing, for seven years, privileging Richard Totthill, Stationer, to imprint all manner of books or tables whatsoever, which touched or concerned Cosmography, or any part thereof; as, Geography, Chorography, or Topography, written in the English tongue, or translated out of any other language

guage into English, of whatsoever countries they treated, and whosoever was the author: but whether this were ever actually signed, is uncertain.

John Walley rented one of the Company's rooms over the Hall, for which in 1557 he paid 13*s.* 4*d.* and in 1561 20*s.* In 1558 he was fined 2*s.* 8*d.* for keeping open shop, and selling books on a Festival-day; and in 1564 for keeping open shop on St. Luke's day, with 18 others, 16*s.* 8*d.* He was Master in 1564; and after that time the Printers were in general Freemen of the Company of Stationers.

It appears that, about 1550, the Company had begun to turn their thoughts to a removal of their Hall, and to a more substantial Incorporation; for in that year the following memorandum stands in the front of the earliest Book of their Records that is preserved: "Anno 1550, the 13 of Marche, Master *Sholmley**, of Lincolne's-inne, promised to be of Counsaill with the Company of Stationers, when they should conveniently desire it."

St. Peter's College, the place fixed on for their new Hall, was probably obtained for them by Mr. *Seres*, who occupied a part of it. The Company purchased the site; and, about 1553, adapted the old building to their own purposes. The Chapel was converted into an armoury and a warehouse.

The situation of this College cannot be precisely ascertained. Bp. Tanner was of opinion that it was the hall of the chantry founded by Alderman Holmes. But it seems more probably to have been the building erected for the members of 44 small chantries, which had been so slenderly endowed that divine service could not be maintained therein according to the tenor of their foundations, and which, with the King's licence, were consolidated and incorporated by Richard Braybroke, Bishop of London, in 1390, as noticed by Sir William Dugdale in the Appendix to his History of St. Paul's. This building stood at the South-west corner of the Church-yard. It

* Master *Sholmley* had married a Printer's widow; see p. 547.

was

was afterwards converted into the Feathers Tavern; and covered the spot now occupied by the garden of the Deanry, and the small court in which, after the Fire of London, four houses were erected by Dean Sancroft for the use of the Minor Canons.

Stowe, mentioning "the Deane's lodging, a faire old house, and divers large houses which yet remaine, and (of old time) were the lodgings of Prebendaries and Residentiaries, which kept great households and liberall hospitalitie," says, "Then was there the Stationers Hall, lately builded for them, in the place of Peter's College; where, in the year 1549, the 4th day of January, five men were slayne by the fall of earth upon them, digging for a well."

The Wardens of the Company, in their accompts from July 1582 to July 1583, charged "for reparations, 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*;" and in their next audit, "for a labourer cleaning the Dean's yard 4*d.*;" a plain indication that their Hall then adjoined the Dean's yard.

A causeway led directly from this Hall to the door of St. Paul's church.

The fitting up of the new Hall (which was a large building) was defrayed by the voluntary subscriptions of the several members. Among other benefactions, *sixteen* glazed windows were contributed; and also the wainscoting both of the parlour and the council-chamber.

A Benevolence was collected, in 1554, towards "the charges of the Hall;" and in an "Account of money received and paid by John Cawood and Henry Cooke, from Dec. 9, 1554, to July 18, 1557," are these entries:

"Item, receyved in monye at the gevynge up of Mr. Barthelette and Mr. Bonham thayre accumpts, at the hands of the collecters, LVIIIs. v*d.* ob."

Several sums were also received for the occasional use of the Hall for different public purposes.

1554-5. "Item, receivyd, the VIII daye of January, of the Wardmothe Inquest of Castell Baynard Warde, for occupyinge the Hall, 4*s.*" [This sum in subsequent years was 20*s.*]

"Item,

"Item, recevyd for occupyinge the Hall at a wedding, 3*s.* 4*d.*

Another Benevolence, in 1554, towards "the Corporation;" to which Mr. Dockwra, then Master, contributed 40*s.*; Mr. Cawood 20*s.*; Mr. Cooke 35*s.*; Reginald Wolfe 20*s.*; and Mrs. Toye 20*s.*

The building, when fitted up, consisted of a Hall, sufficiently capacious for the Wardmote Inquest, a great parlour, a council-chamber (in which were *nine* historical paintings, and at least *two* portraits), kitchen, buttery, and several warehouses; over which were rooms let out to different tenants; among whom were, in 1557,

	£.	s.	d.
John Pont, who paid annually - -	3	3	0
John Walley, for one chamber - -	0	13	6
William Seres, for a cellar - - - -	0	4	0

Seres was afterwards five times elected Master of the Company: 1510, 1571, 1575, 1576, and 1577.

Though unable to describe the exterior of this Hall, the Records of the Company contain a particular account of its furniture in 1557*:

"This ys the inventory of all suche stuffe, with other thyngs, as dothe appertayne to this howse as followeth; that ys to saye,

In the Hall.

In the hall joined with vaynescott playne pannelles, with crestes and benches.

Item, a skrene with a deske for plate.

Item, the hall paysse over the hygh bourde.

Item, a deale table of five yardes and a half longe, with 3 tresselles.

Item, 2 syde tables paynted red and blacke, one of them with a leafe and a staye of ireon, with 6 tresselles to them.

Item, 6 new joyned formes.

Item, all the wyndowes glaysed.

Item, one banner.

* These entries, extracted by the late George Steevens, esq. were printed in the "Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Antient Times in England, in the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries, 1797;" a work now become exceedingly rare.

Item,

Item, 3 scutcheons.

Item, a lattes, with the appurtenances.

In the Great P'lour.

Item, a joyned table, with a frame of 4 yards longe.

Item, a joyned table, with a frame of 3 yardes longe.

Item, 12 joyned stowles.

Item, 2 olde formes.

Item, a joyned cubberte, with a hall payse, and a deske for plate.

Item, all the p'lour joyned with wayneskott with playne pannells and crests.

Item, a dornexe carpett.

Item, an iron plate for the chymne.

In the Counsell P'lour.

Item, a table of the names of the Auncients.

Item, a newe joyned drawyng table, with a frame.

Item, one vysser and 2 whippis for reformacyon.

Item, 2 new joyned formes.

Item, a cheste with 3 lockes 3 keyes.

Item, a box with 2 lockes and 2 keyes.

Item, a joyned box with a locke and a key, for the herse clothe.

Item, all the p'lour joyned with wayneskott new playne pannell and crests, with benches alonge the table.

Item, all the wyndowes glaysed, with 6 casements of iron.

Item, 9 *paynted storyes* standynge above the wayneskott in the sayde p'lour.

Item, a courte cubberte, with 2 stayes of iron.

Item, a greene carpett of 2 yardes and 3 quarters longe.

Item, one herse clothe of the gift of Mr. Cawood.

In the Chappell.

Item, a table with 3 tresseles in 2 peces.

Item, 2 jackes.

Item, 3 gonnes.

Item, a bowe and a shaffe of arrowes.

Item,

Item, 8 alman revetts.
Item, 5 hed peces.
Item, 3 skulles with 2 cappes.
Item, 7 payre of spents, and one spente.
Item, 9 gorgetts.
Item, 4 swordes.
Item, 4 cotts.
Item, a bore spere.
Item, 8 blacke bylles.
Item, 5 blacke gyrdelles.
Item, one pyke.
Item, 3 gyrdelles.
Item, 4 dagors.

In the Buttrye.

Item, a great cheste, bought of Mr. Seres.
Item, a horne garneshed with a leppe, and the toppe sylver and gylte, and the foote coper and gylte.
Item, 3 olde playne table clothes.
Item, 3 olde playne towelles.
Item, 4 stone crusys covered with pewther.
Item, 28 stone potts.
Item, 12 dosyn of trenchers.
Item, 2 shelves.
Item, a geste for ale and bere.
Item, a new tabull cloth for one old by Toye.
Item, 1 dosyn of napkyns, gyven by Mrs. Toy, pleyne.

In the Kytchen.

Item, a dressynge bourde 4 ȳardes and a halfe longe.
Item, 2 shelves.
Item, a payre of iron rostyne rackes.
Item, an iron barre in the chemne.
Item, 3 tramelles to hange potts on.
Item, 3 spytts.
Item, a brasse potte, and a brasse panne.
Item, a stone morter and a pestell.
Item, 4 cressets with staves.
Item, 46 platters.

Item,

Item, 44 deshes.
Item, 48 sawcers.
Item, one olde deske besyde.

In the Seller.

Item, a geste for bere and ale.
Item, in olde lede contaynynge in wayghte 2 hundredth laeken 5 pounde.
Item, of a thousande of tyle.

Remaynynge in the cheste with 3 lockes and 3 keyes, which standeth in the Counsell Chamber.

Imprimis, one longe case with locke and keye, covered with lether.
Item, the Corporacyon of Stacyoners under the greate seale of Englande, made in anno Phil. & Marie 3° & 4°.
Item, one box of evydence conteyneng 8 pieces for the purchase of our hall.
Item, one leaze betwene the Company and *John Poynt*, concernynge the howse he dwellyth yn for the terme of 31 yeres to his oblygacyon for performance of covenants.
Item, one oblygacyon made by *Adam Bland* to the Company in parte that he should doo no injury to the hall.
Item, one oblygacyon that *Hugh Singleton* standyth bound to *William Seres* in 20 nobills for payment of 4*l.* 10*s.* whereof 26*s.* 8*d.* is payde, and so remayneth 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* whych oblygacyon is gyven to the hall.
Item, another boxe with a patent given by harolds to the Company of Stacyoners, concernynge their armes, with charges, a gyfte of Mr. *Cawood.*
Item, one spone of sylver parcell gylt, of the gyft of Mr. *Dockray.*
Item, a spone all gylt, of the gyft of Mr. *Cawood.*
Item, a spone of sylver all gylte, of the gyft of Mr. *Walye*, &c.

The

The expence of the first public dinner at the Hall, in 1557, is also thus preserved:

The charges of our denner as followeth; that is to saye,

	£.	s.	d.
Item, payd for 18 dosyn of breade -	0	18	0
Item, payd for a barrell of stronge bere,	0	9	0
Item, payd for a barrel of dubble bere,	0	5	4
Item, payd for a stande of ale -	0	3	0
Item, payd for 20 galons of wyne, -	1	0	0
Item, payd for 11 galons of Frenshe wyne, - - - - - - -	0	11	0
Item, payd 37lb. of beffe, - -	0	4	7
Item, payd for 4 loynes of vele, -	0	4	8
Item, payd for a quarter of vele, -	0	2	0
Item, payd for 11 neckes of motton,	0	6	6
Item, payd for 2 loynes of motton, -	0	2	0
Item, payd for 9 mary-bones, -	0	2	4
Item, payd. for 25lb. of suette, -	0	4	2
Item, payd for 38 punde of butter, -	0	9	8
Item, payd for 2 freshe samons, -	1	3	2
Item, payd for 4 dosyn of chekyns,	1	0	1
Item, payd for 3 bushells 3 peckes of flowre, - - - - - - -	0	17	4
Item, payd for 20 pounde of cherys,	0	3	4
Item, payd for 20 capons of grayse,	2	13	4
Item, payde for 20 capons to boyle, -	1	6	8
Item, three capons of grese, - -	0	9	0
Item, payd for 18 gese, - -	1	4	0
Item, payd for 3 gese, - - -	0	4	6
Item, payd for 3 dosyn of rabbetts, -	0	10	6
Item, payd for 6 rabbetts, - -	0	1	10
Item, payd for 2 galons of creme, -	0	2	8
Item payde for bakynge of 20 pastyes of venyson - - - - - -	0	1	8
Item, payd for bakynge of 16 chekyn pyes, - - - - - - -	0	1	4
Item, payd for salte - - -	0	1	0
Item, payd for venygar - -	0	1	0
Item, payd for vergis - - -	0	1	1

Item,

	£.	s.	d.
Item, payd for musterde - -	0	0	4
Item, payd for gose buryes - -	0	0	10
Item, payd for a baskett - -	0	0	3
Item, payd for 10 dosyn of trenchers	0	1	9
Item, three dosyn of stone crusys -	0	3	0
Item, payd for lappes - -	0	0	1
Item, payd for a pottle pycher -	0	0	2
Item, payd for 2 stone potts -	0	0	2
Item, payd for packe thyrde -	0	0	1
Item, payd for a hundreth of fagotts	0	4	4
Item, payd halfe a thousand of belletts	0	4	4
Item, payd for 12 sackes of coles -	0	7	6
Item, payd for flowres and bowes -	0	1	3
Item, payd for garlands - -	0	1	0
Item, payd for the carver - -	0	2	0
Item, payd to the minstrelles -	0	10	0
Item, payd to the buttlers - -	0	6	8
Item, payd to the coke - -	1	3	4
Item, payd to the under cokes to drink	0	0	3
Item, payd to the water berer -	0	3	10
Item, for 3 porters that cairyed over meate	0	0	6
Item, payd to the smythe - -	0	0	2
Item, payd for the hyre of 3 garneshe of vessell - - - - - -	0	2	0
Item, payd for a hundredth and 24 eggs	0	4	0
Item, payd for 2 strayners - -	0	0	8
The spyse as folowthe:			
Item, payd for 2lb. and a quarter of pepper - - - - - - -	0	6	0
Item, payd for a quarte of pounde cloves	0	1	4
Item, payd for 4 pounde of datts -	0	4	0
Item, payd for 5 punde of currans -	0	1	8
Item, payd for 24 pounde of prunys *	0	3	8
Item, payd for safferon - -	0	0	9

* "This and some other articles," Mr. Steevens facetiously observes, "will account for the following entry on the same books in the year 1560; "Item, payde for makyng clene the *prevye*, by Mr. Jugge and Mr. Judson, "which conteyned 12 tonne, the 28th day of December, £1. 6*s*. 8*d*."

	£.	s.	d.
Item, payd for synimon and gynger	0	3	8
Item, payd for a pounde of greate reasons	0	0	2
Item, payd for 10lb. of curse suger	0	8	4
Item, payd for 8lb. of whyte suger	0	8	0
Item, payd for learge mayse	0	1	8
Item, payd for smale mayse	0	1	8
Item, payd for a punde of besketts and carywayes	0	1	6
Item, a rewarde for bryngynge of a syde of venyson	0	0	9
Item, payd for p'scan'ce	0	0	8
Item, payd for wafers	0	5	0
Item, payd for epycryse 4 galons	1	0	8
The chargis for settynge forthe of 4 men the 13 day of July, 1557.			
Item, payd for 4 cotts of wacket coller	1	0	6
Item, payd for 2 newe billes	0	2	8
Item, payd to every one of them 5*s.* and 2*d.* le pece, which ys in the hole	1	0	8
Item, payd for the barge hyre	0	1	0
Money spent on 3 quarter's denners at the Hall about necessarye busynes.			
Item, a loyne of vele	0	1	4
Item, a pece of beffe	0	0	8
Item, for breade	0	0	6
Item, paid for bere and ale	0	0	10
Item, payd for wyne	0	0	6
Item, payd for a capon	0	2	8
Item, paid for 2 conyes	0	0	8
Item, for nother denner	0	4	4
Hereafter foloweth the chargis of the denner at the chusynge of the Master and Wardyns, the v daye of July, in a° 1558.			
Fyrste, for 12 capons	1	6	0
Item, for 7 gesse	0	9	4
Item, payd for a dosyn of rabbetts	0	4	4
Item, payd for 2 dosyn of chekyns	0	9	4

Item,

	£.	s.	d.
Item, payd for 2 rounds of sturgion	0	8	0
Item, payd for 2 breasts of veele	0	2	8
Item, payd for a surloyne pece of beffe	0	2	2
Item, payd for egges	0	0	5
Item, payd for 13 pounde of butter	0	3	4
Item, payd for flowres and rosys	0	1	5
Item, payd for orrynges	0	0	4
Item, payd for 6 mary-bones	0	1	4
Item, payd for gosse buryes	0	0	4
Item, payd for mary golds	0	0	1
Item, payd for lavynder	0	0	1
Item, payd for parsylly	0	0	1½
Item, payde for 2 neckes of motton	0	1	0
Item, payd for 4 rabbetts	0	1	4
Item, payd for a loyne of vele	0	1	0
Item, payd for 6 sackes of colys	0	4	0
Item, payd for a quartron of bylletts	0	2	5
Item, payd for a quartron of fagottes	0	1	0
Item, payd for a stonde of ale	0	2	0
Item, payd for 2 dosyn of breade	0	2	0
Item, payd for salte	0	0	2
Item, payd for a barrell of bere	0	4	8
Item, payd for 20 pounde of cheres	0	1	8
Item, payd for 3 pynts of whyte venyger	0	0	6
Item, payd for 3 quarts of vyrgis	0	0	5
Item, payd for a pottle of muskedele	0	1	4
Item, payd for 12 galons of wine	0	16	0
Item, payd for 4 pound of suete	0	1	0
Item, payd for 16 pounde and an once of suger	0	18	0
Item, payd for synomon one pounde 6 onz and a halfe	0	16	0
Item, payd for gynger 5 onz 3 quatrons	0	4	7
Item, payd for halfe pounde of pepper	0	1	4
Item, payd for an onz of mayse	0	1	4
Item, payd for cloves and mayse one onz.	0	0	7
Item, payd for 6 pounde of currance	0	2	0
Item, payd for 4 pounde of dates	0	2	8
Item, payd for 5 pounde of prunes	0	0	10

	£.	s.	d.
Item, paid for nuttmegges half a pounde	0	3	4
Item, payd for water - - - -	0	1	3
Item, payd for 5 peckes of flowre	0	1	5½
Item, payd for bakynge of pyes -	0	1	10
Item, payd to the coke and his man for dressynge of the denner - -	0	5	0
Item, payd to the buttler for his attendaunce at the denner - - -	0	4	0
Item, payd for waffers - -	0	4	0

The chargis of settynge fourthe of men to serve the Quene accordynge to our commyssion.

Item, for prest monye for 8 men -	0	8	0
Item, for preste monye for 8 men more, at 6*d.* le pece - - - - -	0	4	0
Item, payd for 4 cappes - -	0	3	0
Item, payde for thayre meate that daye whan thay went fourthe - - -	0	4	4
Item, monye delyvered to them for thayre necessaryes - - - -	0	13	4
Item, payde for gonne powther and matche - - - - - - -	0	0	7
Item, payd for thayre cundett monye at 18*d.* le pece - - - - -	0	6	0
Item, for settynge of 2 bowes -	0	0	8
Item, payd for 2 dosyn of poynts -	0	0	4
Item, payd to the taylor for makyng of yoelet hooles in the jackes - -	0	4	0
Item, payd for bowe strynges -	0	0	2
Item, payd for 3 jackes - -	0	1	8
Item, payd for 4 swords - -	0	11	0
Item, payd for 4 dagors - -	0	8	0
Item, payd for a bowe and a shaffe of arrowes - - - - - - -	0	4	8
Item, payd for 2 jackes - -	1	1	4
Item, payd for 6 gyrdelles - -	0	0	6
Item, payd for 2 hornes for gonne powther with chargis - - - - -	0	3	0
Item, payd for 6 gorgetts - -	0	8	0
Item, payde for 2 pounde of gonne powther	0	2	0

Item,

	£.	s.	d.
Item, payd for 2 rolles of matche	0	0	2
Item, payd for a hande gonne	0	6	0
Item, payd for 4 cappes	0	3	0
Item, payd for 5 payre of spynts	0	13	8
Item, payd to the armerer for mendynge of harnes and a hed pece	0	1	0
Item, payd for 6 dosyn of poynts	0	1	0
Item, payd for 24 yards of whyte cotton for souldiours cotts, at 7*d.* le yarde	0	14	0
Item, payd for 2 yardes of grene carsaye for to garde the sayde cotts at 22*d.* le yarde	0	3	8
Item, payd for makyng of the same cotts, and red clothe for the crosses	0	6	4
Item, payde for mendynge of a gonne	0	0	6
Item, payd for mendynge of 2 dagors	0	1	0
Item, payd for a bracer and a showtynge glove	0	0	10
Item, payd for 2 freyse jerkyns for the gonners	0	12	0
Item, payd for a payre of hose	0	2	0
Item, payd for 4 payre of shoyes	0	8	0
Item, payd money to them by commandmente	0	13	4
Item, payd for meate and drynke for them that daye	0	2	8
Item, payd for lede to make pellets	0	0	2
Item, payd for bowe strynges	0	0	2
Item, payd to them for cundett moneye, accordynge to comandemente	0	14	0
Item, payd for 2 pursis for thayre pelletts	0	0	8
Item, payd for a lynke for to leade them from Leadenhall to the Towre	0	0	8
Item, payde for 2 blacke bylles	0	2	4
Item, payd for 2 newe keyes with one new locke, and mendynge of the old lockes	0	4	0

In 1559, "A collection was gathered of the Company, by the commandement of the Lorde the Maior and Aldermen, for the house of Brydewell."

The

The Company of Stationers do not appear to have had any authority granted them with relation to printed books, as an incorporated body, till they received their first charter, dated the 4th of May, 1557, in the third and fourth of Philip and Mary, by the title of "The Master and Keepers, or Wardens, and Commonalty, of the Mystery or Art of Stationers of the City of London *," by which they obtained an inquisitorial right upon all literary compositions, and might search houses for any books which they deemed obnoxious to the State, or their own interest; and might seize, burn, take away, destroy, or convert to their own use, whatever they might deem printed contrary to the form of any statute, act, or proclamation made or to be made. Thomas Dockwray was then Master; John Cawood and Henry Cooke, Keepers or Wardens; and the Fraternity was numerous, as the charter was signed by the names of 94 members of the Commonalty.

The expence of obtaining the charter will appear by the following extracts from their Records:

The chargis layde oute for our Corporation:

	£.	s.	d.
Fyrste, for two tymes wrytinge of our boke before yt was sygned by the Kynge and the Quene's Majestie's Highness -	0	13	0
Item, for the syngned and the prevy seale	6	6	8
Item, for the great seale - -	8	9	0
Item, for the wrytynge and inrolynge	3	0	0
Item, for wax, lace, and examenacion	0	3	4
Item, to the clerkes for expedycion -	0	10	0
Item, for lymnynge and for the skyn -	1	0	0
Item, payd to the screvener for wrytinge of the indentures of the surrender for the feffers of truste unto the Master and Wardyns of this Companye and thayre successors - - - - - -	0	14	0

* An original Record, intituled, "Incorporatio Artis *Stationers*, in Civitate Londoniæ," is preserved in the Records of the Exchequer, 2 Pars Original. 2 and 3 Philip and Mary; and in 5 Pars Original. 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, Rot. 36.

On

On this incorporation, the Company obtained from the Heralds' College their armorial bearings *.

The privileges to chuse their proper officers, to make laws for the good and well governing of the Company, &c. granted by Philip and Mary, had been found so just, and agreeable to the laws of the land, the liberties of the subject, and in particular so necessary to the well-being of the said Company, that Queen Elizabeth, on her first coming to the crown, by letters patent, confirmed the charter.

The government of the Company was vested by these charters, and still continues, in a Master, two Wardens, and a Court of Assistants †, who, under their several charters, pay 200*l.* a year in pensions and charitable donations; to which much larger sums have been added by the benefactions of individual members. Their trading concerns are managed by a regular Committee consisting of nine members; namely, the Master and Wardens for the time being; and six other Stockholders, who are annually elected.

The first copy entered is in 1558, "to *William Pekerynge*, a ballett, called a Ryse and Wake, 4*d.*"—*Richard Waye* was then Master, and again in 1563.

Feb. 1, 1559-60, the Fellowship of the Company were permitted, by the Court of Aldermen, to wear a livery gown and livery hood, in such *decent* and *comly wise* and *order* as the other Companies and Fellowships of the City; and ordered to prepare them to attend the Lord Mayor on public occasions; and in 1564, "The Lyvery *new begonne and revyved agayne*, in the colors of skerlett and browne blew, worne on the feast daye, beinge the Sondaye after Saynt Peter's daye."

* Azure, on a chevron Or, between three Bibles lying fesse-wise Gules, garnished, leaved, and clasped of the second (*i. e.* the clasps downwards), an eagle rising proper, inclosed by two roses Gules, seeded Or, barbed Vert; from the top of the chief a demi-circle of Glory, edged with clouds proper; therein a dove displayed Argent; over the head a circle of the last. Crest, On a wreath, a Bible open proper; clasped and garnished Or. Motto, VERBUM DOMINI MANET IN ÆTERNUM.

† Consisting at present, March 2, 1812, of 25 members.

"May

"May 6, 1662, the Feast vulgarly, but erroneously called *Lamb's Feast*, was held this day, as formerly, at the charge of the Warden, with the usual allowance towards it by the Company—the Company of Clothworkers detaining the whole twenty nobles, of which the above fourteen shillings went to the Warden, and the rest to the poor of St. Faith, where his body lyes."

At the close of the Wardens accompts in July 1561, in an inventory of the Company's furniture, is, "A picture of John Raynes, master to John Cawode;" also, "A picture of John Cawode."

Robert Kewall was Master in 1561, and in 1565.

Thomas Purfoot *, Printer and Stationer, an original member of the Company, had a shop in St. Paul's Church-yard, in 1563; and another at the Lucretia, within the New Rents in Newgate-market.

Henry Denham, in 1564, lived at the sign of the Star, in Paternoster-row, with this motto round it, "*Os homini sublime dedit;*" which he put at the end of several of his impressions. He lived also in White-cross-street, and was assignee to William Seres in 1564. In 1568, he lived in Aldersgate-street. Denham had a privilege granted him in 1567 for printing the New Testament in the Welsh tongue. He continued in business till 1587.

In 1566, a sheet was printed, intituled, "Ordinances decreed for Reformation of divers disorders in printing and uttering of Books †."

In 1570, a considerable sum was laid out for inlarging and translating, with the making a payre

* Another person of the same name, supposed to be his son, is the third person named of the twenty who were allowed, 1537, by a decree of the Star-chamber, to print for the whole kingdom.

† At the end were subscribed the names of some of the Privy Council hereunto, being an order in the Star-chamber, viz. the Lord Keeper Bacon, Marquis of Winchester, Lord Treasurer, Earl of Leicester, Lord Clynton, Lord Admiral, Secretary Cecil, and others. Which was occasioned by a motion of those of the Commission Ecclesiastical under their hands. These Ordinances were designed for the preventing the bringing in, or printing books against the Religion established.

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of new stairs in the Hall. And in the same year, "paid for the pavynge of the long causey between Paul's church door and the Stationers Hall, 20*s.* 1*d.*"

In 1571, a subscription was raised, among the Members of the Company, "towards building the new kitchen and buttery, with other necessaries."

In 1572, paid Mr. Norton, for paving at the East end of Paul's, 3*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

In 1573, the feasts of the Company were restrained by order of Common Council.

Henry Bynneman was instructed in the Art by Reynold Wolfe, and became eminent in his profession. He dwelt in Thames-street, near Baynard's-castle, and in Knightrider-street, at the sign of the Mermaid. He was sequestered in 1581, for having printed a book, dedicated to Sir Henry Knyvett, in which were reflections and reproaches on Sir Robert Bell, Speaker of the House of Commons, and several of the members. He died in 1583.

Thomas Easte, Est, or *Este,* if the same person, lived in Aldersgate-street, at the sign of the Black Horse, and at other places and signs, ar the custom then was; which makes it difficult to assign whether it was the same person or not. He appears to have been employed by Birde and Tallis, to whom Queen Elizabeth, in the 15th year of her reign, granted a patent. He, or they, printed music and other books from 1569 until after 1600.

Robert Waldegrave, in 1578, first practised the Art of Printing in the Strand, near Somerset-house; from thence he removed to Foster-lane; but afterwards, by printing Puritanical books, involved himself in troubles, which obliged him to retire to Wales; but, by the assistance of friends, overcame his difficulties; and was appointed Printer to King James VI. of Scotland, from whom he received a patent.

In 1575, some certain persons endeavoured to obtain from the Queen a privilege for the sole printing of all Ballads, damask paper, and books in prose or metre, from the quantity of one sheet of paper

to

to four and twenty. The Company of Stationers made a petition to the Lord Treasurer, for stay of this; setting forth, that it would be the overthrow of a multitude of families: and that by the imprinting of these the Company was chiefly maintained; so as if the same were taken from them by way of privilege, they should be utterly undone; whereof if the Queen were advertised, they were sure she would not pass such a grant. Wherefore they prayed the Treasurer, who had aforetime always been favourable to them in all their causes, that he would acquaint the Queen with the premises, and be a means that the said privilege might not be granted. Other privileges there were, which the Queen sometimes had granted to some Stationers for their property in certain copies; whereby all others were abridged from printing the same: and some of these copies, such as before were indifferently printed by any of that calling, to the great sustentation of them and their families; which advantage was by these privileges taken from them. Thus, *John Jugge*, besides the being her Majesty's Printer, had the privilege for printing of Bibles and Testaments; the which had been common to all the Printers. *Richard Totthill*, the printing of all kind of Law books (common before to all Printers) who sold the same books at excessive prices, to the hindrance of a great number of poor students. *John Day* the printing of A B C, and the Catechism, with the sole selling of them, by the colour of a commission. These books were the only relief of the poorest sort of that Company. *James Roberts* and *Richard Watkins*, the printing of all Almanacks and Prognostications; the which was also the chief relief of the poorest of the Printers. *Thomas Marsh* had a great licence for Latin books, used in the Grammar-schools of England; the which was the general living of the whole Company of Stationers. *Thomas Vantroller*, a stranger, had the sole printing of other Latin books, as the New Testament and others. One

Byrde,

Byrde, a singing man, had a licence for printing all Music-books; and by that means claimed the printing of ruled paper. *William Seres* had a privilege for the printing of all Psalters, all manner of Primers, English or Latin, and all manner of Prayer Books; with the reversion of the same to his son. *Francis Flower*, a gentleman, being none of the Company, had privilege of printing the Grammar, and other things; and had farmed it out to some of the Company for 100*l.* by the year; which 100*l.* was raised in the enhancing of the prices above the accustomed Order. This, as a grievance, many of the Company complained of, being now in number in the City 175; and of these 140 came to their freedoms since Queen Elizabeth's access to the Crown. So much did Printing and Learning come into request under the Reformation.

Shortly after, one *John Wolfe**, a Fishmonger using Printing, taking upon him as a Captain in this cause, was content with no agreement, but generally affirmed that he might and would print any lawful book, notwithstanding any commandment

* John Wolfe, who practised Printing about 1588, is the first person who is mentioned as Printer to the City of London.—John Windet succeeded Wolfe as Printer to the City of London, and carried on business at the White Bear, in Adling-street, in Baynard's-castle; and afterwards at the Cross Keys, near Paul's-wharf. He used a device of Time cutting down a sheaf of corn, with a book clasped; on the cover, "*Verbum Dei manet in eternum.*" The compartment has the Queen's arms at top, the City's on the right, and the Stationers' on the left, with his sign of the Bear beneath, and J. W. over it, with this motto, "*Homo non solo pane vivet,*" round it. He continued in business from 1585 until 1651, when he was succeeded by Richard Cotes; who was succeeded, in 1669, by James Flesher; who was succeeded, in 1672, by Andrew Clark. In 1679, Samuel Roycroft was appointed in that place, who, in 1710, was succeeded by John Barber, esq. who afterward served the office of Lord Mayor; he was succeeded by George James, whose widow carried on the business for some time, when that office was conferred on Henry Kent, esq. Deputy of the Ward of Broad-street; who was succeeded by Mr. Charles Rivington; on whose resignation, in 1772, the office was conferred on Mr. Henry Fenwick, the present City Printer.

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of the Queen.—*Roger Ward* was another unruly Printer, who would print any book however forbidden by the Queen's Privilege, and made it his practice to print all kind of books at his pleasure *.

About these times the Company of Stationers put up a petition to the Lord Treasurer (who was their great Patron) that, towards the maintaining of their poor Company, he would be a means to the Queen, to grant them, for their relief, the privilege of printing those two little books of introduction into the Latin tongue, used in schools by her authority, the Accidence and Grammar. They set forth in this petition, what a very poor Company they were, and not able to bear the charge that lay on them: that they paid excessive yearly rents, for farming of such books, pertaining to their art, as had been obtained from them by means of privileges: their good deserts from the Commonwealth, in searching for, and suppressing of popish and seditious books, and executing several warrants di-

* The Master and Wardens of this Company going to search his printing-house, according to the power they had, were resisted by his wife and servants; of which a complaint was made by the said Master and Wardens to the Court. And again, in the year 1583, the Master and Wardens preferred a petition against this man, to the Lord Treasurer: shewing his contemptuous demeanour, doing contrary to all order and authority; and withal his insufficiency to use the art of Printing, The Commissioners appointed by the Council could bring him to nothing: but still he continued to print what he pleased without allowance, by his own authority; and such books as were warranted by her Highness's letters patent to other men: and sold and uttered the same in City and Country, to men of other arts; whereby the Company sustained great loss, in taking the sale of them, and particularly the decay of seven poor young men, who executed a privilege granted to William Seres for a yearly rent. This man notwithstanding had given two several bonds to the Queen; the one, not to print any more disorderly, the other, to bring in such books as he had printed; but none performed. All this was laid open in the said petition. The signers of it were, John Harrison, Master; and Richard Watkins and Rafe Neubery, Wardens; and besides them, Christopher Barker, John Day, William Norton, George Bishop, John Judson, and Francis Coldock; all Booksellers in these times of the chiefest reputation.

rected

rected to them for such purpose by the Queen's Commissioners in Causes Ecclesiastical. And finally, that they should be driven to dissolve their Company, unless the Treasurer stood their good Lord, as on former occasions he had done, as the special Patron of their Company, and Favourer of the Art of Printing.

June 23, 1586, the Lords of the Star-chamber affirmed and confirmed their former laws, empowering them to search into bookbinders-shops, as well as printing-offices, for unlawful or heretical books, and take up the offenders.

Jan. 28, 1588-9. A precept* from the Lord Mayor, requiring the Master, Wardens, and six of the comeliest personages of the Company, to attend him at the Park corner above St. James's, on horseback, in velvet coats, chains of gold, and with staff torches, to wait on the Queen, "for the recreating of her Majesty," in her progress from Chelsea to Whitehall.

In the accompts of 1591 are the following entries:

"Item, a little box of plate and other things given by the Master and Wardens, and divers other persons.

Item, paid for charges of *search dinners*, ten times, at 3*s.* 4*d.*—33*s.* 4*d.*"

The *Chapel* in 1602 was leased to Mr. Bishop for 20*s.* a-year; and a room on the South side of the yard, next the *great Warehouse*, towards the street, was (in 1606) allowed to the Clerk, for the Company's business.

Oct. 29, 1603, the Company obtained the King's Letters Patent for the sole printing of Primers, Psalms, Almanacks, &c. in English, for the help and relief of them and their successors for ever.

In 1606, seven warehouses and other rooms were let out at the annual rent of 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In or about the year 1611, the Company thought proper to remove from their old Hall to the situation they now occupy; and on the 11th of April in that year, the purchase of *Bergavenny house* was ordered to be paid for from the stock of the partners in the Privilege. That house is thus described:

* Printed in Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, vol. III. p. xv.

"At

"At the North end of Ave Mary-lane, is one great house, builded of stone and timber, of old time pertaining to John Duke of Britaine, Earle of Richmond, as appeareth by the records of Edward the Second. Since that, it was called *Pembrooke Inne*, neere unto Ludgate, as belonging to the Earles of Pembrooke in the times of Richard the Second, the eighteenth yeere, and of Henry the Sixt, in the fourteenth yeere. It was afterwards called *Aburgavenny-house*, and belonged to *Henry* late Lord of *Aburgavennie*. But the worshipfull Company of Stationers have since that purchased it, and made it the Hall for the meeting of their Societie, converting the stone-worke into a new faire frame of timber, and applying it to such serviceable use, as themselves have thought convenient for the amending it in some particulars in which it had been found defective *."

In 1612, an annual sermon, with cakes, wine, and ale, for the Company, on Ash-wednesday, was established by the will of Alderman John Norton.

In 1614, feasting was restrained for six months, by order of the Lord Mayor.

In 1619, the Company was ordered to attend in their stand in due form, on the King going to hear a Sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral.

March 8, 1615-6, the Company obtained a renewal of their Charter for the sole printing of Primers, Psalters, both in metre and prose, with or without musical notes; Almanacks, &c. in the English tongue; and the A. B. C. with the Little Catechism, and the Catechism in English and Latin, &c. by Alex. Nowell.

In 1619, a Precept was issued by the Court of Aldermen, ordering Livery gowns to be decently faced with fur. The number of Livery was then 49.

In 1627, the Company's plate was pledged, to raise 840*l.* towards a loan to King Charles I.; and in 1628, three bills of sale of plate were sealed with the common seal, to Dr. Eden, Walter Terrill, and John Burrage, for 100*l.* each.

* Stowe, ed. 1618, p. 649.

Oct. 28, 1629, the Company were called upon for 60*l.* 4*s.* as their quota* of 4300*l.* expended by the City for pageants and other solemnities, and beautifying the City, against the late entrance-time of his Majesty passing through the same for his Coronation †, and for other necessary and public service of the City.

In 1632, the Company of Stationers contributed 150*l.* towards the repairs of St. Paul's church.

In 1633, Mr. Recorder Littleton being made Reader to the Temple, the Court ordered 10*l.* to be presented as a remembrance of their love to him.

In 1635, it having been noticed that some of the Assistants, and others of the Livery, came to the Hall in falling bands, doublets slashed and cut, or other indecent apparel, not suitable to the habit of Citizens; it was ordered that the Assistants do come to the Hall on Court-days in ruff bands.

July 11, 1637, "A Decree of the Star-chamber concerning Printing," was published by authority; restraining the number of Printers to *Twenty* ‡, besides his Majesty's Printer, and the Printers allowed for the Universities. The Letter-founders were at the same time restored to *Four* §.

In 1638, the Company were ordered to attend in their stand, on the King, Queen, and Queen Mother, passing through the City.

In 1640, the several Companies were required to lend 50,000*l.* to the King; of which the Stationers' quota was 500*l.*—and in 1642, in like manner, 100,000*l.* towards which they paid 1000*l.*—In 1643, they were called on to pay 5*l.* a week for three months, besides 32*l.* for a Royal Subsidy.—

* This was regulated according to the proportion of 140 quarters of corn (at which the Company of Stationers were in general rated on an assessment for provisions) to 10,000.

† King Charles I. was crowned Feb. 2, 1625-6.

‡ Felix Kingstone, Adam Islip, Thomas Purfoot, Miles Flesher, Thomas Harper, John Beale, John Legat, Robert Young, John Haviland, George Miller, Richard Badger, Thomas Cotes, Bernard Alsop, Richard Bishop, Edw. Griffin, Thos. Purslow, Richard John Raworth, Marmaduke Hodkinsonne, John Dawson, Parsons.

§ John Grismand, Thos. Wright, Arthur Nichols, Alex. Fifeild.

To

To defray these heavy charges, all their plate was sold, except Mr. Hulet's standing cup—the white plate at 4s. 9*d.* an ounce—one parcel of gilt plate at 4*s.* 10*d.*—and another at 5*s.* 3*d.*

In 1641, a precept from the Lord Mayor, for the Master, Wardens, and ten of the most graceful of the Company, to attend on horseback, in their best array, with footmen, to receive the King at his return from Scotland, and wait on him through the City.

In 1643, 539 ounces of plate were pledged for 120*l.* to answer the assessment of 5*l.* a week for 3 months.

1643. On account of the present distractions, there shall be no dinner on May 6th, usually called *Lamb's Feast;* nor procession, or livery gowns. Only the Company to meet at St. Faith's church, to hear the sermon.

In this year a new green carpet was bought for the Court-room by the newly-elected Assistants.

A *Book of Martyrs* was given for the use of the Prisoners in Ludgate, at their request, inscribed, "The Gift of the Company of Stationers, 1645."

In 1650, a Precept occurs, from the Lord Mayor, ordering the Company to substitute the Arms of the Commonwealth for those of the late King; and to remove the King's Picture and all Monarchical Arms out of the Hall.

In 1654, in consequence of another Precept from the Lord Mayor, for the Company's rails to be set in the street, and the Livery to attend in their gowns and hoods on February 8, when the Lord Protector goes to dinner at Grocers' hall; orders were given accordingly; and the Wardens to provide cloth to adorn the rails.

July 7, 1657. This day was the Election Feast kept by the Master and Wardens with garlands, music, &c. according to former practice, but for several late years discontinued.

1660. A Precept from the Lord Mayor, dated May 17, directed to the Master and Wardens of the Company, was read; requiring, that if the King, at his return to his Kingdom, shall please to pass through

through the City, ten of the most grave, tall, and comely personages of the Company, well horsed, and in their best array or furniture of velvet, plush, or sattin, with chains of gold, be in readiness to attend the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and other Citizens, for his better reception. They were accordingly nominated, and ordered to choose each of them a footman to attend him. The Wardens are to deliver them coats, ribbons, and truncheons, for the occasion.

Mr. Hunscott (the beadle) being very antient, and therefore incapable of the service; ordered that John Cleaver do carry the Company's banner on horseback on that day, with such furniture and allowance for his service as the Wardens think fit; the Wardens to pay Mr. Hunscott 20*s.* in lieu of the benefit that might accrue to him had he carried the Company's banner; and to give notice to some young Freemen of the Company, to serve as Whifflers, who are with him to attend the Livery at their stand on that day.

1662. In consequence of a Precept from the Lord Mayor, imparting his Majesty's pleasure, that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and 500 Citizens on horseback attend on Tower Wharf, to receive the Russian Ambassador, and conduct him through the City, and commanding that some of the chief of the Company do attend him in velvet coats well mounted for that occasion; three gentlemen were ordered to furnish themselves, and appear accordingly.

1662. Miles Flesher, esq. having lately fined for Alderman of London, earnestly moved that he might not be exposed to election for Master of the Company; but his desire was overruled.

1663. A Precept from the Lord Mayor was received, for sending ten men of the Company, substantially horsed, and apparelled in velvet coats and chains of gold, to attend his Lordship, and wait on the King and Queen, at their return from their progress. A Court was accordingly called for their nomination.

In 1665, the Company was requested by the Lord Mayor to resign their pew in St. Paul's church to

the Company of Clothworkers, in exchange for another pew. But they refused to relinquish their ancient pew; and the Verger was to have notice of this resolution; and to be advised "to reserve it for the use of the Company, as he will expect their future favour and reward."

Oct. 2, 1666, the first Court after the Fire of London was held at Cooks' Hall; and afterwards at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the *Lame Hospital Hall.*

Dec. 21, 1666. All the ruined ground, as well belonging to the Hall as to other tenements of the Company destroyed by the late dreadful fire, to be forthwith cleared, and measured.

April 2, 1667. A Precept was received, to attend the Lord Mayor, for receiving his Majesty's pleasure about re-building the Company's Hall.

Aug. 10, 1667, the Charter of the Company was exemplified, at the request of Humphry Robinson, Master, and Evan Tyler and Richard Royston, Wardens.

March 3, 1668-9. The new-built warehouse to be used for the Company's meetings till the Hall is finished.

1670. An excuse to be made for this year's attendance by the Livery upon the Lord Mayor at taking his oaths, in respect that the Hall of this Company is but now building.

1676. Ordered, that, before Lord Mayor's day, there be made four streamers, or banners, to be carried before the Company; viz. the King's Arms, the City Arms, the Lord Mayor's Arms, and the Company's Arms.

March 26, 1677. The use of the Hall granted to the parish of St. Martin's, Ludgate, for a year and a half, to read divine service, and preach in.

The Charter was again exemplified, October 13, 1684, at the request of Roger Norton, then Master, and Henry Hills and James Cotteral, Wardens of the Company.

Nov. 4, 1684, the Music Feast on St. Cecilia's day was held at Stationers Hall *.

* "In the Wardens' Accompt from the fifth day of July, 1684, to the 24th day of July, 1685, is the following entry under the head

Sept. 12, 1685. The Clerk to have the letting of the Hall for Feasts and Funerals, with the consent of the Master and Wardens for the time being, as by order of Sept. 26, 1676.

July 4, 1687. Two dozen of Turkey nailed chairs to be bought.

Aug. 6, 1688. The application of a Nonconformist Minister, with the Elders of his Church, for the use of the Company's Hall as a meeting-place for their congregation, was refused.

1697. Five new banners and streamers ordered to be made, on occasion of the King's passing through the City, and the Lord Mayor's desire that the Company should appear in the utmost splendour; the King's banner, the Company's banner, the streamer of the Company, the City banner, and City streamer.

1760. On a message from the Lord Mayor, to inform the Master that on account of the King's death there could be no public procession on Lord Mayor's day, and to desire that the Company's barge might not go out, nor any music be at the Hall; ordered that the Livery be summoned to dinner only on that day.

head of Charge: "Received, the 25th of November, 1684, for the Musick Feast kept in the Hall, 2*l*."

A similar entry occurs in each year from 1684 to 1700 inclusive, excepting the years 1686, 1688, 1689, and 1697. In 1698, Mr. Glover paid for that and the preceding year.

The price paid by the Stewards of this feast for the use of the Hall, till 1694, was only 2*l*. Probably in 1693, some damage had been done by the scaffolding employed for the accommodation of the company; for in that year, as appears from one of the Company's books, E. 194. (a.) an order was made, that "in consideration of the damage that may be done to the Hall on St. Cecilia's feast, by setting up scaffolding, and fixing tables and benches, the Hall shall not be let for less than 5*l*." The Court of Assistants, however, appear to have been afterwards contented with a less sum; for, both in 1694 and 1695, no more than *four* pounds were paid. At the performance of Dryden's celebrated Ode, the price was raised to 5*l*.; which sum was also paid in each of the two following years. In 1698, an order was made that "the Hall should be let to the Stewards of St. Cecilia's feast for 5*l*. they agreeing to make good all damage that may happen to it or any room adjoining." G. 16. (a.) In 1700, the sum of six guineas was paid for the use of the Hall."

Malone's Life of Dryden, vol. I. p. 270.

1768. A Precept from the Lord Mayor, for the Company to attend him on the River in their barge, on the King of Denmark's dining in the City.

In December 1806, on occasion of the Public Funeral of the gallant and ever-to-be-lamented Lord Nelson, the Master and Wardens, with sixty of the senior members of the Company, attended the solemn procession by water, on the 8th of January, in their barge, from Greenwich to Whitehall.

Mr. Malcolm, the modern Historian of London, describes the situation of the present Hall, as abutting to the West on the old City wall, and separated from Ludgate-street, on the South, by St. Martin's church; bounded on the North by the houses of the Residentiaries of St. Paul's; and open, on the East, to the passage called Stationers-alley; on which side it has a paved court-yard, handsomely railed.

The basement story, and some other parts of the building, serve as warehouses for the Company's stock of printed books; and for the stock of such individual members as chuse to rent them. Sufficient room, however, is reserved for an excellent kitchen and other offices.

The front has a range of large arched windows, an ornamented entrance, a neat cornice, and pannels of bas reliefs above it. A flight of steps leads to the great room, which is entered through the arch of a screen of the Composite order, with a pediment, the Company's arms and rich ornaments, finely carved, distributed in the intercolumniations and other appropriate places. The room is surrounded by oak wainscot; and a court cupboard, of antique origin, supports the Hall-plate on gala days. At the North end is a large arched window, entirely filled with painted glass, the border and fan of which are very vivid and splendid. Seven compartments are filled with the arms of London, the Royal arms, the Company's arms, their crest, the arms of Thomas Cadell, esq. and two emblematic figures designed by Smirke. At the bottom is the following

following inscription: "This window (except the arms and crest of the Company, which for their excellence and antiquity it has been thought adviseable to preserve) was the gift of Thomas Cadell, esq. Alderman, and Sheriff of London, 1801."

It would be unjust to Mr. Egginton, of Birmingham, not to add that the whole is a most brilliant ornament, and admirably executed.

A door in the West wall leads through an anti-room to the Court-room, a superb apartment, with four large windows surmounted with festooned curtains, which admit light from a pleasant garden. The arched cieling commences on a Composite cornice, and the ornaments in stucco on it are very elegant. A large lustre of cut glass is suspended from the centre.

The chimney-piece, of variegated marble, has an highly-enriched frieze of fruit and flowers in carvings of the greatest possible relief, which are continued quite to the cornice, in many fanciful forms, exceedingly tasteful.

The floor is covered by a fine Turkey carpet.

At the West end, over the Master's chair, and under a drapery of crimson, is Mr. West's celebrated painting (presented in 1779 by Mr. Boydell, afterwards Alderman and Lord Mayor) of Alfred the Great dividing his last loaf with the stranger*. The

* While the Danes were ravaging all before them, Alfred, with a small company, retreated to a little inaccessible island in Somersetshire, called Athelney; where his first intention was to build a fortress: thither he afterwards moved his family, whose security gave him the most pungent concern. He had early married a lady, who, by her birth, accomplishments, and beauty, was worthy of the high station to which he had raised her. Alfred loved with the sincerest affection, and had the happiness to find his love returned with equal sincerity. Heaven too had blessed him with children. The principal inconvenience he laboured under, in this forlorn situation, arose from a scarcity of provisions. It happened one day, as he was reading, that he found himself disturbed by a poor Pilgrim, who, with the greatest earnestness, begged for somewhat to satisfy his hunger. The humane King (whose attendants had been all sent out in search of food) called to Elswitha, and requested her to relieve the miserable

beauty of the females, the benevolent placid features of Alfred, and the regret expressed by the infants at the loss of their food, are well known to the publick through the fine print engraved from it by Sharp.

A whole-length portrait of Mr. Boydell*, painted by Graham, hangs on the right of the chimney place. The colouring of this picture is good, and the likeness excellent; but the introduction of allegory on the same canvas with a portrait cannot but be considered as an unpardonable deviation from propriety.

On the left side is a large picture thus described:

"Mary Queen of Scots †, escaping from Lochlevin castle by the assistance of George Douglas;

serable object with a part of what little there remained in the fort. The Queen, finding only one loaf, brought it to Alfred; but at the same time represented to him the distresses that the family would be driven to, should the attendants prove unsuccessful. The King, however, not deterred, but rather rejoicing at the trial of his humanity, divided the loaf, and gave to the poor Christian half of it: consoling the Queen with this pious reflection, 'That he who could feed five thousand with five loaves and two fishes, could make, if it so please him, the half of a loaf suffice for more than their necessities.' The Pilgrim departed; the King resumed his studies; and felt a satisfaction that ever results from beneficent actions. His attendants returned with a vast quantity of fish, which greatly encouraged the King, and put upon him those glorious undertakings which restored the lustre of the Saxon diadem.

* Thus described by the Artist:

"Portrait of John Boydell, esq. Lord Mayor of the City of London; painted by Mr. Graham, and presented by him to the Company of Stationers, June 8, 1792. The Lord Mayor in the City Chair. On his right hand, and resting on the Chair, stands the figure of Justice, holding the balance and the City Sword. On the left stands the figure of Prudence with her looking-glass, and with the emblem of penetrating wisdom in her right hand. Behind the chair, in the centre, stands the figure of Industry, with a sun-burnt complexion and bee-hive on her head. On the left, and rather before the Chair, recumbent on a Cornucopiæ, is the figure of Commerce, with the mariner's compass in her left hand, whilst she points with the other to the Plenty poured from the horn, at the same time turning her face to the Lord Mayor with a persuasive look of invitation for him to partake of that which he is so justly entitled to. And on the table is the bust of Shakspeare, and the City Mace."

* "There was in the Castle of Lochlevin a young gentleman called

painted by Graham. Presented August 11, 1791, to the Company of Stationers by the Right Honourable John Boydell, Lord Mayor of the City of London."

In the North-east corner of the Hall is a large and convenient room, in which the mercantile part of the Company's business is transacted; and it is ornamented with the following pictures:

called George Douglas, the brother to her keeper; he was not more than eighteen years of age. To him she paid a flattering attention. Her engaging manners, her misfortunes, her beauty, her smiles, won him completely to her interest. She opened her mind to him; and even insinuated that she might tender her hand as the reward of his service and fidelity. His heart was big with love, generosity, and the spirit of adventure. By his means she corresponded with her friends, and prepared them for her enterprise. Upon the second day of May, 1568, about seven o'clock in the evening, when her keeper was at supper with his family, George Douglas, possessing himself secretly of the keys of the castle, hastened to her apartments. He conducted her out of her prison. She felt herself to be again a Queen. He locked the gates of the castle behind him, to prevent a sudden pursuit. They flew to the lake, entered the boat that was in readiness for them, and were instantly rowed to the opposite shore. There she was received by the Lord Seton, with a chosen band of horsemen in complete armour. That night he conveyed her to his house at Niddrie, in West Lothian. She rested a few hours, and set out for Hamilton." *Stuart's History of Scotland,* 8vo. vol. I. p. 298.

"All contemporary authors agree in ascribing to Mary the utmost beauty of countenance and elegance of shape of which the human form is capable. Her hair was black, though, according to the fashion of that age, she frequently wore borrowed locks, and of different colours; her eyes were a dark grey; her complexion was exquisitely fine; her hands and arms were remarkably delicate, both as to shape and colour; her stature was of an height that rose to the majestic. No man, says Brantome, ever beheld her person without admiration and love; or will read her history without sorrow." There is little to praise in this effort of Mr. Graham's pencil, who has totally failed in delineating the beauty of the unfortunate Queen. He that has seen the portrait of Mary in the hall of the Scottish Corporation, in Crane-court, Fleet-street, will immediately discover that Mr. Graham's Mary rather resembles a modern truant miss, escaping from a boarding-school with a Scotch soldier to Gretna-green, than a Queen of majestic front. It must, however, be admitted that the boatman's head and his boy are full of just expression. *Malcolm, Londinium Redivivum,* vol. IV. p. 375.

Tycho

Tycho Wing. This celebrated composer of Almanacks is represented as possessing very lively and expressive features, which are well painted, and with considerable warmth of colouring. His right hand rests on a celestial sphere, his collar is open, and a loose drapery covers his shoulders.

Under him is a scarce engraving of his relation *Vincent Wing*, and another of *Lilly* the Astrologer.

On the North wall are prints of Earl Camden, and Alfred dividing his last loaf.

Near them, "Matt. Prior, ob. 1721, æt. 57;" an exceeding good portrait, and the features full of animation and vivacity. He wears a cap and crimson gown. This picture and its companion Sir Richard Steele were presented to the Company by the Editor of these "Anecdotes." The latter exhibits a large man inclined to corpulency, with handsome dark eyes and brows, with a velvet cap on his head, and his collar open. They were formerly part of the collection of Edward Earl of Oxford; and were painted, it is believed, by Kneller.

Between them is a half-length of Bishop Hoadly an excellent portrait, given by Mr. Wilkins *.

* Extract from the Will of Mrs. Wilkins, dated Nov. 24, 1773.

"Item, I give to the Worshipful Company of Stationers in London, according to the desire of my late dear Husband, the Picture of the late Right Reverend Doctor Benjamin Hoadly, Lord Bishop of Winchester, whom he had a great esteem for, and said his principles were founded on the Gospel; he was a true Protestant, and had always been a firm friend in the cause of Liberty, religious and civil; after my Executors have caused it to be new framed in a handsome manner, to be put up in some conspicuous part of Stationers Hall." [See also p. 597.]

On a tablet under it is the following inscription: "This portrait of Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, Lord Bishop of Winchester, Prelate of the most noble Order of the Garter, was painted at the expence of William Wilkins, Esq. Citizen and Stationer of London, out of the high esteem and veneration he had for the Bishop, on account of his being always actuated by the true spirit of the Gospel, and the principles of the Protestant Religion, and of his being a firm friend to Liberty, Religious and Civil.—Mr. Wilkins left it to the Stationers Company after his wife's decease, who departed this life the 29th day of July 1784."

This fine Portrait is a half length of the Bishop seated, habited

in

A fine print of Alfred III. visiting William de Albanac completes the decorations of the North wall.

At the East end of the room is the brass plate in memory of Mr. Bowyer, described in p. 293; with a bust of him taken after death; and the three following portraits, all given by Mr. Nichols:

Archbishop Chichley, the venerable Founder * of All Souls College, a fine old picture on board.

A portrait of "William Bowyer, Printer, born July 1663; died Dec. 27, 1737." He had been many years a valuable member of the Company of Stationers; and appears to have been a pleasant round faced man. This is a very good picture; and a faithful engraving from it by Basire is given in this Work.

"Robert Nelson, born June 22, 1656; died Jan. 10, 1714-5." The excellence of this pious Author's life, evinced in various admonitory publications, gave his features great placidity, which, added to their beauty, has enabled Sir Godfrey Kneller to present us with a most engaging likeness.

The Register of printed books in the records at this Hall have been on many occasions highly serviceable to editors and commentators of our antient English lore. Both Mr. Steevens and Mr. Malone

in his robes as Prelate of the Order of the Garter. This eminent Divine appears to have been more than 60 years of age when the painting was made, and has pleasant full features, shaded by a moderate-sized powdered wig.

* Of this great man there are many original portraits preserved; and, as he lived to so great an age, it is not surprizing that they should in some respect vary from each other. They all, however, so far agree as to exhibit somewhat of a childish face. That in the fine series of Archbishops which adorn the Lambeth Gallery is in the same attitude of benediction with the engraving given in Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 284, but was taken at an earlier period of life. Another, on glass, in the Lambeth Library, is as nearly as possible like that plate, but is barely the face, without the crosier. It would be tedious here to enter into a detail of a life so universally known; but it may be proper just to mention that he was educated first at Winchester, and then at New College, Oxford; became Archdeacon of Salisbury 1402; Chancellor of that diocese 1404; Bp. of St. David's 1407; and Archbishop of Canterbury 1414; and died Oct. 12, 1443.

have

have industriously searched through them for the illustration of Shakspeare and Dryden; and Mr. Herbert most diligently for his improved edition of "Ames's Typographical Antiquities."

Many curious particulars relating to the uses made of Stationers hall may be found in Malone's Life of Dryden; and at the commencement of the last Century concerts were frequently given in it, similar to those now common in Hanover-square and other places. Numbers of funeral feasts and convivial meetings have besides been celebrated and held there, exclusive of those peculiar to the Company.

The City wall extends along the West end of the Court-room of Stationers Hall, where a small piece of ground has recently been demised by the City of London to Messrs. Leech and Dallimore, proprietors of the London Coffee-house; for the purpose of enlarging their already extensive buildings (a part of which, a few years after the pulling down of Ludgate, was fitted up as a German chapel). The workmen employed discovered, in July 1806, one of the bastions of the old City wall, a circular staircase, and, worked in with the masonry, a mutilated female head as large as the life, with coarse features, a sexagon altar three feet ten inches and ¾ high, and width 2 feet 6 inches, thus inscribed:

D. M.
C . MARTIN
NAE. AN. XL
ANENCLI
TVS
PROVINC
CONIVGI
PIENTISSIME
H. S. E.

They found also an elegant broken trunk and thighs, of a statue of Hercules; the whole of which, correctly drawn by Mr. John Carter, was engraved by Mr. Basire, and published in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXVI. p. 792.

BENE-

Benefactors to the Company.

Mr. Thomas Dockwray[1], Master, 1554—1557.
Mr. John Cawood[2], Warden, 1554—1557.

[1] Mr. Dockwray gave to the Company one glass window in their new Hall, and "a spone of sylver, parcel gilt." He was Master from December 1554 to July 1558; and was buried in St. Faith's church, with this epitaph:

"Here under thys stone restythe, yn the mercy of God,
the body of Master Thomas Dockwray, Notary,
late one of the Proctors of the Arches;
Cytezen and Stacyoner of London.
And Anne his wyffe.
which Thomas deceased the xxiii daye of June, anno mccccclix.
And the said Anne decessyd the .... day .....
Whose dethe have you in remembrance,
calling to God for mercy."

[2] John Cawood was of an antient family in the county of York; as appears from a book at the Heralds'-office, William Grafton, VI. A, B, C, London, wherein are the following words: "Cawood, *Typographus Regius Reginæ Mariæ.*" He was three times Master of the Company; in 1561, 1562, and 1566. He gave them six yards of wainscote in their Council Chamber; and two new glazed windows in the Hall; a portrait of himself, and another of his master, John Raynes; "a herse clothe, of clothe of gold, pouderyd with blew velvet, and borderyd abought with blacke velvet, embroidered and steyned with blew, yelow, red, and green." He also gave a salt and cover, weighing six ounces and a half, double gilt, with the Stationers arms on it; another salt, without a cover, weight 9 ounces; "a spone, all gylt;" the Arms of England gravyn on stone, and set in a frame at the upper end of the Hall; and "a box with a patent given by Harolds to the Company of Stacydners, concerninge their Armes, with Charges."—He was buried in St. Faith's church, where his tomb was thus inscribed:

"John Cawood, Cytizen and Stationer of London, Printer to the most renowned Queen's Majesty, Elizabeth, married three wives, and had issue by Joane his first wife onely, as followeth, three sons and four daughters; John his eldest son being Bachelor of Law, and Fellow in New College, in Oxenford, died 1570. Mary married to George Bischoppe, Stationer; Isabell married to Thomas Woodcock, Stationer. Gabrael, his second son, bestowed this dutifull remembrance of his deare parents, 1591, then churchwarden; Susanna married to Robert Bullok; Barbara married to Mark Norton; Edmund, third son, died 1570. He died 1 of April, 1572, he being of age then 58."

[Gabriel Cawood was Master in 1592 and 1599.]

1557

1557 Mr. Henry Cooke[1], Warden.
1560 Mrs. Toye[2].
1563 Mr. Thomas Dewyxsell[3].
1564 Mr. William May[4].
1567 Mr. William Lambe[5].

[1] Mr. Cooke gave ten quires of Royal paper to make the two earliest accompt books, which were bound at the cost of Thomas Dewkswell (the value of the paper 11*s.* 8*d.*)

[2] Mrs. Toye appears to have been a courteous dame, contributing to all the Company's collections for the establishment of their corporation, and their public dinners. She also paid for one of the glazed windows in the Hall. In 1560, she presented the Company with a new table-cloth, and a dozen of napkins.

[3] Mr. Dewyxsell, in 1563, gave by will one fourth of the residue of his property to the Company, for the use of the poor.

[4] "A cup all gilt, with a cover, called *a maudelen cuppe*, weighing 11 ounces," was given by Mr. May; and at the same time "a spone all gylt," with the arms of the house, the gift of Mr. Jugge; and another, the gift of Mr. Irelande.

[5] Mr. William Lambe, Clothworker, gave this Company an annuity of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* charged on the chapel, or church, of St. James, lying near the Wall of the City of London, and within the gate of the same city called Crippelgate, and the churchyard to the said chapel, or church adjoining, confirmed by his last will, for perpetual relief of the poor in the parish of St. Faith under Paul's. Out of the annuity the Company undertook to pay 6*s.* 8*d.* for a Sermon at St. Faith's on the 6th of May; and also to give weekly to twelve poor men or women of that parish one penny in money, and one penny in bread; leaving to the Company 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* towards a dinner. The Sermon is still preached, agreeably to the will of Mr. Lambe, on the 6th of May, when the twelve pensioners are regularly required to attend.

Mr. Lambe died (saith Stowe) in 1577; which must be a mistake; but Mr. Newcourt very properly suggests, that it was about two or three years before that time; for his will, proved in the Prerogative-office, bears date March 10, 1579, and a codicil annexed to it April 1, 1580, both which were proved June 2, 1580; so that it is plain he died between the first of April and the beginning of June, that year. Stowe likewise tells us, that then (1577) he gave this Chapel to the Clothworkers of London. He was buried in the church of St. Faith: and near his grave a brass plate on a pillar was thus inscribed:

"As I was, so are ye;
As I am, you shall be;
That I had, that I gave;
That I gave, that I have;
Thus I end all my cost:
That I left, that I lost.

WILLIAM

1567 Mr. Bacon [1].

WILLIAM LAMBE, so sometimes was my name,
Whiles alive dyd run my mortal race,
Serving a prince of most immortall fame
Henry the Eight, who, of his princely grace,
In his chapell allowed me a place.
By whose favour, from gentleman to esquire
I was preferred, with worship for my hire.
With wives three I joyned wedlock band,
Which (all alive) true lovers were to me,
Joane, Alice, and Joane; for so they came to hand,
What needeth prayse regarding their degree,
In wifely truth none stedfast more could be,
Who though in earth Death's force did once dissever,
Heaven yet, I trust, shall joyn us altogether.
O Lambe of God, which sinne didst take away;
And as a Lambe was offred up for sinne,
Where I (poor Lambe) went from thy flock astray,
Yet thou, good Lord, vouchsafe thy Lambe to winne
Home to thy folde, and holde thy Lambe therein;
That at the day, when Lambes and Goates shall sever,
Of thy choise lambes, Lambe may be one for ever."

Under which remembrance two lines are added, containing both a Petition, and an Injunction of Duty to the Poor, who weekly receive their allowance at the hands or appointment of the Company of Stationers; the which Mr. Lambe, bearing great affection, and having also a reasonable assurance in them; he made them his disposers and stewards in that behalf.

"I pray you all, that receive bread and pence,
To say the Lord's Prayer before ye go hence."

In 1580 was published, in 8vo, "A Memoriall of the famous Monuments and charitable Almes-deedes of the right worshipfull Mr. Willm. Lambe, esquier, sometime Gent. of the Chapel in the reign of the most renowned Kinge Henry theight, &c. late Citizen of London, and free of the right worshipfull Company of Cloth-workers, who deceased the XXI of Aprill, 1580. By Abr. Fleming." See Herbert's Ames, vol. III. p. 1340.

The Chapel of *St. James*, which had originally been a Hermitage dependant on the Abbey of Garendon in Leicestershire, was granted by king Henry VIII. in 1543; and, it is supposed, confirmed by (though Stowe says purchased from) Edward VI. to the said William Lambe, one of the gentlemen of the king's chapel, citizen and clothworker of London; from whom it hath been since generally called *Lambe's Chapel*. It contains the monument of Mr. Lambe, with four Saints, James, Matthew, Peter, and Matthias; engraved in the History of Leicestershire, vol. III. p. 843. See an ample account of William Lambe, and his various charities, Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LIII. p. 134.

[1] Mr. Bacon, in 1567, gave "a bowle parcell gylt".—In the same year Mr. Jugge and Mr. Daye gave, each "a spoone all gylt."

1568 Mr. Arthur Pepwell [1].
1572 Mr. Reginald Wolfe [2].
1573 Mr. Richard Jugge [3].
1584 Mr. Ralph Newbery [4].
1591 Mr. Francis Coldock [5].
1593 Mr. William Norton [6].

gylt."—Such bowls and spoons were at that period the usual gift of the Master and Wardens; and were inscribed either with their names, their arms, or a posey; and so continued till 1581, when it was agreed that every Master, on quitting his office, should give a piece of plate, weighing 14 ounces at leyst; and every Upper or Under Warden, on election, to give a piece of plate of at least three ounces.—In 1604, Mr. East was excused from serving offices, on giving a piece of plate weighing 31 ounces.—In 1605, a silver salt, with a cover gilt, weighing 11 ounces, was presented by Mr. Dawson and Mr. Harris; and a silver salt, with a cover gilt, by Mr. Edward Bishop.—In 1607, two gilt bowls were given by Mr. White and Mr. Ledle, late Wardens.—In 1617, three silver cups were given by Mr. Mann, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Matthew Lane, late Master and Wardens, weighing 26 ounces wanting 12 grains.

[1] Mr. Arthur Pepwell (son of Henry, of whom see p. 546) gave 100*l.* for the use of the poor.

[2] Mr. Wolfe gave, besides the usual silver bowl and spoons, "the Stacyoners armes standyng in a faire compartyment."

[3] Mr. Jugge, beside the usual bowl and spoons, gave "eight gryne cushions for the Council-chamber."

[4] Mr. Newbery was Master of the Company in 1598 and 1601. He gave a stock of books, and privilege of printing, to be sold for the benefit of Christ's Hospital and Bridewell.

[5] Mr. Coldock gave "a silver college pot." He was Master in 1591, and again in 1595. On a pillar in St. Faith's church:

"Near to this place lieth buried the body of Francis Coldock, twice Master of the Company of Stationers, who departed this life the XIII day of January, 1600, being of the age of threescore and twelve years; who married Alice, the widow of Richard Waterson; and had issue by her two daughters. Joane, married to William Ponsonby, Stationer; and Anne, who died young. The said Alice was the daughter of Simon Burton, Citizen and Waxchandler of London."

[6] Mr. William Norton, a Printer of great note, and sometime Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, lived in St. Paul's Church-yard. He was Master of the Company 1581, 1586, and 1593, the year in which he died. By his will, dated Jan. 5, 1593-4, he gave 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year to Christ's Hospital; and the like sum (to be paid annually by the Governors of the Hospital) to the poor of the Company of Stationers. On a tomb in the old church of St. Paul was this inscription:

"William Norton, Citizen and Stationer of London, and Trea-

surer

1597 Mr. John Stuckey[1].
1603 Mr. Short[2].
1604 Mr. Robert Dexter[3].
1604 Mr. Henry Billage[4].
1608 Mr. Cuthbert Burby[5].
1608 Mrs. Mary Bishop[6].
1610 Mr. George Bishop[7].

surer of Christ's Hospital, died anno 1593, aged 66 years, and had issue one only son.

"His nephew, John Norton, esq. Stationer, and some time Alderman of this City, died without issue, anno 1612, aged 55 years.

"Also Bonham Norton, of Church-Stretton, in the county of Salop, esq. Stationer, and some time Alderman of this City, son of the aforesaid William, died April 5, 1635, aged 70 years. He had issue by Jane, daughter of Thomas Owen, esq. one of the Judges of Common Pleas, nine sons and four daughters, whereof three sons were here buried; Thomas and George unmarried; and Arthur, who married the only child of George Norton, of Abbot's-Leigh, in the county of Somerset, esq. and having by her issue two sons, died October 28, 1635, aged 38 years. Jane Norton, the said widow of Bonham aforesaid, caused this monument to be erected near the sepulchres of the deceased."

The above sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* is annually paid by Christ's Hospital to the Company of Stationers; who, in return, pay to the Hospital 6*l.* annually, the gift of Mrs. Bishop; and 4*l.* (in Bibles) the gift of Mrs. Meredith.

[1] Mr. Stuckey gave 20*l.* to the poor.

[2] Mr. Short gave 10*s.* a year for 26 years to the poor of the Company, charged on a tenement in Monkwell-street, held under St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

[3] Mr. Dexter gave 20*l.* to the poor.

[4] Mr. Henry Billage, of St. Martin's in the Vintry, Dyer, gave 52*l.* to pay 52*s.* yearly to the Churchwardens of that parish for bread, to be given to the poor weekly. This sum continues to be regularly paid by the Company, under the erroneous name of *Mr. Bellenger's gift.* [Mr. John Bellenger was Master in 1686 and 1693.]

[5] Mr. Burby gave 20*l.* to the poor.

[6] This lady was the eldest daughter of Mr. John Cawood. In 1608, she gave to the Company a table-cloth, towel, and two dozen of napkins, wrought with white laid work; and by her will, in 1613, gave ten pounds, four arras wrought cushions, a cupboard cloth, and two long flaxen table cloths of her own spinning.

[7] Mr. George Bishop, Stationer, was Deputy Printer to Queen Elizabeth; and became an Alderman of London. His wife is mentioned in the preceding note. He was Master of the Company in 1590, 1592, a part of 1593, 1600, 1602, and 1608. He gave, by his last will, two tenements called Newton, with the lands thereto belonging in the parish of Milbornstoke, Salop, for 500 years, at the quit-rent of a pepper-corn, to pay 6*l.* a year

1612 Mr. John Norton [1].

year to Christ's Hospital; 6*l.* yearly to the Company; and also to pay 10*l.* yearly among such Preachers as come to preach at Paul's Cross, and who, in the judgment of the Mayor and Commonalty of London, are not sufficiently provided for; remainder to Christ's Hospital. — On failure of issue by his daughter Martha, he leaves all his freeholds, Norton before mentioned excepted, to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, Governors of Christ's Hospital, on condition of applying the rents to the following purposes: 60*l.* a year to the maintaining three poor students in Divinity; the first three to be chosen by the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London; and next by the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Stationers Company, and so for ever. In particular, Christ's Church, Oxford; where his son died and was buried, to be chosen rather than any other, as often as vacancies of Scholarships permit; and any poor kindred of his family to have the preference. This allowance to cease as soon as any student is beneficed, or dismissed for misconduct. One moiety of the residue of such rents to be applied to the relief of the poor children of Christ's Hospital; and the other to be paid to the Master and Wardens of the Company of Stationers. Provided that if in the Judgment of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company in writing under their common seal, the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens should be found remiss or negligent, in bestowing such rents according to the Testator's intention, the bequest to them to be utterly void.

[1] John Norton, esq. was an Alderman of London; and had the office of Queen's Printer, in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. In 1593, he lived at the sign of the Queen's Arms, in the house formerly inhabited by his cousin Bonham Norton; and, being a man of eminence, employed several others to print for him. He appears to have been the first who introduced printing at Eton in 1610. He was Master of the Company in 1607, 1610, and 1612, the year in which he died. He gave 150*l.* to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Faith, to purchase, in fee simple, lands, tenements, and hereditaments; from the produce of which, ten shillings to be annually paid for a sermon at St. Faith's on Ash Wednesday; and, weekly, to twelve poor persons (six to be appointed by the Company of Stationers, and six by the parish) 2*d.* each, and a penny loaf, the *vantage loaf* (the *thirteenth*, allowed by the baker) to be the Clerk's; the residue of the revenue to arise by such purchase to be laid out in cakes, wine, and ale, for the Company of Stationers, either before or after the sermon. — He also gave to the Company 1000*l.* to be laid out, in like manner, in fee simple purchases; and the produce to be applied, by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, at their discretion, for the benefit of the poor members of the Company. This benevolent Testator's intentions are substantially fulfilled. The weekly pensions continue to be paid. The Sermon is also annually preached; to which the Livery at large are regularly

1616 Mr. Thomas Dawson [1].
1620 Mr. Thomas Adams [2].
1623 Mr. Edward Hulet [3].
1625 Mrs. Lownes [4].
1630 Mr. Humphry Lownes [5].
1631 Mrs. Lucretia Easte [6].

gularly invited; and every one who attends receives six buns. — A guinea is presented to the preacher for his sermon, half a guinea to the reader, and 5s. to the sexton. The Court of Assistants dine together on that day, in commemoration of this bountiful Benefactor; whose legacy was paid to the Company by Bonham Norton, esq. who was also an Alderman; and Master of the Company in 1610, 1616, and 1619.

[1] Mr. Dawson was a Stationer and Printer at the Three Cranes in the Vintry. He was Master in 1615; and gave, July 12, 1616, "twenty shillings, towards making up the Stairs in the Garden, up to the City Wall."

[2] "Mr. Adams gave 100*l.* towards defraying the public charges" of the Company, in the discretion of the Court."

[3] Mr. Hulet gave 5*l.* to the Company, "for a drinking among them;" and a silver bowl, gilt, in fashion of an Owl, weighing 60 ounces, inscribed, "The gift of Edward Hulet, gentleman, 1623." This bowl was preserved in 1629, when all the rest of the plate was sold, to relieve the King's wants.

[4] Mrs. Lownes, widow of Matthew Lownes, gave, in 1625, 10*l.* as a remembrance of her husband. Matthew was son of Hugh Lownes, of Rode, in Astbury, Cheshire; and was born about 1568.

[5] Humphry Lownes, elder brother of Matthew, born about 1566, was bound apprentice to William Lownes in 1580. His first shop was at the West door of St. Paul's; and he lived afterwards at the Star on Bread-street-hill. He was Under Warden in 1616, and Master in 1620 and 1624; and gave 20*l.* to the poor. [There was an earlier Humphrey Lownes, who was Upper Warden in 1615, and died before 1620.] — The name continued famous in the trade: John Dunton, about 1698, mentions a "Mr. Lownds in the Strand. He was Dr. Horneck's bookseller for many years; he printed his 'Great Law of Consideration,' his 'Sermons of Judgment,' and Discourse on the Sacrament, intituled, 'The Crucified Jesus,' &c. 'Mr. Lownds was a sincere, honest dealer, and had this peculiar to himself, that he was never much concerned (except for the death of his pious and learned author) for the things that he could not help; for he did all he could to prevent a grievance, and then he acquiesced in the divine pleasure." *Life and Errors*, p. 290.

[6] Widow of Thomas Easte. She gave a legacy of 20*l.* for a piece of plate, "The gift of Lucretia Easte, widow, 1631."

1631 Mr. Busby [1].
1633 Mr. Locke [2].
1636 Mr. Robert Allott [3].
1648 Mr. Edward Brewster [4].
1650 Mr. Anthony Uphill [5].
1654 Mr. Miles Flesher [6].
1654 Mr. John Mould [7].
1655 Mr. Christopher Meredith [8].
1656 Mr. Leake [9].
1657 Mr. Thomas Pierrepont [10].

[1] Mr. Busby gave the Company 5*l.* "for a meeting."
[At that period the fixed sum of 5*l.* was frequently given by individuals for the attendance of the Livery on the funerals of their husbands or wives.]

[2] Mr. Locke left a legacy of 50*l.* towards building the Hall; and a piece of plate value 10*l.*

[3] Mr. Allott gave 10*l.* to the poor, and 10*l.* for a dinner.

[4] A large bowl of silver, weighing 19 ounces, was presented by Mrs. Brewster, as a legacy left by her husband, who had been eight years Treasurer to the Company. See p. 607.—Edward Brewster, their son, was Master in 1689 and 1692.

[5] Mr. Uphill left 5*l.* to the poor.

[6] Mr. Flesher, in 1654, gave 5*l.* "for the service of the Livery at the funeral of his wife."—In 1662, Miles Flesher, esq. having lately fined for Alderman, earnestly moved that he might not be exposed to the election for Master of the Company; but his desire was over-ruled. In 1666, he gave two silver salts.—"This Bowle and Coller was made in the year 1721 out of two large saltes the gift of Miles Flesher, Printer to the Worshipful Company of Stationers in the year 1666." To this gentleman the elder Mr. Bowyer was an apprentice.

[7] A silver bowl was presented, as a token of respect, by John Mould, Tallow-chandler, a Freeman of the Company, inscribed, "The gift of John Mould, Stationer, 1654."

[8] Mr. Meredith gave to the Company 20*l.* a year; (which still continues a rent charge on two houses on the North side of St. Paul's Church-yard); out of which books to the amount of 6*l.* are annually sent to the rector of Kempsey in Worcestershire, for the use of the free-school in that parish; 4*l.* to Christ's Hospital, for Bibles; and 10*l.* to the poor of the Company.

[9] Mr. Leake, on behalf of himself, Mr. Rothwell, Mr. Hurford, Mr. Pakeman, and Mr. Fawne, presented a large silver cup, valued at 12*l.* 10*s.* with the Company's arms, and their several names engraved on it.

[10] A silver pot with two ears, after the manner of a College pot, weighing 10 ounces 11½ dwts. was presented by Mr. Thomas Pierrepont, with the arms of the Company, and his arms, engraven on it.—A like pot, of nearly the same weight, was presented by Thomas Vere and William Gilbertson.

1657

1657 Mr. John Haviland [1].
Mr. Robert Mead.
1659 Mr. John Sweeting [2].
1665 Rev. Thomas Triplett [3], D. D.

[1] "July 7, 1657. Before the dinner, Mr. Andrew Crook presented to the Company a large silver bowl, inscribed, "*The Gift of John Haviland, Printer, by Andrew Crook, Executor.*"

[2] Mr. John Sweeting, if not the Founder, was at least the Confirmer and Augmenter, of the Annual Venison Dinner. By will, dated May 8, 1659, and proved Feb. 6, 1661, he gave his *fourscore pound share* of the English stock; a fee-farm rent of 10*l.* a year from the tithes of Dodington in Northumberland, and another fee-farm rent of 10*l.* a year from the tithes of Chutton in the same county, purchased in 1657 from the trustees for the sale of fee-farm rents, and then payable by the Lord Grey of Wark, possessor of the premises. Out of the first year's receipt, Mr. Sweeting directs that 10*l.* be laid out in something to preserve "his Memorial in the Company," and that his brother, who was a Merchant in London, should be advised with on that subject. He also desires that 6*l.* should be expended on two dinners (3*l.* for each dinner) for all the Bachelors that are Booksellers free of the Company of Stationers, shopkeepers of themselves in the City of London. After the first year, the annual sum to be thus applied: To the Master, 10*s.* for a pair of gloves; and 20*s.* to a godly Minister, for a Sermon to be preached on the 10th of August, or some day near it; and with the residue a Dinner is to be provided for the Master, Wardens, Assistants, Clerk, and such of the Livery as should attend at the Church to hear the Sermon.—On the 3d of August, 1663, the Company invited Mr. Sweeting's brother to *a dinner of four shillings*, when it was agreed that the 10*l.* given by his Brother's will, should be bestowed on a silver cup, College fashion, for the preservation of his memory. At the same time four Bachelor Booksellers were appointed Stewards for the first dinner.

[3] Thomas Triplett, born in or near Oxford, was beyond a doubt in some way related to *Robert Triplett*, "Stationer, or Bookebinder, at the signe of the Aqua Vitæ Still, neere Olde Fish-streete," whose name occurs in a book without date about the year 1587. He was educated a Student of Christ Church; and, in the University, was esteemed a good Wit, and a good Grecian and Poet. He had the rectory of Whitborne, co. Durham, in 1631; and that of Washington in 1640. Sept. 2, 1641, being then M. A. he was presented to the Prebend of Fenton, in the Church of York. He held also for some time the rectory of Woodhorne in Northumberland. In October 1645, he was collated to the Prebend of Preston, in the Church of Sarum; and March 20, 1648, to the ninth Prebend in the Church of Durham; but, from the troubles of the times, was not installed in either till 1660. Being sequestered from his livings, he taught school in Dublin; was there when King Charles I. was beheaded;

1670 Mr. Thomas Cowley [1].
1671 Mr. Humphry Robinson [2].
1675 Mr. Crofts [3].
1676 Sir Thomas Davies [4], Lord Mayor.

and afterwards taught at Hayes in Middlesex. In 1651, he published a new edition of Lord Falkland's "Infallibility of the Church of Rome," with "an Answer" to it by G. Holland, and Lord Falkland's "Reply." (See a Letter of his to Lord Falkland in Hammond's Works, vol. II. p. 629.) After the Restoration, he was installed in his Prebend at Salisbury in September 1660, and at Durham in November. He was diplomated D. D. April 1, 1661; and in March 1661-2 exchanged his Prebend at Durham with Dr. Sancroft for a Prebend at Westminster; and in 1662 resigned Salisbury He died July 18, 1670; and was buried in the South transept, or large South aile, joining to the choir of St. Peter's church in Westminster. Over his grave was, soon after, fastened to the West wall of the South aile a fair monument, in the very place where that of Thomas May the Poet once stood, inscribed, "Hic requiescit Vir

Reverendus Ds. Thomas Triplett,
ex agro Oxoniensi:
Præbendarius hujus Ecclesiæ,
qui postquam ad annum ætatis septuagesimum
pietate & cultûs assiduitate Deo,
Græcæ linguæ peritiâ non vulgari Doctis,
largitate & continua beneficentiâ egenis,
morum innocuâ jucunditate omnibus,
carum se præbuisset,
ab hâc vitâ ad meliorem commigravit
anno Domini 1670, die Julii 18°."

This worthy Doctor hath several specimens of his Poetry extant in various books, and some that yet go from hand to hand in MS. *Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. I. p. 188. vol. II. *Fasti*, p. 145. — He gave 20*l.* to the poor of the Company in 1665; and 100*l.* in 1668.

[1] Mr. Cowley gave a legacy of 100*l.* to the poor.

[2] Ten pounds given by young Mr. Robinson, to be bestowed on a piece of plate, in memory of his father. A silver tankard was purchased, weight 34 ounces, 10 dwts.

[3] Mr. Crofts left 5*l.* to the Company.

[4] In 1667, Sir Thomas Davies, Knight, Alderman, and Sheriff, was chosen an Assistant; and Master in 1668 and 1669.

"Aug. 4, 1673. Ordered, That if Sir Thomas Davies do not provide his Brace of Bucks in time towards the entertainment on the 10th of August, that then the Master and Wardens of the Company shall provide the said Brace of Bucks at their own charge, and shall repay themselves out of the said Sir Thomas Davies next dividend."—Two large silver cups, weight 124 oz. 9 dwts. were given by Sir Thomas Davies, Lord Mayor in 1677, on his translation to the Company of Drapers.

1677

1677 Mr. Abel Roper [1].
Mrs. Mary Crooke [2].
Mrs. Anne Man.
Mr. Thomas Vere [3].
Mr. Thomas Roycroft [4], City Printer.
1677 George Sawbridge, esq. [5]
1680 Mr. John North [6].

[1] Mr. Roper gave a large silver flagon; weight 31 oz. 3 dwts.—"He rises in the world, and his behaviour, methinks, is extremely obliging. He prints the Post-boy, the Life of King William, the Annals of Queen Anne, and several excellent abridgments. I have formerly been a partner with him, and have found him very just in trade, and very true to his word." *Dunton*, p. 286.

[2] Mrs. Crooke gave a silver cup, weight 22 oz. 19 dwts. She was the widow of Mr. Crooke, Bookseller near Temple Bar, who was Master in 1665 and 1666; and of whom Dunton says, "He was well acquainted with Mr. Hobbes, and published many of his books. He got a good estate by his trade, and was a man of extraordinary sense, which he had the happiness of being able to express in words as manly and apposite as the sense included under them."

[3] He gave a silver cup, with a handle, weighing 21 oz. 15 dwts.

[4] Captain Roycroft, formerly the Law Patentee and City Printer, gave two silver mugs, weight 27 ounces 3 pennyweights. He was Master in 1675; and died Feb. 5, 1717-18, of an apoplexy, at his house in Bartholomew Close. On the left side of the altar at St. Bartholomew the Great is this epitaph: "M. S. Hic juxta situs est THOMAS ROYCROFT, Armiger, linguis Orientalibus Typographus Regius, placidissimis moribus et antiquâ probitate memorandus, quorum gratiâ optimi civis famam jure meritò adeptus est, Militiæ civicæ Vicetribunus. Nec minus apud exteros notus ob libros elegantissimos suis typis editos, inter quos sanctissimum illum Bibliorum Polyglottorum, apud quem maximè eminet. Obiit. die Augusti, anno Reparatæ Salutis 1626, postquam 56 ætatis annum implevisset. Parenti optimè merito, SAMUEL ROYCROFT, filius unicus, hoc monumentum posuit."

[5] He was Master in 1675, and died in 1681.—"Squire Sawbridge" gave a large silver bowl, 46 oz. 3 dwts.—"George Sawbridge, esq. was the greatest Bookseller that has been in England for many years, as may sufficiently appear by the estate he has left behind him, for (besides that he was chosen Sheriff of London, and paid his fine) he left behind him, four daughters, who had each of them for their portions 10,000*l.* apiece. And if Mr. Awnsham Churchill (his apprentice) continue to thrive as he has begun, he will be as rich as his master in a few years." *Dunton*, p. 291.—"Mr. George Sawbridge succeeds his father in the trade, and prints many valuable copies. He has good skill in military discipline, and made a very handsome figure in Captain Robinson's company." *Ibid.* p. 288.

[6] Mr. North gave a piece of plate, 66¾ ounces, value 20*l.*

1681 Mr. John Martyn [1].
1682 Mr. Thomas Newcombe [2].
1682 Mr. Evan Tyler [3].
1685 Mr. Samuel and Mrs. Anne Mearne [4].
1686 Mr. Richard Royston [5].
1687 Mr. William Hammond [6].
1689 Mrs. Susanna Lathum [7].
1692 Mr. John Macock [8].

[1] Mrs. Martyn gave a silver bowl, in discharge of her husband's legacy of 20*l.* weight 69 ounces 18 pennyweights. He died July 3, 1680, aged 60. On a flat stone in St. Faith's vault;

"M. S. Johannis Martyn, Societatis Regiæ Typographi, &c.;" on a very fine monument in the same vault, with a fine figure of him in robes kneeling, his lady in beautiful drapery on the opposite side; and a pile of books in the middle.—"He was Printer for many years to the Royal Society. He managed all his affairs with discretion, was a thriving man in his trade, and made a very pious end." *Dunton*, p. 289.

[2] A silver bowl (68 oz. 12 dwts.), the gift of Thomas Newcombe, esq. his Majesty's Printer, was presented by his executor, Mr. Henry Herringman, master in 1685.

[3] Mr. Evan Tyler was Master in 1672. By will, dated Dec. 5, 1682, he gave 500*l.*; and the interest of 120*l.* to be applied to a yearly collation, for the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, and such other members as they shall chuse, for their trouble. —In 1688, the small sum which the Company received towards a dinner from the legacy of Mr. Lambe (amounting only to 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*) was consolidated with the interest of 120*l.* (7*l.* 4*s.*) given by Mr. Evan Tyler; to be expended in a dinner on May 29.

[4] A silver salver, 58½ ounces, presented by Mrs. Mearne, relict and executrix of Mr. Samuel Mearne (who had been Master in 1679; and again in 1682-3, dying whilst in office). — Mrs. Mearne added a tankard, 31 ounces 16 pennyweights.

[5] Mr. Royston was Master in 1673 and 1674; and gave 5*l.* to the poor. Two silver candlesticks, the gift of Mr. Richard Royston, deceased (57 ounces 15 dwts.), were presented by his widow; to accompany which, a pair of snuffers and a snuffer-box of silver (10 ounces 13 dwts.), were purchased.

In the South aile of Christ Church, Newgate-street:

"Richard Royston, Bookseller to Three Kings, died 1686, in the 86th year of his age.

"Elizabeth, wife of Luke Meredith, grand-daughter of the above Richard, 1689.

"Mary Chiswel, late wife of Richard Chiswel, Bookseller, another daughter of the above Richard Royston, 1698." (See p. 610.)

[6] Mr. Hammond, of Skipton in Craven, gave 10*l.* to the poor.

[7] A silver tankard, "The gift of Susanna Latham," 31 oz. 15 dwts.

[8] A silver cup and foot, 45 oz. 4 dwts. the legacy of Mr. John Macock, who had been Master in 1680; intended to pair with that given by Mr. Sawbridge.

1695 Mr. William Rawlins.
1705 Mr. Henry Herringman[1].
1707 Mr. Burton[2].
1709 Mr. Richard Mount[3].
1712 Mr. Thomas Parkhurst[4].
1717 Thomas Guy[5], Esq.

[1] The gift of 20*l.* by Mr. Herringman, applied to the purchase of a large silver flaggon, weight 65 ounces.

[2] He gave a large silver flaggon, 64 ounces 15 pennyweights.

[3] "Mr. Mount, on Tower-hill, is not only moderate, but has a natural antipathy to all excess. He hates hoarding either money or goods, and, being a charitable man, values nothing but by the use of it; and has a great and tender love for truth. He deals chiefly in paper, and sea-books; and is a hearty friend to the present Government." *Dunton*, p. 296.

Mr. Richard Mount was Master of the Company for three years, 1717—1719; and gave the Clock in the Court-room.

[4] Mr. Parkhurst was Master in 1783, gave by his will 37*l.* to purchase annually 25 Bibles, with Psalms, to be given to the poor. Hence the present custom of giving Bibles to apprentices bound at the Hall.—He gave also 20*l.* to buy a piece of plate.

[5] "Mr. Guy, in Lombard-street, makes an eminent figure in the Company of Stationers, having been chosen Sheriff of London, and paid the fine; and is now [1695] a Member of Parliament for Tamworth. He entertains a very sincere respect for English Liberty. He is a man of strong reason, and can talk very much to the purpose, upon any subject you will propose. He is truly charitable, of which his Alms-houses for the Poor are standing testimonies." *Dunton*, p. 281.—This generous Benefactor was the son of Thomas Guy, citizen and carpenter, who was by profession a lighterman and coal-dealer in Horseley-down, Southwark. He was bound apprentice, Sept. 2, 1660, for eight years, to Mr. John Clarke, Bookseller, in the porch of Mercers chapel; and, in 1668, having taken up his freedom, and been admitted a Liveryman of the Company, set up trade with a stock of about 200*l.* near Stocks Market, in the house which forms the angle between Cornhill and Lombard-street. The English Bibles being at that time very badly printed, Mr. Guy engaged with others in a scheme for printing them in Holland, and importing them; but, this being put a stop to, he contracted with the University of Oxford for their privilege of printing them; and, having been admitted into the Court of Assistants of the Stationers Company, he carried on a great Bible-trade for many years to considerable advantage. Thus he began to accumulate money, and his gains rested in his hands; for, being a single man, and very penurious, his expences were next to nothing. His custom was, to dine on his shop-counter, with no other table-cloth than an old newspaper; he was also as little nice in regard to his apparel. The bulk of his fortune, however,

1718 John Lilly [1], Esq.

ever, was acquired by purchasing seamen's tickets during Queen Anne's wars, and by South-sea stock in the memorable year 1720. To shew what great events spring from trivial causes, it may be observed, that the publick are indebted to a most trifling incident for the greatest part of his immense fortune's being applied to charitable uses. Mr. Guy had a maid-servant, whom he agreed to marry; and, preparatory to his nuptials, he had ordered the pavement before his door to be mended so far as to a particular stone which he marked. The maid, while her master was out, innocently looking on the paviours at work, saw a broken place they had not repaired, and mentioned it to them; but they told her that Mr. Guy had directed them not to go so far. "Well," says she, "do you mend it: tell him I bade you, and I know he will not be angry." It happened, however, that the poor girl presumed too much on her influence over her wary lover, with whom the charge of a few shillings extraordinary turned the scale entirely against her: for Guy, enraged to find his orders exceeded, renounced the matrimonial scheme, and built Hospitals in his old age. In 1707, he built and furnished three wards on the North side of the outer court of St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark; and gave 100*l.* to it annually for eleven years preceding the erection of his own Hospital. Some time before his death, he erected the stately iron gate, with the large houses on each side, at the expence of about 3000*l.* Aug. 5, 1717, he offered to the Stationers Company, through the medium of his friend Mr. Richard Mount, 1000*l.* "to enable them to add 50*l.* a year, by quarterly payments, to the poor members and widows, in augmentation of the quarterly charity;" also 1100*l.* "to be paid quarterly to such charitable uses as he should appoint by his will, in writing;" and a further sum of 1500*l.* to have 75*l.* a year paid quarterly for another charitable purpose, to be appointed in like manner;" in default of such appointments the sum of 125*l.* to be paid annually by the Company of St. Thomas's Hospital. And, no appointment having been made, the same is now regularly paid by the Hospital. He was 76 years of age when he formed the design of building the Hospital near St. Thomas's which bears his name. The charge of erecting this vast pile amounted to 18,793*l.* besides 219,499*l.* which he left to endow it: and he just lived to see it roofed in. He erected an alms-house with a library at Tamworth, in Staffordshire (the place of his mother's nativity, and which he represented in parliament), for 14 poor men and women; and for their pensions, as well as for the putting out of poor children apprentices, bequeathed 125*l.* a year. To Christ's Hospital he gave 400*l.* a year for ever: and the residue of his estate, amounting to about 80,000*l.* among those who could prove themselves in any degree related to him. He died Dec. 17, 1724, in the 81st year of his age, after having dedicated to charitable purposes more than any one private person upon record in this kingdom.

[1] Mr. Lilly (see p. 606) gave 20*l.* for a piece of plate, which was

1718 Mr. Theophilus Cater [1].
1726 Mr. Thomas Wood [2].
1734 Mr. John Osborne [3].
1736 Mr. William Mount [4].
1739 Mr. Arthur Bettesworth [5].
1750 James Brooke [6], Esq.
1757 Daniel Midwinter [7], Esq.

was laid out in a Monteith and collar, to match with one given in 1666. The two weigh 75 ounces 5 dwts.

[1] Theophilus Cater, of the parish of Christ Church, London, June 9, 1718, gave 1000*l.* to the Company, on condition of their paying him an annuity of 50*l.* for his own life; and, after his death, 40*l.* to be thus disposed of: To the Minister of St. Martin's Ludgate for a sermon, 1*l.* 10*s.*; to the Reader, 5*s.*; to the Clerk and Sexton, 2*s.* 6*d.* each, 5*s.*; to Fourteen poor Freemen of the Company, 14*l.*; to Ten poor men of St. Martin's, 10*l.*; and to Ten poor men of Christ Church, 1*l.* each; the remainder (being 4*l.*) towards a Dinner for the Master, Wardens, and Assistants. [Mr. Cater received the annuity to Christmas 1719.]

[2] "May 3, 1726, Mr. Wood, a member of the Company, gave the King's coat of Arms."

[3] A noted Bookseller in Paternoster-row. In 1734, whilst Upper Warden, he gave 20*l.* to the Company; which was disposed of for the purchase of a branch for illuminating the Hall on public occasions; it was put up at the expence of Mr. William Mount, Master. Mr. Osborne was Master in 1735, and died March 13, 1739. There were at that time three others of the name on the Livery; Mr. Thomas Osborne (who died in 1743); Thomas Osborne, junior, of Gray's-inn (of whom see before, p. 401); and Mr. John Osborne, who died in 1775.

[4] William Mount, esq. Treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital, and eminent for works of charity, died at Clapham, Feb. 22, 1769. He had been Master of the Company three years, 1733—1735.

John Mount, esq. died Feb. 12, 1786.

[5] A legacy of twenty guineas, by Mr. Bettesworth, was applied to purchase a pair of silver candlesticks.

[6] Mr. Brooke had been sheriff of London in 1738. He died Dec. 5, 1750; and gave by his will a legacy of 50*l.* to the poor, to be distributed at the discretion of the Court.

[7] Mr. Midwinter, an eminent bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard, died June 19, 1757. By will dated June 20, 1750, proved Feb. 7, 1757, he gave to the Company 1000*l.* after the decease of his wife, on condition of their paying 4*l.* a year to the parish of Hornsey, and the like sum to the parish of St. Faith in London, for the purpose of apprenticing from each two poor children (boys or girls) annually, and to buy them some cloaths when they go out. The remainder (2*l.*) to be applied towards the expence of a dinner on the first of December. This sum was paid (after the death of the widow) April 4, 1770.—See in vol. I. p. 109. a character of Mr. Midwinter's father.

1758 Jonathan Taylor [1], Esq.
1760 Nathaniel Cole [2], Esq.
1769 Richard Manby [3], Esq.
1772 Richard Brooke [4], Esq.
1772 Mrs. Hannah Knaplock [5].
1777 Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen [6], Bart.
1777 William Fenner [7], Esq.

[1] Mr. Taylor had been formerly a Stationer in London; but had retired from business to Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire, where he died Dec. 16, 1758. His name is here inserted, as a compliment to his *intentions*. He left to Christ's, Devon and Exeter, and Bath Hospitals, and to the Society for Propagating the Gospel, 100*l.* each; the interest of 100*l.* to be divided every Christmas amongst ten poor widows of the Stationers Company; the interest of 70*l.* for two boys to be taught navigation at Weymouth; to the Mayor and Corporation of Dover, a silver punch-bowl, of 200 ounces, in commemoration of his recovery from a dangerous fit of sickness gained in France; and if a County Hospital be erected at Dorchester within seven years, 100*l.* and interest at 4 per cent. But, from some informality in his will, the legacies were set aside by the Lord Chancellor.

[2] This respectable gentleman was Solicitor to the East India Company; and in 1726 had been elected Clerk to the Company of Stationers, which office he resigned in Nov. 6, 1759; and was on that day elected into the Court of Assistants; but died on the 4th of December following. He gave to the Company 100*l.*; out of which 40*s.* to be annually added to Cater's dinner, and 100*l.* more "to buy silver candlesticks with, for their table on public days."

[3] Mr. Manby was a bookseller of great eminence on Ludgate-hill. He fined for the office of Sheriff; was Master of the Stationers Company in 1765; and died at Walthamstow, April 13, 1769. He gave 100*l.* to the poor.—Thomas Manby, esq. died there in 1762; and William Manby, esq. in 1790.

[4] Mr. Brooke was Master of the Company in 1764. He died in 1772; and gave 3*l.* a year towards Cater's dinner.

[5] Mrs. Knaplock died Nov. 29, 1772; and gave 200*l.* to the poor.

[6] Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen became a Liveryman of the Company in 1723.—He gave 30*l.* in 1774, as a present to the poor; and 50*l.* more in 1775. In 1776, he gave 100*l.* half to the poor, and half to purchase a piece of plate with his arms on it (with which a handsome epergne was purchased). He added in 1779 a legacy of 50*l.* In 1754, when he was Lord Mayor, the arms now in the Hall were painted; Mr. Samuel Richardson being then Master, John March and Thomas Wotton, Wardens. See Memoirs of him, p. 406.

[7] Mr. Fenner's father, who was a Printer in Lombard-street, died young; and his mother was re-married to Mr. James Waugh, an apothecary, but continued to carry on the business of a Printer till her death. The son was for some time her assistant and partner; and afterwards, for a short period, followed the profession of a Bookseller in Paternoster-row; but, marrying early,

and

1777 William Bowyer[1], Esq.
1778 Mrs. Beata Wilkins[2].
1778 John Nichols[3], Esq.

and satisfied with a very moderate competence, he retired from the bustle of trade, in the prime of life; and, for more than 40 years, prolonged a life devoted to acts of kindness and philanthropy. Possessing a strong mind, improved by habits of early industry, and gifted by Nature with a fine manly form, improved by polished manners, his conversation was always pleasing; his friendship was very generally courted; and his advice was frequently requested in cases of difficulty, and always given freely and judiciously. He died Oct. 30, 1809, in his 83d year, at his house in Addington-place, Camberwell. He had been twice married; and the second wife survived him; but he left no child. At the time of his death he was Father of the Company of Stationers, of which he had been Master in 1786; and to whom in 1777 he had given a large silver coffee-urn, with a set of tea-spoons, &c.; and, by his last will, left a Reversionary Legacy of 2500*l.* Three per cent. Consols to the Company; the interest of which (75*l.*) to be thus applied: 50*l.* in annuities of 50*s.* each to ten poor freemen, and ten widows; 20*l.* for a dinner for the Court of Assistants, who are to attend divine service, on the 29th of July, at St. Martin's church; 20*s.* to the Clerk of the Company; 30*s.* to the Rector, for a Sermon; 20*s.* to the Curate, for reading Prayers; 5*s.* each to the Clerk, Organist, and Sexton; and 5*s.* each to the Beadle, Porter, and Housekeeper of the Company.

[1] Mr. Bowyer gave to the Company 180*l.* a year for specific charitable purposes; and 250*l.* to the Court of Assistants, for their trouble in selecting the Annuitants. He gave also a small silver cup. See his Will at large, p. 270.

[2] "Item, I give the Interest and produce of all the money arising for my Forty Pounds share in the Stock in the Stationers Company, which is computed at Three Hundred and Twenty Pounds, to the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the said Company for the time being, and their successors for ever, in trust that the Interest thereof be by them distributed annually amongst Six poor men and Six poor Widows, not Pensioners to the said Company; which Principal Money I desire may be by them placed at Interest, and such Interest is to be by them paid in the month of Deeember, before Christmas every year, at the time when the Company pay their Pensioners, and equally divided between the said poor Men and poor Widows, as they the said Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants, shall in their discretion think proper. This Sum was laid out in the purchase of 358*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Five per Cent. Navy Annuities, and from the yearly dividends twelve persons receive yearly 30*s.* each."—See before, p. 584.

[3] Mr. Nichols, in 1778, gave the portrait of Robert Nelson, esq. and of the elder Bowyer, with a bust of the younger Bowyer; to which, in 1798, he added those of Abp. Chichley, Sir Richard Steele, and Matthew Prior; with the quarto copper-plate (finely engraved by the Father of the present Mr. Basire), that an impression

1779 John Boydell[1], Esq. Alderman.
1784 William Strahan[2], Esq.
1786 Thomas Wright[3], Esq. Alderman.
1795 Mr. Richard Johnson[4].

pression of it may be constantly given to each Annuitant under Mr. Bowyer's will.—Mr. Nichols was Master of the Company in 1804.

[1] Of this worthy Alderman, and the elegant pictures which he presented to the Company, see before, pp. 411. 581, 582.

[2] Of this very eminent Printer, and generous Benefactor, see also before, p 390.—He gave 1000*l.* to purchase annuities for ten poor printers, four pounds to each, of whom five to be Freemen of London, the other five to be Natives of Scotland.

[3] This gentleman was for 50 years in partnership with Mr. Gill, as a wholesale Stationer, in Abchurch-lane (see p. 605); and survived his partner only a fortnight. He died suddenly, after taking a walk in his grounds, at Dulwich, Surrey, and without any previous complaint. He was attacked with an epileptic fit, and expired before any medical assistance could be procured. Alderman Gill was stated to have amassed the sum of 300,000*l.*; and the fortune of Alderman Wright was supposed to have been equal, if not to a greater amount. They commenced business together, as Stationers, on London-bridge, retained the most respectable characters, and were remarkable for great application and frugality. Mr. Wright was several years one of the Common Council for Candlewick Ward, where he was elected Alderman in 1777. He was Sheriff in 1779; and Lord Mayor in 1785. In 1786, he presented to the Company a large silver tea-urn. He died April 7, 1798; and in his Will, dated Nov. 24, 1794, says,

"I give to the Master and Keepers or Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of a Stationer of the City of London, Two Thousand Pounds, Four *per Cent.* Bank Annuities, upon trust, to pay, apply, and distribute the Dividends and yearly Produce thereof upon the first Day of January in each year, or as soon after as conveniently may be, in manner following; that is to say, "The Sum of Fifty Pounds Eight Shillings, part of such Dividends, unto and amongst Twenty-four poor Freemen of the said Company, not receiving any other Pension from the Company, in equal shares and proportions at Two Pounds Two Shillings each." To the Clerk of the said Company for the time being, the Sum of Three Pounds Three Shillings, other part of such Dividends, for his trouble upon this occasion. And the sum of Twenty-six Pounds Nine Shillings, residue of such Dividends, in and towards the providing and defraying the expence of a Dinner for the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the said Company upon the day of such Distribution. [The said Sum of 2000*l.* was, soon after the death of Mr. Alderman Wright (which happened on the 9th day of April 1798), transferred by his Executors, to, and now stands in the Name of, the Corporation; the Yearly Dividends being 80*l.*

[4] Son of Mr. Richard Johnson, who has been mentioned in p. 441, as an Editor of the Baronetage, and who was a very useful

1797 James Dodsley [1], Esq.
1798 William Gill [2], Esq. Alderman.

useful Corrector of the Press, and occasional Editor for the Booksellers. — The son was for some years principal clerk to Thomas Curtis, esq. (a worthy Member of the present Court of Assistants); in which station he had saved a considerable sum of money. He became a Liveryman in 1785; died in January 1795; and was buried, with his father, in Hendon church-yard. In his last Will, dated Jan. 3, 1795, he says:

"I give and bequeath all the Remainder of Property whatever to the Worshipful Company of Stationers, upon the following conditions: That they will allow my sister Mary Johnson, Fifty Pounds *per annum*, to be paid half-yearly to her only; and Ten Pounds *per annum*, to my uncle Lockington Johnson, or to his wife Elizabeth Johnson, during their natural lives. So that after the deaths of my sister Mary Johnson, my uncle Lockington Johnson, or his wife Elizabeth Johnson, all my whole Property to be divided Half-yearly, *viz.* the Interest as the Dividends shall become due (after deducting one guinea for an annual sermon at Hendon, and three guineas for a dinner for the Master and Wardens, when they hear the sermon and visit his grave) among "Five very poor widows who have seen better days, above the age of sixty, whose Husbands were Liverymen, and in a good way of business; were either Stationers, Printers, Booksellers, or Binders:" the choice of these objects to be left to the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Company of Stationers. — N. B. To avoid any Dispute, in case my Uncle and Aunt outlives my Sister, the Fifty not to go to them, but to be divided amongst the Five Widows. [Besides the Sum of 1000*l.* Four *per Cent.* Bank Annuities, found in the Testator's name, the Executors, with his other property, purchased 800*l.* like Annuities; the whole of which has been transferred to, and stands in the name of the Corporation, with a balance in cash of 42*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* paid over by the Executors to the Master and Wardens. Since which the Sum of 50*l.* like Annuities has from a surplus of cash been purchased, and stands in the name of the Corporation.—There is also a Sum of 50*l.* Five *per Cent.* Bank Annuities, in the name of the Testator's Father, which cannot be transferred until the event of the Testator's Sister either marrying or arriving at the age of Forty; but the Dividends of it are received by the Company.—The half yearly Dividend on the whole 1900*l.* being 38*l.* 5*s.*]

[1] Mr. Dodsley, by his will, gave 320*l.* to the Company. See memoirs of him in vol. VI. p. 437.

[2] This gentleman (partner with Mr. Wright, as stated in p. 604) was several years one of the Common Council of the ward of Candlewick, and was elected Alderman of Walbrook in 1781. He served the office of Sheriff the same year, and that of Lord Mayor in 1788; and was elected Treasurer of Christ's Hospital in 1785. He died March 26, 1798; and by his will gave 30 shillings a year, to be added to Cater's dinner.

1801 Thomas Cadell [1], Esq. Alderman.
1803 Charles Dilly [2], Esq.

*** The Company pay 5*l.* annually to the Churchwardens of St Mary at Hill, under the name of *Mrs. Revell's gift* [widow of *John Revell*]; but her name does not occur among the Benefactors.

CLERKS OF THE COMPANY.

1578 Richard Collins; died 1613.
1613 Thomas Mountfort; died 1631.
1631 Henry Walley; resigned 1652.
1652 John Burroughs; resigned 1663.
1663 George Tokefield; resigned 1673.
1673 John Lilly [3]; resigned 1681.
1681 John Garret; resigned 1692.
1692 Christopher Grandorge; incapacitated by severe illness, 1696.
1696 Benjamin Tooke [4], *pro tempore.*
1697 Simon Beckley; died 1723.
1723 Nathaniel Cole [5]; resigned 1759.
1759 John Partridge [6]; resigned 1776.
1776 Joseph Baldwin [7]; died 1800.
1800 Henry Rivington [8], the present Clerk.

TREASURERS.

1605 Nathaniel Butler; resigned 1606.
1606 William Cotton.

[1] Mr. Alderman Cadell was Master of the Company in 1799. He gave the fine window which adorns the Hall. See before, p. 581; and memoirs of him in vol. VI. p. 441.

[2] Mr. Dilly (who had been Master in 1802) gave 700*l.* Three per Cent. Annuities; the interest to be paid to two poor widows of Liverymen, 10 guineas to each. See vol. III. p. 190.

[3] See among the Benefactors, p. 600.

[4] See pp. 607. 626.—Mr. Tooke is also noticed in vol. I. pp. 107. 115.

[5] See among the Benefactors, p. 602.

[6] Mr. Partridge retired to Croydon, where he died March 3, 1809, at the advanced age of 90, having for several years before been totally blind.

[7] Mr. Baldwin was many years Deputy Clerk of the Crown, and Registrar of the Amicable Society in Serjeant's Inn. He died universally respected, March 15, 1800, aged 75.

[8] Youngest son of John Rivington, esq. Master in 1775; of whom see p. 400.

1610

1610 Edward Weaver; resigned 1635.
1639 Edward Brewster[1]; died 1647.
1647 George Sawbridge[2]; resigned 1679.
1679 John Leigh; died 1685-6.
1686 Obadiah Blagrave, *pro tempore.*
1687 Benjamin Tooke; resigned 1702.
1702 Joseph Collyer; died 1724.
1724 Thomas Simpson; resigned 1728.
1728 Thomas Simpson, junior; resigned 1755.
1755 Richard Hett[3]; died 1766.
1766 George Hawkins[4]; died 1780.
1780 John Wilkie[5]; died 1785.
1785 Robert Horsfield[6]; resigned 1797.
1797 George Greenhill[7], the present Treasurer.

[1] See among the Benefactors, p. 594. [2] See p. 597.

[3] Mr. Hett had been for many years a Bookseller in the Poultry, of considerable reputation amongst the Dissenters. He died in 1780; leaving two sons, one of whom, Mr. Richard Hett, a man of mild and amiable manners, was a Printer of considerable business in Wild-court, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the office which had formerly belonged to Mr. John Watts. He died May 9, 1805, leaving an only daughter.—The other son, Mr. John Hett, was bred to the Law; and in 1775, became a Master in Chancery; which he resigned in 1792; and died soon after, paralytic, at Bath.—His niece (the daughter of Richard) was married, Feb. 5, 1795, to John Mackintosh, esq.

[4] Mr. Hawkins was many years a Bookseller in Fleet-street, near the Temple Gate. He died in 1780, at a very advanced age.

[5] Mr. Wilkie was a Bookseller in St. Paul's Church-yard; and much respected for his pleasant and engaging manners. He died July 2, 1785; leaving two sons, now living, and very worthy Members of the Company.—The eldest, Mr. George Wilkie, has been already mentioned in p. 449.—Mr. Thomas Wilkie, the younger son, is settled in Salisbury, of which City he has had the honour of being Chief Magistrate.

[6] Mr. Horsfield died March 4, 1798, aged 75.—He had been for several years a Bookseller in Ludgate-street; where he succeeded to the extensive business of Messrs. Knapton.—Mr. James Knapton, Master of the Company in 1727, and again in 1728, died Nov. 24, 1736.—Mr. Paul Knapton married Feb. 14, 1741, Elizabeth Chilwell; and died June 12, 1755.—Mr. John Knapton, three times Master, 1742, 1743, and 1744, died in 1770.

[7] A younger son of Thomas Greenhill, esq. many years a Wholesale Stationer in Gracechurch-street. He was Master of the Company in 1787; but, having retired from business, died at Watford, Herts, Jan. 16, 1798.

No.

No. XXI.

Progress of selling Books by Catalogues. By Richard Gough, Esq. * 1788.

If the *circulation* of Books be a mark of a learned age, no method has been thought of better adapted to that purpose, than by making what are commonly called *Sale* Catalogues of them †. These are of two sorts; by *auction* and by *hand*. The practice has now obtained considerably above a century.

The oldest I have seen of the first class are those of Lazarus Seaman ‡, D. D. 1676, by Will. Cooper, bookseller, Warwick-lane; and Mr. Kidner, rector of Hitchin, by the same, in Little Britain. And that these were the first in the kind, may be gathered from

* First printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LVIII. 1066.

† Maunsell's Catalogue of English printed Books, part I. inscribed "to the Queene's Most Sacred Majestie be continued the blessinge and protection of the Mighty God of Jacob;" and part II. dedicated to Robert Earl of Essex, &c. were both published in 1595, fol. This is rather analogous to the modern Catalogues of *new* publications.

"A Catalogue of the most vendible Books in England, digested under the heads of Divinity, History, Physick, &c. with School Books, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin; and an Introduction for the Use of Schools, by W. London," was published in 4to, *Lond.* 1658, with this motto, Varietas Delectat.

"Clavel's General Catalogue of Books printed in England since the dreadful Fire 1666, to the end of Trinity Term, 1676, was continued every Term until 1700.—"Mr. Robert Clavel is a great dealer, and has deservedly gained himself the reputation of a just man. Dr. Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, used to call him *the honest Bookseller*. He has been Master of the Company of Stationers [1698 and 1699]; and perhaps the greatest unhappiness of life, was his being one of Alderman Cornish's Jury. He printed Dr. Comber's Works, &c." *Dunton*, p. 283.

‡ To this Catalogue is prefixed an Address to the Reader, wherein the custom of selling books by auction is mentioned as having been but of recent origin in our country. See some curious particulars concerning the sale, in Dibdin's Bibliomania, p. 402.

the

the preface to the next, which was, that of William Greenhill, minister of Stepney, at the Turk's-head coffee-house, in Bread-street (in ædibus Ferdinandi Stable, *coffipolæ*, ad insigne capitis Turcæ), by Zach. Bourne, who sets forth, that "the attempts in this kind (by the sale of Dr. Seaman's and Mr. Kidner's libraries) having given great content and satisfaction to the gentlemen who were the buyers, and no discouragement to the sellers, hath encouraged the making this trial by exposing (to auction or sale) the Library of Mr. William Greenhill *."

William Cooper next sold the Library of Dr. Thomas Manton †, at his late house in King-street, Covent Garden, 1678; and in the same year, John Dunmore and Richard Chiswell ‡, booksellers, those

* William Greenhill, a native of Oxfordshire, of plebeian parentage, was admitted, at the age of 13, a servitor of Magdalen College, Oxford; where he took the degree of M. A. in 1612. Embracing early the principles of the Puritans, and afterwards of the rigid Independents, he was appointed in 1643 Lecturer at Stepney: and afterwards filled the same office at St. Michael's, Cornhill, and St. Giles, Cripplegate. Being a worthy and a moderate man, and much valued for his great learning and unwearied labours, he was appointed in 1643 one of the Assembly of Divines; preached a Fast Sermon before the House of Commons April 26, 1643; and was fixed on as a proper person to be Chaplain to the King's children, the Dukes of York and Gloucester, and the Lady Henrietta Maria. In 1653, he was appointed by Cromwell a Tryer of Schoolmasters, Preachers, &c. and in 1654, Mr. Hoyle, the vicar of Stepney, having been sequestered, Mr. Greenhill was appointed to that cure by the Keepers of the Liberties of England; and held it till ejected after the Restoration; subsequently to which, he continued at Stepney as a Dissenting Minister, but in reduced circumstances. Mr. Howe, in his Funeral Sermon for Mr. Mead, speaking of his going to give Mr. Greenhill some assistance, styles him, "that eminent servant of Christ, whose praise is with God." He published "An Exposition of Ezekiel, to Chap. xxix. by William Greenhill, Lecturer in London, 1650," 4 vols. 4to, "Sermons of Christ his Discovery of himself, &c. 1656;" "A Sermon before the Parliament 165..; "The Sound Christian; or, a Treatise of the Soundness of the Heart, with some other Sermons, 1670," 8vo; and is supposed to have died in 1676.

† In the Address to the Reader, prefixed to Manton's Catalogue, it would seem that this was the *fourth trial* of this mode of sale in our own country. See Dibdin's Bibliomania, p. 408.

‡ Of Mr. Chiswell see vol. I. p. 62; vol. IV. pp. 67, 73.—He was in

of Dr. Benjamin Worsley, and two other learned men, over-against the Hen and Chickens, in Paternoster-row, at nine in the morning.

1683, and I believe many years afterwards an eminent Bookseller in St. Paul's Church-yard. John Dunton, p. 280, places him at the head of the most eminent of the profession of the three kingdoms. "Mr. Richard Chiswell well deserves the title of Metropolitan Bookseller of England, if not of all the world. His name at the bottom of a title page, does sufficiently recommend the book. He has not been known to print either a bad book, or on bad paper. He is admirably well qualified for his business, and knows how to value a copy according to its worth; witness the purchase he has made of Archbishop Tillotson's octavo Sermons." He was born in the parish of St. Botolph's Aldgate; and was appointed one of the first Directors of the Bank of England in the original charter; and was buried in that church, with the following epitaph:

"Mr. Richard Chiswell, a noted Bookseller in St. Paul's Church-yard, lies buried in the North aile of this church; and also his father and mother, John and Margaret Chiswell; and his first wife Sarah, daughter of John King; and also five children, who died young, whom he had by Mary, daughter of Richard Royston, Bookseller, who lies buried in Christ Church, London [see p. 598.]; by whom he had likewise three sons more; John, who died in India, Richard, and Royston, who survived him. He was born in this parish Jan. 4, 1639, and died May 3, 1711, and was a man worthy of great praise. As a memorial whereof, his son Richard Chiswell, of London, merchant, caused a monument to be erected, which is against the wall in the South aile."—See in Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 179; a list of the principal Books published by R. Chiswell from 1675 to 1709; and some of the family epitaphs.—Mr. Chiswell's first wife was Sarah, daughter of Mr. John King; and his second, Mary, daughter of Richard Royston, esq. bookseller to Charles I. and II. By the last wife he had five children, who died young, and three sons more; John, who died in India, Richard and Royston, who survived him. Richard, the eldest son, was an eminent Turkey merchant, representative in Parliament for Calne, co. Wilts, 1714; several times a Director of the Bank, between the years 1714 and 1721. He bought the estate of Depden-Hall, near Newport, in Essex, and married Mary, daughter and one of the coheiresses of Thomas Trench, of London, merchant, also several times a Director of the Bank between the years 1736 and 1751, in which year he died, and was buried at Depden. (Mr. Trench's other daughter married Dudley Foley, esq. merchant.) Mrs. Chiswell died 1726, aged 47, having had 10 children, of whom William and Trench died at Constantinople, aged about 18; a son, Richard, and two daughters survived their father. The son was also a Turkey merchant, and resided in the early part of his life at Constantinople, being partner

William Cooper; those of John Godolphin, J. U. D. and Owen Philips, A. M. under-master of Winchester, in Westmoreland-court, Bartholomew-close.

Moses Pits, various libraries and collections, from that of Gisbert Voet*, at the White Hart, Bartholomew-close.

Nathaniel Ranew, those of Gabriel Sangar† and another person, *magni, dum vixit, nominis*, at the Harrow, over against the College of Physicians, Warwick-l.

Moses Pits made an auction; for the trade only, of copies printed at the Sheldon theatre, and by himself, in Petty Canons-hall, Paul's church-yard.

In 1679, William Cooper sold the library of Stephen Watkins and Dr. Thomas Shirley, and another learned man, at the Golden Lion, over-against the Queen's-head tavern, in Pater-noster-row, at 9 in the morning, and 2 in the afternoon.

partner in the house of Hanger, brother to Henry Lord Coleraine. After he came home, he was chosen a Director of the Bank in 1738, and was frequently re-elected till the year 1753; he was also a captain in the Essex militia, and one of the trustees of Sir John Morden's College on Blackheath for decayed merchants, and had a good house at Homerton in Hackney, where he resided some part of the year; but died unmarried at Depden-Hall June 1772, leaving behind him a very great fortune, the bulk of which descended to Richard, son of one of his sisters above-mentioned, who was married to Peter Muilman, of Kirby-Hall, Essex, esq. an eminent Dutch merchant, younger brother to Henry Muilman, esq. *renowned in antient story* for having married the once gay, once beautiful Teresia Constantia Phillips, of famous memory, who died some years ago in Jamaica. This gentleman was also an eminent merchant, and married one of the daughters of James Jurin, M. D. some time of Clapton in Hackney. After the death of his uncle, he took the names of Trench Chiswell; and laid out a great deal of money in improving and embellishing his estate at Depden. He was F. S. A.; M. P. for Aldborough, in Yorkshire; and assisted in publishing a "History of Essex," in six volumes 8vo, 1772. In an unfortunate derangement of mind, I regret to add, he destroyed himself, Feb. 3, 1797 (see Gent. Mag. vol. LXVII. pp. 173. 249.) His only daughter and heiress, Mary, married the late Sir Francis Vincent, bart. by whom she had a son, the present Baronet.

* A celebrated German Divine. He was Professor of Divinity and the Oriental Languages at Utrecht; and died 1677, aged 87.

† Author of "The Work of Faith; being a Repetition of some Morning Lectures, 1656," 8vo.

John Dunmore, bookseller, sold at his house, near the sign of the Woolpack in Ivy-lane, the Library of Sir Edward Byshe, knt. Clarenceux (the year not mentioned).

By MS prices in some of these Catalogues it appears, that *one penny* was a very common bidding.

Mr. Smith's books were sold by Mr. Chiswell in 1682; and I have seen a few of the *prices* in MS.*

Libraries of Mr. Wheatly, minister, near Banbury, and of Simon Rutland, M. D. of Brentwood, sold by auction, at Mr. Bridges's coffee-house, Pope's head alley, April 23, 1683.

The interval till 1686 I have not been able to fill up: but in that year I find the Library of Sir Robert Wyseman, Kt. LL. D. sold by Robert Scott.

Obadiah Sedgewick, B. D.; Edward Millington †, Bookseller, of London, at the Black Swan, Trumpington-street.

Physical, of Christopher Terne and Thomas Allen, F. R. SS. and Robert Talbot, *Pyretiator*; Ditto, at his Auction-room opposite the Black Swan, Ave-Mary-lane.

Richard Davis, Bookseller, two parts, Oxford; Millington and Cooper, booksellers, London.

Choice English books, all folio, two Wednesdays in May; at Jonathan's coffee-house, Christopher Hussee ‡, Bookseller, Little Britain.

Choice books, chiefly of Mr. Francis Bacon; Black Swan, Cambridge, En. Wyre, bookseller.

Dr. Bradford, and W. Cooper, A. M. Bridges's coffee-house, Pope's-head-alley.

Law books of Sir Richard Weston, Knight, Baron of the Exchequer; Millington.

Dr. Edmund Castell §, Professor of Arabic at Cambridge; at the Eagle and Child there, Ditto.

* Mr. Bindley possesses the original Sale Catalogue, with the prices and purchasers names.

† Of whom see vol. IV, p. 29.

‡ "He is a downright honest man; and has always a large stock of books that are very scarce. He is a man of moderation, and my good friend." *Dunton*, p. 286.

§ Of whom see memoirs in vol. IV. p. 22.

Me-

Medical; Child's Coffee-house, William Cooper.

James Chamberlain, fellow of St. John's, Cambridge; in Cook's-row, Sturbridge fair, Millington.

Library of Arthur Earl of Anglesey *, 1686.

Mr. Sheppard of London, and another Gentleman; Thomas Ward, Upholsterer.

1686-7, Feb. 28. Books in quires; Millington.

French, of Charles Mearne †, late Bookseller to the King; King's-arms, Charing Cross, William Cooper.

Bibliotheca cujusdam Viri literati; Ditto, Pelican, Little-Britain.

Charles Mearne's English books; Millington, Richard's Coffee-house.

Auction at Thomas Bowman's, Bookseller; Oxford.

Jer. Copping, of Sion College, and Anscel Beaumont, esq. Jonathan's Coffee-house.

1687. The Library of Robert Scott ‡, Bookseller, and Bibliotheca Jacombiana §, by Millington.

Vendible and useful English and Latin Books, on most subjects, and in all volumes, sold by Auction 1688-9, at the Three Half Moons, St. Paul's Churchyard ||.

Tooker's Catalogue of William Miller's ¶ famous Collection of Pamphlets to this day, no date.

* "Bibliotheca Angleseiana, sive Catalogus Variorum Librorum in quâvis Linguâ & Facultate insignium: quos cum ingenti sumptu & summâ diligentiâ sibi procuravit Honoratissimus Arthur Comes d'Anglesey, Privati olim Sigilli Custos, & Carolo Secundo à Secretioribus Conciliis. Quorum Auctio habebitur Londini, in ædibus Nigri Cygni, ex adverso Australis Porticus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Paulinæ, in Cœmiterio D. Paul. 25 die Octob. 1686. Per Thomam Philippum, Generosum, olim Œconomum prædicto Comiti. 1686." 4to, pp. 98 and 76. Price 6*d*.

† Son, probably, of Samuel Mearne; see p. 598.

‡ Of Little Britain. See vol. I. p. 423.

§ The Rev. Dr. Thomas Jacomb, a respectable Nonconformist Divine, died March 27, 1687; and left a valuable Library, in all parts of Learning, which sold for 1300*l*.

|| These Catalogues are all in quarto; the different Sciences form distinct numbers, and sometimes distinct pages.

¶ "His person was tall and slender; he had a graceful aspect (neither stern nor effeminate); his eyes were smiling and lively; his

It is not to be doubted that from hence to the present year might be deduced a regular series of both sorts, distributing capital libraries of Books and MSS. among a succession of owners.

I can begin only with the Library of Mr. Charles Bernard *, 1710-11; after which follows that of Dr. Nehemiah Grew, 1712, the title of which is too curious not to be inserted at large:

"A Catalogue of Part of the Library of that late eminent Nehemiah Grew, M. D. Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians; containing a curious Collection of many valuable Books, in Physick, Divinity, and History, together with Variety of *uncommon* stitched Pamphlets and

his complexion was of a honey colour, and he breathed as if he had run a race. The figure and symmetry of his face exactly proportionable. He had a soft voice, and a very obliging tongue. He was of the sect of the Peripatetics, for he walked every week to Hampstead. He was very moderate in his eating, drinking, and sleeping, and was blessed with a great memory, which he employed for the good of the publick; for he had the largest collection of stitched books of any man in the world, and could furnish the Clergy (at a dead lift) with a printed sermon on any text or occasion. His death was a public loss, and will never be repaired unless by his ingenious son-in-law, Mr. William Laycock, who, I hear, is making a general collection of stitched books; and as Mr. Miller's stock was all put into his hands, (perhaps) he is the fittest man in London to perfect such a useful undertaking." *Dunton*, p. 289.

* Serjeant Surgeon to Queen Anne (see vol. IV. p. 104).

The Library of Dr. Francis Bernard, Fellow of the College of Physicians, and Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, was sold by auction in 1698. See the very curious advertisement to his Catalogue in Dibdin's Bibliomania, p. 418.—He was buried at St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, with the following epitaph:

"Heic juxta situs est Franciscus Bernardus, M. D.
egregium sui seculi Decus;
hujus Civitatis Deliciæ nuper, nunc Desiderium:
quippe quæ suspexit vivum, plorat Mortuum;
eum utique optimum & in omni re literariâ versatissimum,
quem summa & penè certa Artis medicæ scientia,
undique comprobata feliciter, meritò commendavit omnibus.
Obiit septuagenarius, Feb. 9, 1697-8.
Conjunx mœrens posuit.
And also Anne, his wife, died April 12, 1708."

Of a Dr. *Edward* Bernard, see vol. I. pp. 16. 702.

MSS.

MSS. Also a Collection of STONES, engraved or cut out, antient, and set in Gold or Silver, for the Use of Rings and Seals. Which will begin to be sold, the fair Way (the Price to be put in each Book, and on every Seal and Ring), on Monday next, being the 23d of this instant June, at the Rose-tavern, without Temple-bar, from Nine o'Clock in the Morning till Eight at Night. The Sale to continue Two Days, and no longer. Catalogues may be had at Mr. Strachan's in Cornhill, Mr. Clement's in St. Paul's Church yard, Mr. Brown's without Temple-bar, Booksellers, and at the Place of Sale, where written Catalogues of the whole may be seen." There are 156 Lots of "Libri Theologici, Medici, &c. Græcè, Latinè, et Anglicè, Folio," many with *g. b.* i. e. gilt backs. "With many others not here inserted."

1712 Dr. Burrell of Sudbury, Edward Earl of Jersey*, and Mr. Robert Stretton, by T. Ballard; Remains of Sir J. Chardin's library, by James Levi, at Tom's Coffee-house, St. Martin's-lane.

1714 Dr. John Postlethwaite, Head-master of St. Paul's-school, by T. Ballard.

1714-15 Thomas Britton †, Smallcoal-man.

From hence we may descend down the ladder of Learning by rounds, inscribed with the names of

1721 Thomas Rawlinson ‡, 1733-4.

1722 Sir Robert Sibbald, at Edinburgh.

1725-6 John Bridges §, esq.

1727 Sir Philip Sydenham.

* Sir Edward Villiers, created Viscount and Baron Villiers in 1691, and earl of Jersey in 1697, possessed a valuable Library, collected in his various public employments. He was some time one of the Lords Justices in Ireland; Master of the Horse to Queen Mary; and Ambassador, first, to the States General, and afterwards to France. He was appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Household in 1702; and died Aug. 26, 1711.

† Of whom see a good article in Dibdin's Bibliomania, p. 438.

‡ See vol. V. p. 489.

§ This Catalogue has a curious engraved frontispiece of a tree cut down and dismembring, with this motto:

Δρυος πεσουσης πας ανηρ ξυλευεται.

1728

1728 Dr. Woodward.
1729 Sir Richard Gibbs.
1730 Richard Hutton, esq.; Rev. Thomas Kimpson; Richard Powell, esq.; Robert Gray, M. D.; Hon. Samuel Molyneux; John Lingard, esq. Common Serjeant of the City of London; Edward Broome, esq.; John Birch, M. D.; John Coleman, esq. (sold by Herman Noorthouck, at his shop in the Great Piazza, Covent Garden; whose own stock in trade was sold that year by Christopher Bateman); William Hewer, esq.; Thomas Herbert, M. D.; John Hancocke, D. D. (sold by C. Davis); the stock in trade of J. Woodman and D. Lyon (sold by Christopher Bateman).
1730-1 Peter Le Neve, Anthony Collins.
1731 T. Jeff, Lewis Vaslet *, Master of Fulham school, by Ballard, Mrs. Oldfield, Feb. 9, 1731-2.
1732 T. Granger, Rev. Robert Kilburn, LL. D. Prebendary of St. Paul's, Rev. Dr. Marshall, Stephen Hall, M. D. Mr. Benjamin Ayerig, by Noorthouck.
1733 Philip, the eccentric Duke of Wharton (who died May 31, 1731); Robert Smith, D. D. Barton Booth, esq.
1734 William Earl of Yarmouth (who died in 1732), Robert Stephens †, esq. Hugh Chamberlen, M. D. Bp. Sydall, Mr. Richardson, Apothecary.
1735 Theocharis Dadichi, John Eaton, Dr. Foulkes, John White of Ipswich, James Tyrrell, esq.
1735-6 Thomas Hearne.
1736-7 Thomas Sclater Bacon.
1742 Walter Clavell.
1745-6 James Brydges, first Duke of Chandos.
1746 Ireton Cromwell.
1747 Sir Joseph Jekyll, and the Earl of Oxford.
1748 Rev. John Lewis, the Historian of Margate.
1748 Michael Maittaire ‡.

* He has a tomb-stone in Fulham church-yard. See Lysons, vol. II. p. 375.

† The Historiographer; of whom see memoirs in vol. II. p. 51.

‡ Maittaire's collection must have been uncommonly numerous; and of their intrinsic value the reader will best judge by the

1749 George Holmes.
1754 Dr. Mead *.
1756 Martin Folkes †, Esq. and Dr. Richard Rawlinson ‡.
1757 Sir Julius Cæsar's MSS. Dr. Derham.
1758 Edmund Calamy.
1759 Professor Ward §.
1762 Dr. Thomas Hayter, Bishop of London.
1763 Dr. Brackenridge, Lord Granville.
1764 Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, Clarendon MSS. John Hutton.
1765 Sir Edward Simpson, Dr. Letherland, R. Widmore ||, Earl of Macclesfield, Dean Townsend.

the following extract from the 'Advertisement,' by Cock the auctioneer, at the back of the title-page: "Though the books, in their present condition, make not the most ostentatious appearance, yet, like the late worthy possessor of them, however plain their outside may be, they contain within an invaluable treasure of ingenuity and learning. In fine, this is (after fifty years diligent search and labour in collecting) *the entire library of Mr. Maittaire*; whose judgment in the choice of books, as it ever was confessed, so are they, undoubtedly, far beyond whatever I can attempt to say in their praise. In exhibiting them thus to the publick, I comply with the will of my deceased friend; and in printing the Catalogue from his *own copy* just as he left it (though by so doing it is the more voluminous) I had an opportunity not only of doing the justice I owe to his memory, but also of gratifying the curious."

* Of whom see memoirs, vol. VI. p. 212.—I have Mr. Bowyer's copy of all Dr. Mead's Catalogues, with the prices marked at the time of sale.

† Of whom see memoirs, vol. II. p. 578.

‡ See memoirs of him, vol. V. p. 489.

§ Of whom see memoirs, vol. V. p. 517.

|| This learned Divine has been noticed in vol. II. p. 227. He was a laborious searcher into antient Records; and, from his appointment of Librarian to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, had peculiar opportunities of indulging his favourite pursuit; which stamps an authenticity on the History of Westminster Abbey, which he published in 1751, and in which is inserted "An Historical and Architectural Account of the Abbey, and of the Repairs, in a Letter from Sir Christopher Wren to Bishop Atterbury, principal Commissioner for them, about 1714," with additional notes by Mr. Widmore.—In the following year he meditated another work, which he thus noticed in a letter to Dr. Ducarel, March 3, 1752, "There is among the MSS. at the Heralds' Office, No. 5531 (according to Bernard's Catalogue of the MSS.

1766 Daniel Scot, John Warburton, Esq. the Herald, and David Mallet, esq. the Poet. John

MSS. of England and Ireland), Chronicon Ed. II. usque ad 10 Edw. III. per Adamum Murimuth Canonicum Lond. Beside a Chronicle of this Murimuth, published by Anthony Hall, Oxon. 1722, as a continuation of Trivet, there is another much larger than the printed book, often quoted by Wharton, both in his Anglia Sacra, and in his Treatise de Episcopis Londinensibus, as the work of this Murimuth, of which I have a MS. bought at the sale of the books of the late Duke of Chandos, and which is the very book, No. 1, in the Irish part of Mr. Bernard's Catalogue. It has not the name of the author, and only goes on as a part or continuation of Matthew of Westminster's "Flores Historiarum." It appears to me a work that deserves to be published, and I have transcribed it for that purpose. I shall be glad to see some other MS. of it, as it may possibly have the author's name prefixed, and as it would help me in some places where there is either the first letter of a proper name only, or words by reason of abbreviations, and those written in a very small hand, are not easily made out.—I have not yet discovered where I may find the book that Mr. Wharton used. The favour I would desire of you is, that you would enquire of the gentleman your friend at the Heralds' Office, whether the MS. in their Library be a different work from that published by Hall. If he has not the printed book, it begins in this manner: "Quoniam, ut scribitur per antiquos, Res audita perit, littera scripta manet;" and it ends thus: "Item nullus uteretur pelura transmarina, nisi haberet in reditibus centum libras." I hope, Sir, you will excuse the trouble now given you by your much obliged and very humble servant, RICH. WIDMORE."

"On the 12th of May, 1760, being the 200th year since the accession of Queen Elizabeth, the same was observed at the Westminster election (which began this day) as a high festival. After a Sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Widmore, the only surviving member of the last jubilee, several copies of verses were spoken by the ushers, scholars, &c." * *Gent. Mag.* vol. XXX. p. 247.

* This was followed by a second celebration on the 3d of June; when Dr. Pearce (then Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster) went, with the Prebendaries, in procession, attended by the King's Scholars, to the Abbey. In the course of the service Purcell's Te Deum, and some other fine music, were performed. Several Orations were spoken by the Scholars; and a grand dinner was provided for the Dean and Prebendaries, the Masters and Scholars, as also for the Gentlemen of the Choir. A fine medallion of Queen Elizabeth was fixed up in the Abbey on the occasion, since whose reign this institution has been laid aside. —There was also printed "A Sermon, preached at the Abbey Church, Westminster, on Tuesday June 3, 1760; at a Jubilee then kept by the Members of the Collegiate Church, on account of its being the 200th Year since the Date of their Charter of Foundation. By the Right Reverend Zachary Lord Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of Westminster. Prov. xxxi. 31."

In

Baber, Dr. Stukeley *, Dr. S. Chandler.
1767 Dr. William Freind † (also the Library of Dr. John Freind ‡, undated).
1768 John Anstis §, Dr. Lardner.
1769 James Parsons, M. D.; and Duplicates in the British Museum, first sale (682*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*)
1770 Rev. Mr. Humphrey, Philip Stanhope, esq.
1771 Philip-Carteret Webb ||, Dr. Gregory Sharpe, Fairfax, Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet ¶.
1772 Henry Baker **, Esq. Drs. Pemberton and Wilson, Mr. Beighton, Mr. Wood.
1773 James West ††, esq.
1774 Thomas Snelling ‡‡.

In 1762, being then in his 82d year, on the suggestion of Dr. Ducarel, he presented a copy of his "History of Westminster Abbey" to Abp. Secker: "My book is bound, and ready to be called for: if you please to take it yourself, I will bring to my house the two Chartularies which I mentioned to you: if you send for it, I hope, as you approved of the offering it, you will introduce it to his Grace. The two Prefaces to the History and Enquiry, I have been told, are not much amiss; and, I suppose, if his Grace looks at all into it, it will be hardly farther than these: if he should, there is a mistake in the account of the Dean Dolben, p. 161, where it is said that he was wounded at the siege; for *at*, it should be, *during* the siege of York, or when York was besieged; for he was defending it. I know of no other errors, except some words misprinted, occasioned by my being obliged to correct the sheets by candle-light. I am, Sir, your much obliged, &c. RICH. WIDMORE, *Nov.* 23."

He died in November 1764, aged 84, at a small living which he held in Hampshire; and was there buried.—Mr. Henry Brooker succeeded him as Librarian, Dec. 1, 1764; and his own private Library was sold in 1765.

* See vol. V. p. 499.

† Dean of Canterbury. See memoirs of him, vol. V. p. 104.

‡ Ibid. p. 93.

§ Garter King of Arms; see vol. V. p. 269.

|| See vol. II. p. 279.

¶ See vol. II. p. 336.

** See vol. V. p. 271.

†† See vol. VI. p. 334.

‡‡ This intelligent Medallic Antiquary was the Author of, 1. "A View of the Silver Coin as Coinage of England, from the Norman Conquest to the present Time; considered with regard to Type, Legend, Sorts, Rarity, Weight, Fineness, and Value, 1762." 2. "A View of the Gold Coin and Coinage of England, from Henry the Third to the present Time, 1763." 3. "A View of the Copper Coin and Coinage of England; including the Leaden, Tin, and Laton Tokens made by Tradesmen, during the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; the Farthing Tokens of James

1775 Dr. Anthony Askew *, Dean Cowper † and Mr. Dowdeswell, Mr. Jekyll, Peter Templeman.
1776 Stanley and Bowman, Rev. Cæsar De Missy ‡,

James I. and Charles I.; those of Towns and Corporations under the Commonwealth and Charles II.; and the Tin Farthings and Halfpence of Charles II. James II. and William and Mary, 1766." 4. "Miscellaneous Views of the Coins struck by English Princes in France, Counterfeit Sterlings, Coins struck by the East India Company, those in the West India Colonies, and in the Isle of Man; also of Pattern Pieces for Gold and Silver Coins; and Gold Nobles struck abroad, in Imitation of English, 1769." 5. "A View of the Origin, Nature, and Use of Jettons, or Counters; especially of those known by the Name of *Black Money*, and *Abbey Pieces*; with a Sketch of the Manner of Reckoning with them, and its Affinity with that of the Roman *Abacus*, the Chinese *Soan Pan*, and the Russian *Shtchota*; 1769." 6. "Irish Coins in Silver and Copper, before and from the Conquest to the present Reign; being a Supplement (with great Additions) to Simon's Irish Coins."

Mr. Snelling died May 2, 1773; and in the following year was published, 7. "A View of the Silver Coins and Coinage of Scotland, from Alexander the First to the Union of the Two Kingdoms. By the late Mr. Thomas Snelling. To which are added Four Plates of the Gold, Billon, and Copper Coins of the same Kingdom, 1774." All these Tracts were collected into a volume by Mr. Thane, who prefixed to them the title of "Snelling on the Coins of Great Britain, France, and Ireland;" and an excellent Portrait, a small oval, under which is, "Mr. Thomas Snelling, Author of the Views of the Coins and Coinage of England, &c. &c. &c. *John Thane del. & sculp.*"

* See before, p. 496.

† Of Exeter College, Oxford; M. A. 1734; B. and D. D. by diploma 1746; rector of Fordwich, Kent, and one of the Prebendaries of Canterbury, which he resigned in 1746, for the Deanry of Durham. He died in 1774, and was buried in that cathedral; with the following epitaph:

"This marble is erected
to the memory of the Honourable and Reverend
SPENCER COWPER, D. D.
youngest Son of William Earl Cowper,
Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain
in the Reign of Queen Anne and King George I.
He was made Dean of this Cathedral in the year 1746;
and, after a life spent in a steady uniform practice
of unaffected Piety, Friendship, Humanity, and Charity,
died at the Deanry, in the 62d year of his age,
on the 25th day of March, 1774."

‡ Of whom see memoirs, p. 305.

Dr.

Dr. Campbell, Richard Blyke, esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A. John Ratcliffe *.

* Having no knowledge whatever of this *black-letter* gentleman, I should have passed him over in silence, if Mr. Dibdin had not expected to find his name in *my Index*. That he may not be wholly disappointed in that respect, I shall borrow a few lines from his own ingenious work:

"In 1776 died John Ratcliffe, esq. of Bermondsey, a bibliomaniac of a very peculiar character. If he had contented himself with his former occupation, and frequented the butter and cheese, instead of the book, market—if he could have fancied himself in a brown peruke, and Russia apron, instead of an embroidered waistcoat, velvet breeches, and flowing periwig, he might, perhaps, have enjoyed greater longevity; but, infatuated by the *Caxtons* and *Wynkyn de Wordes* of the West and Fletewode collections, he fell into the snare; and the more he struggled to disentangle himself, the more certainly did he become a victim to the disease. The Catalogue was collected with great judgment and expense, during the last thirty years of his life: comprehending a large and most choice collection of the rare old English *black-letter*, in fine preservation, and in elegant bindings. The sale took place on March 27, 1776; although the *year* is unaccountably omitted by that renowned auctioneer the late Mr. Christie, who disposed of them.—If ever there was a *unique* collection, this was one—the very essence of Old Divinity, Poetry, Romances, and Chronicles! The articles were only 1675 in number; but their intrinsic value amply compensated for their paucity.—Of some particulars of Mr. Ratcliffe's life, I had hoped to have found gleanings in Mr. Nichols's "Anecdotes of Bowyer;" but his name does not even appear in the Index; being probably reserved for the second forth-coming enlarged edition. Meanwhile, it may not be uninteresting to remark that, like Magliabechi, he imbibed his love of reading and collecting, from the accidental possession of scraps and leaves of books. The fact is, Mr. Ratcliffe first kept a *chandler's shop* in the Borough; and, as is the case with all retail traders, had great quantities of old books brought to him so be purchased at so much *per pound!* Hence arose his passion for collecting the *black-letter*, as well as *Stilton cheeses;* and hence, by unwearied assiduity, and attention to business, he amassed a sufficiency to retire, and live, for the remainder of his days, upon the luxury of *old English Literature!*"

When this note was thus far printed, I was favoured with the following addition by an unknown correspondent:

"Mr. Ratcliffe lived in East-lane, Bermondsey; was a very corpulent man, and his legs were remarkably thick, probably from an anasarcous complaint. The writer of this remembers him perfectly well; he was a very stately man, and, when he walked, literally went a snail's pace. He was a Dissenter; and every

1777 Dr. Smith at Oxford, Mr. Ives.
1779 Edward Rowe Mores *, Thomas Mole Hodges †, Thomas Ruddiman at Edinburgh.
1780 Rev. Philip Furneaux ‡, D.D. Henry Justice.
1781 Hon. Topham Beauclerk.
1783 Drs. Wheeler, Merrick, Musgrave, Chapman, and Bevis, Sir Gregory Page.
1784 Francis Gulston, Sir Thomas Sewel, Dr. Wilson, John Upton, Yelverton library and MSS. § Mr. Harte, Ralph Bigland, esq. Garter King at Arms, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Darker ||, Staunton and Ibbot, Duke of Argyle.

every Sunday attended the meeting of Dr. Flaxman, in the Lower Road to Deptford. He generally wore a fine coat, either red or brown, with gold lace buttons, and a fine silk embroidered waistcoat, of scarlet, with gold lace, and a large and well-powdered wig. With his hat in one hand, and a gold-headed cane in the other, he marched royally along, and not unfrequently followed by a parcel of children, wondering who the stately man could be.—A few years before his death, a fire happened in the neighbourhood where he lived; and it became necessary to remove part of his household furniture and books. He was incapable of assisting himself; but he stood in the street, lamenting and deploring the loss of his *Caxtons*, when a sailor who lived within a door or two of him attempted to console him: "Bless you, Sir, I have got them perfectly safe!" While Ratcliffe was expressing his thanks, the sailor produced two of his fine curled periwigs, which he had saved from the devouring element; and who had no idea that Ratcliffe could make such a fuss for a few books." *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXXII. pp. 85. 114.

* Of whom see memoirs, vol. V. p. 389.

† At this sale I purchased his valuable MS History of Learning in the Sixteenth Century; which I still possess.

‡ Author of "An Essay on Toleration, with a particular View to the late Application of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers to Parliament, &c. 1773." See vol. V. pp. 53. 308.

§ After the sale of a few lots of the Yelverton MSS. the sale was stopped. They were so lotted it was impossible to have proceeded. To know where the remainder are now preserved would be useful information. They were all given by Lord Sussex to Lord Calthorpe, whose mother was of that family, and at his death had not been opened, nor perhaps since. *Gough MS.*

|| John Darker, esq. an eminent Merchant in London, and Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, F. R. S. and F. S. A. lord of the manor of Queneborow, in Leicestershire, and three times chosen one of the representatives in parliament for the borough

1785 Drs. Huck-Saunders and Petit, Professor Brockett, Dr. Paul Wright * (at Bishop's Stortford), Edward Wynne †, Mr. Tutet, Henderson the famous Tragedian, Jeacock and Bromfield, Toup, Dr. Robertson's Spanish library, Lord George Sackville, Bourdillon, Dr. Richard Bentley, rector of Nailstone (sold at Leicester).

1786 Dr. Andrew Coltee Ducarel ‡.

1787 Edward Wortley Montague's § MSS. Dr. Adee, Paul Henry Maty, Dr. Wright, Benjamin Bartlett, William Bayntun, Major Pearson, Mr. Henderson.

1788 E. Bettesworth, A.M.; S. Edmondson, Mowbray herald, Dr. J. G. King ||, Dr. Sydenham, Col.

borough of Leicester. In the House of Commons he was particularly active in all Committees relating to Trade and Commerce; an upright Legislator, influenced only by the dictates of an honest heart. A portrait of him is placed in the Town Hall at Leicester. He died Feb. 8, 1784, ætat. 62; leaving two daughters; of whom one was married to sir George-Augustus-William Shuckburgh, bart. M. P. for the county of Warwick, and died s. p.; the other, to Joseph Nash, esq. a very considerable grocer in London (only son of Alderman William Nash) by whom she has one daughter; and, secondly, Aug. 19, 1785, to Edward-Loveden Loveden, esq. of Buscot Park, Berks, M. P. for Abingdon.

* Of whom see before, p. 179. † See p. 151.

‡ Of whom see memoirs, vol. VI. p. 380.

§ Of whom see memoirs, vol. IV. p. 625.

|| Dr. John Glen King was a native of Norfolk; admitted of Caius College, Cambridge; where he proceeded A. B. 1752, A. M. 1763; incorporated at Oxford March 19, 1771; B. and D. D. (of Christ Church) August 21, 1771. He was also F. R. S. and F. S. A.; and Chaplain to the English factory at St. Petersburg. In 1772, he published "The Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church in Russia, containing an account of its Doctrine, Worship, and Discipline," 4to. In 1778, "A Letter to the [late] Bishop of Durham, containing some Observations on the Climate of Russia, and the Northern Countries, with a View of the Flying Mountains at Zarsko Sello, near St. Petersburg," 4to. And in the VIIIth volume of "Archæologia," p. 307, "Observations on the Barberini Vase." He was engaged in a medallic work, having been appointed medallist to the Empress of Russia. He was presented to the rectory of Wormley by Sir Abraham Hume, bart. in July 1783; and, on the death of the Rev. Wheatly Heald, in the summer of 1786, he purchased the chapelry of Spring Garden. He died in 1787, and was buried in the church-yard at Wormley, with the following epitaph:

"Here

Calderwood, duplicates of British Museum, second sale (for 446*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*), Dr. Martin, Gen. Oglethorpe*. And innumerable others of inferior note.

Among the dealers out of this learned lore we find John Whiston†, Thomas Wilcox, Thomas, Samuel, and Edward Ballard‡, Samuel Bathoe, Samuel Paterson§, Samuel Baker||, and George Leigh¶, among the booksellers; and among the general Auctioneers, Cooper, Cock**, Langford††, Gerard, Christie‡‡, Greenwood, Compton, Ansell.

None have distinguished themselves more in the scientific part of the business than the *two Sams*, Baker and Paterson, or been better assisted than Cock and Langford.

If, from Sellers of Books by the hammer, we pass to Retailers of Libraries by marked Catalogues, perhaps the pre-eminence in point of time is due to Montague, to the Ballards, T. Green, C. Davis, and John Whiston; to whom succeeded an ample series,

"Here lie the remains of the Reverend John Glen King, D. D.
late Rector of this parish.
He died Nov. 2, 1787, in the 56th year of his age.
He married, first, Ann-Magdalene,
daughter of Michael Combrune, esq.
by whom he had one daughter, Anna Henrietta;
he married secondly, Jane, daughter of John Hyde, esq."

* Of whom see memoirs, vol. II. p. 17.

† See vol. I. p. 494. ‡ Ibid. p. 422. vol. III. p. 405.

§ See before, p. 438. || See pp. 161. 630. ¶ Ibid.

** Portraits of Mr. Cock, the celebrated Auctioneer, and of his wife, who was famed for her knowledge of the Polite Arts, and for her taste in Literature, are noticed in the "Memoirs of Hogarth, 1810," vol. II. p. *287.

†† Mr. Langford's portrait is also noticed in the above-cited page.

‡‡ Many years well known and justly celebrated as an auctioneer, and the successful disposer of property of every kind, whether by public sale or private contract. With an easy and gentleman-like flow of eloquence, he possessed, in a great degree, the power of persuasion, and even tempered his public address by a gentle refinement of manners. He died in Pall Mall, after a long and lingering illness, Nov. 8, 1803, aged 73, and was buried, on the 14th, in St. James's burial ground. His son, the present Mr. Christie, has distinguished himself no less in the literary world than in the profession in which he succeeds his Father.

who

who annually distribute their Books at fixed prices, for ready money, and from a certain date, and some of them have attained to issue out Catalogues twice a year, as bargains fall in, or the town continues full.

Among these Catalogists stands foremost Tom Osborne, who filled one side of Gray's-inn with his lumber, and, without knowing the intrinsic value of a single book, contrived such arbitrary prices as raised him to his country house and dog-and-duck-huntings.

For his nearest imitator of the genuine breed, rank we Lockyer Davis; next in succession, Thomas Payne and Son, Benjamin White and Son, Robson and Clarke, Leigh and Sotheby, and Otridge.

For emulous and successful rivality, Samuel Hayes, T. Edwards, and the Egertons; for *quantity*, Lackington. And among the Catalogists whose race is run, F. Clay, Olive Payne, Fletcher Gyles, A. Lyon, Herman Noorthouck, Nicholas Prevost, Charles Marsh, J. Wilcox, David Wilson, T. Davies, and T. Evans.

Among imitators in *a second class* *, G. Wagstaffe, Andrew Jackson†, T. Lowndes, T. Corbett, all

* Let it be recollected that this was written in 1788.

† Andrew Jackson, well known to many dealers in old books, and black letter, kept a shop for more than forty years in Clare Court, Drury Lane. Here, like another *Magliabechi*, midst dust and cobwebs, he indulged his appetite for reading; legends and romances, history and poetry, were indiscriminately his favourite pursuits. Unlike a contemporary brother of the trade ‡, he did not make the curiosity of his customers a foundation of a collection for his own use, and refuse to part with an article, where he found an eagerness in a purchaser to obtain it. Where he met with a rarity, he would retain the same till he had satisfied his own desires in the perusal of it, and then part with it agreeable to his promise. Though placed in an humble rank in life, he was easy, chearful, and facetious. If he did not abound, his wants were few, and he secured enough to carry him to his journey's end. He was retainer to the Muses, but rather traversed the plains than ascended any steps up the hill of Parnassus. In 1740 he published the first Book of Paradise Lost in rhime: and ten years afterwards, with somewhat better success, "Matrimonial Scenes; consisting of the Seaman's Tale, the Manciple's

‡ John King, of Moorfields, whose curious library, consisting of ten days' sale, was sold by auction by Baker in 1760.

deceased; Fox, quitted; Pridden, Gardner, Collins, Chapman, King, Ogilvie, Joseph White, W. Lowndes, Dennis, Sheppardson and Reynolds, John Hayes, Anderson, Cuthell, Marson, Manson, Thornton, Jefferys, and Barker.

Of late years also the Booksellers in many of our Provincial Towns have exhibited Catalogues of no small bulk or value; particularly Oxford, Canterbury, Norwich, Cambridge, York, Exeter, Halifax, Woodbridge, &c. &c. &c.

Prices were at first fixed in the first leaf of each Book; afterwards, as at present, transcribed from thence into the printed Catalogue, where some books, however, of great value, are left without price. The Library of Sir *Richard Gibbs*, knt. of Great Waltham and Bury St. Edmund's, was sold in 1729 by T. Green, Spring Gardens, Bookseller *(with fixed prices)*. Qu. If not the earliest?

I have seen an undated "Address to the Learned: or, an advantageous Lottery for Books in Quires; wherein each Adventurer of a Guinea is sure of a Prize of Two Pound Value; and it is but Four to One that he has a Prize of Three, Six, Eight, Twelve, or Fifty Pounds, as appears by the following Proposals:" 1500 lots, at 1*l.* 1*s.* each, to be drawn with the lots out of two glasses, superintended by John

Tale, the Character of the Wife at Bath, the Tale of the Wife at Bath, and her Five Husbands—all modernized from Chaucer; by A. Jackson.

The first *refiner* of our native *lays*
Chaunted these *tales* in Second *Richard*'s days;
Time grudg'd his *wit*, and on his language fed!
We rescue but the *living* from the *dead*;
And *what* was *sterling verse* so long ago
Is here *new coined* to make it *current* now. Lond. 1750, 8vo."

The contents of his Catalogues of the years 1756, 1757, 1759, and one without date, as specified in their titles, were in rhime. In 1751, in conjunction with Charles Marsh, he republished, as Shakespeare's, a "Briefe conceipte touching the Commonweale of this Realme of England; originally printed in 1581." He quitted his business about a year before his death, which happened on the twenty-fifth of July 1778, having completed his 83d year the fourteenth of May preceding.

Lilly

Lilly * and Edward Darrel, esqrs. Mr. Deputy Collins, and Mr. William Proctor, stationer. 2 lots of 50*l.* 10 of 12*l.* 20 of 8*l.* 68 of 6*l.* 200 of 3*l.* 1200 of 2*l.* The undertakers were: Thomas Leigh and D. Midwinter, at the Rose and Crown, in St. Paul's church-yard; Mr. Aylmer †, at the Three Pigeons, and Mr. Richard Parker ‡, under the Piazza of the Royal Exchange; Mr. Nicholson §, in Little Britain; Mr. Tooke ‖, at the Middle Temple Gate, Fleet-street; Mr. Brown, at the Black Swan, without Temple Bar; Mr. Sare, at Gray's-inn Gate; Mr. Lownds, at the Savoy Gate; Mr. Castle, near Scotland-yard Gate; and Mr. Gillyflower ¶, in Westminster-hall; Booksellers. D. H. *Gent. Mag.* vol. LVIII. pp. 1065—1069.

* Who had been Clerk to the Stationers Company. See p. 606.

† "Mr. Brabazon Ailmer, a very just and religious man. I was partner with him in Keith's Narrative of the Proceedings at Turners Hall, and so had an opportunity to know him. He is nicely exact in all his accounts, and is well acquainted with the mysteries of his trade. He printed Bishop Tillotson's Works, so many of them as came abroad in his life-time. He published Doctor Barrow's Works; and has been as often engaged in very useful designs, as any other that can be named through the whole trade." *Dunton*, p. 282.

‡ "His body is in good case; his face red and plump; his eyes brisk and sparkling; of an humble look and behaviour, naturally witty; and fortunate in all he prints; and is universally known and beloved by the Merchants that frequent the Royal Exchange." *Dunton*, p. 287.

§ "His talent lies at projection, though I am thinking his Voyages and Travels will be a little posthumous. He is usually fortunate in what he goes upon. He is a man of good sense, for I have known him lay the first rudiments and sinews of a design with great judgment, and always according to the rules of art or interest. He purchased part of my stock, when I threw up all concerns in trade; and I ever found him a very honest man." *Dunton*, p. 285.

‖ Mr. Benjamin Tooke, immortalized as the Bookseller of Swift and Pope, was an eminent Bookseller at the Middle Temple Gate, Fleet-street. He died May 24, 1723, leaving a considerable estate to his younger brother Andrew Tooke, for many years Master of the Charterhouse School as under and head Master.—Dunton, p. 288, says, "he was descended from the ingenious Tooke, that was formerly Treasurer. He was truly honest, a man of refined sense (or could never have been related to Ben Tooke), and was unblemished in his reputation."

¶ "Both his eyes were never at once from home; for one

After an interval of nearly six years, the following notice was taken of the preceding article:

"Mr. URBAN, *May* 13, 1794.

"In your vol. LVIII. p. 1065, so curious an account is given by D. H. of the origin of selling books by Catalogues, that I am tempted to solicit from the same intelligent writer an historical narrative of the Catalogues by *marked prices*; in which considerable assistance might yet be obtained from some remnants of 'the genuine breed,' p. 1068.

"One of the *Ballards*, I believe, still survives; as does that '*Trypho Emeritus*, Mr. Thomas Payne, one of the honestest men living, to whom, as a Bookseller, Learning is under considerable obligations;' and from whom the publick would be happy to receive such information as he, perhaps, above all other men in his profession, is enabled to bestow.

'By age and long experience rendered wise,' to him we look with confidence for instruction; and, I flatter myself, we shall not look in vain.

"Of the *two Sams* mentioned by D. H. Mr. Paterson is living; and no one more capable of supplying so material a *desideratum*. Not less able also, is Mr. Leigh, the partner and successor of the other Sam, who continues to support (and long may he do so!) the credit of the *York-street* Auctions. M. GREEN *."

Which was thus answered by Mr. Gough †:

"Mr. URBAN, Oct. 3, 1794.

"You hold out so fair a challenge to continue the circulation of Learning by Catalogues of Books with the prices affixed, that I am tempted to take

kept house, and observed the actions of men, while the other roamed abroad for intelligence. He loved his bottle and his friend with an equal affection. He was very tetchy upon some occasions: yet thriving was part of his character. He printed L'Estrange's Æsop, Lord Halifax's Advice to his daughter, and many excellent copies." *Dunton*, p. 290.

* Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 396.

† *Ibid.* p. 897; corrected and enlarged by Mr. Gough's MS.

up

up my pen once more, to gratify the curiosity of yourself and your Readers, by such a List as a pretty regular perambulation among the various *Bibliopoles* of the Metropolis, for a course of at least 40 years, enables me to make out. So little do we reflect that the pursuits of early life will contribute to the information or amusement of more advanced age, that it required the œconomy of a Rawlinson to preserve sufficient materials to render this List complete. You must take it as it is; and, if the Booksellers who have survived, or the representatives of those who are no more, can fill up the *hiatus*, they will merit your and my thanks, and prevent our regretting that so many of their Catalogues have been added to the 'Boghouse Miscellany,' or other miscellanies of equal utility. The intrinsic merit of some has kept the series almost uninterrupted; while others, who had not even 'a name to live,' are lost in Lethe's stream. Such as have names will shew posterity that the Dignitaries, the Lords, the Esquires, and men of all ranks in the present century, had Libraries, and perhaps will obliquely point out to Biographers the dates of their deaths or preferments. D. H.

Anderson *, *John, Holborn Hill*, 1787.
1790 Hon. John Scott†, Lincoln's-inn.
1792 Miscellaneous.
Arrowsmith, Middle-row, Holborn, 1795.
Baker, Samuel, York-street.
1757 Arthur Ashley Sykes, D. D. Dean of Burien; John Young, M. D. Cheshunt.
1758 Dr. Thomas Rundle, Bishop of Derry; and Italian and Spanish books of a deceased Nobleman.
—— Hon. John Talbot, a Welsh Judge; Abra-

* He died soon after the publication of his last Catalogue.

† Only brother to Henry Earl of Deloraine. He was of Gray's-inn, a counsellor at law, and a commissioner of bankrupts. He was born in October 1738; and died Dec. 30, 1788; having married Miss Young, who died Aug. 17, 1791; by whom he had one son, who died in America in 1779.

ham

ham Castres, esq. Envoy to Lisbon; and Mr. Holloway, of Cheapside.

1759 Rev. Dr. John Scott; Richard Ince, esq.; and Robert Helyer, of the Temple, esq.

—— Peter Nourse, Rector of Droxford, Hants, and Author of 'Discourses on the Homilies'; and his son, Rev. Major N. Minister of Higham, Kent, and Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge.

1761 Person of Quality; Charles Lethieullier*, LL.D.; Rev. Mr. Gunn, of Colchester; Rev. Mr. Nunns, of Yately.

1761 Dr. Vernon†, Rector of Bloomsbury; Dr. Heringham, Vicar of Tilbury; Rev. Mr. Spateman, minister of Chiswick; and Mr. John Moncrieff, author of the Tragedies of Agis, Appius, &c.

1762 Rev. Mr. Woodford, Canon and Treasurer of Wells; Robert New‡, esq. F. R. S.

1763 William Corry, esq.

1764 John Anthony Balaguer, esq. Secretary to the late Earl Granville; and Dr. Charlton Wollaston, F. R. S.

1766 Dr. Mansfield Price, senior Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; Mr. Ashcroft, Rector of Mepsall, co. Bedford; Thomas Thompson, M. D. *Baker*§ *and Leigh*||.

* Of whom, and of his brother, Smart Lethieullier, esq. F. S. A. see memoirs in vol. V. pp. 368—372.

† Died Feb. 26, 1771. ‡ Died July 18, 1762.

§ Of this very respectable *Bibliopole*, who may almost be said to have been the first who brought the practice of selling books by auction into general use, see some memoirs in p. 161.

|| This genuine disciple of *the elder Sam* is still at the head of his profession, assisted by a *younger Sam* (see p. 162); and of the Auctioneers of Books may not improperly be styled *facilè Princeps*. His pleasant disposition, his skill, and his integrity, are as well known as his famous *snuff-box*, described by Mr. Dibdin as "having a not less imposing air than the remarkable periwig of Sir Fopling of old; which, according to the piquant note of Dr. Warburton, usually made its entrance upon the stage in a sedan chair, brought in by two chairmen, with infinite satisfaction to the audience. When a high-priced book is balancing between 15 and 20*l.* it is a fearful signal of its reaching an additional sum, if Mr. Leigh should lay down his hammer, and delve into this said crumple-horn-shaped snuff-box!"

1768

1768 Sir Brydges Baldwin; Dr. Lawson; and Mr. Lobb, of Peter-house, Cambridge.

1769 Rev. Mr. Wettenhall, Minister of Walthamstow.

1772 Dr. Michael Festing, rector of Wyke Regis, Dorset; Richard Phelps, esq. Provost-marshal-general of the Leeward Islands; and Messieurs Richardsons, eminent Portrait-painters, of Queen-square.

1775 Sir Thomas Abdy, Bart. of Albyns; Rev. Stotherd Abdy, Minister of Coopersall; Dr. Dowset, Physician to the Charter-house; and the medical part of Dr. Daniel, of Colchester.

1776 Rev. Joseph Sims, Prebendary of St. Paul's; Dr. Edward Jackson, Rector of Christ church, Surrey.

1777 Mr. John Channing*, Apothecary, of Essex-street; and Dr. John Roberts, of Ross.

Ballard, Samuel and Edward, Little Britain.

1758 Randolph Walker, esq.; Jervase Scot, esq.; Rev. Dr. Bar. Bulkeley.

1777 Miscellaneous.

1778 —— Wayman, M. D.

Barker, J. Russel-court, Drury-lane, 1790.

Bathoe †, *William, near Exeter-'change, Strand,* William Hogarth, esq. Serjeant-painter.

Baynes, William, Paternoster-row.

1796 Thomas Lloyd, Bristol; Wm. Taylor, Bath.

Becket and *De Hondt, Strand.*

Books imported 1761—1766.

Bickerton, William, Devereux-court, Temple bar.

1727 Paul Beach, esq.

Bingley ‡, *William (by commission).*

* The very learned Editor of "Rhazes de Variolis, 1767."

† This very intelligent Bookseller died Oct. 2, 1768.

‡ A man of some notoriety in the days of Wilkes and Liberty. He began his political career, May 10, 1768, by publishing, at a shop opposite Durham-yard in the Strand, "The North Briton," No. XLVII. in continuation of the celebrated papers under that name by Mr. Wilkes; and, for a letter to Lord Mansfield in No. L. was called on by the Attorney-general to shew cause why an attachment should not be issued against him as Publisher; when he wished to have pleaded his own cause, but was not permitted,

1793 —— Dorne, bankrupt, at Feversham in Kent.

mitted. His intended speech, with the proceedings of the Court, are given in No. LI. He was committed to Newgate, whence he addressed, July 1, a remarkable letter to Mr. Harley, then Lord Mayor, occasioned by some cruel reflections of his Lordship's, No. LV; another to the North Briton, No. LIX. In Numbers LXIV. and LXXV. he is stated to have been the first person, independent of a Court of justice, imprisoned by attachment from the abolition of the court of Star Chamber. Nov. 7, after having been 72 days in Newgate, he was committed to the King's Bench, for "not putting in bail to answer interrogatories upon oath." Assisted, as he doubtless was, by the private advice of some distinguished Lawyers, the defence of the English subject's freedom, in his case, is nervously stated in No. LXXV. The result was, that, on Dec. 5, on entering into recognizance for his *appearing* on the first day of the next term, he was discharged out of custody. His declaration to the public on this head is in No. LXXXI. Jan. 23, 1769, persisting in his refusal to answer interrogatories, he was remanded to the King's Bench, No. LXXXVII.; and, Feb. 16, made a solemn affidavit that he never would, without torture, answer to the proposed interrogatories, No. XCI. June 14, 1769, he was brought from the King's Bench prison to the Common Pleas, by *habeas corpus*, to surrender himself to an action of debt, in order to be removed to the Fleet; but, though it appeared, by the return of the writ, that he was not in execution at the suit of the Crown, but in custody to answer interrogatories, the Court was of opinion they were not authorized to change the place of his confinement, and he was therefore remanded back. In August that year he published a new edition of the first XLVI numbers of the "North Briton," with *explanatory* Notes; and "an Appendix, containing a full and distinct Account of the Persecutions carried on against John Wilkes, Esq. With a faithful Collection of that Gentleman's Tracts, from 1763 to 1769." He still pursued the continuation of that work; and No. CXVII. was published July 22, by W. Bingley, a Prisoner in the King's Bench, and sold at his shop, No. 31, Newgate-street. In 1769 he was one of the editors of "L'Abbé Velly's History of France," of which only one volume was published. In June 1770, being "suddenly and unexpectedly released from two years' confinement," he commenced a new weekly paper, under the title of "Bingley's Journal." He still also continued "The North Briton" till No. CCXVIII. May 11, 1771; after which day he incorporated those Essays, for a few weeks longer, in his Weekly Journal; till at length, after having been long flattered, by the party which had made him their tool, with the vain hope of a gratuity of 500*l.* his credit in trade became exhausted, and he suffered for his temerity and credulity by an enrolment in the list of bankrupts. He afterwards sought refuge in Ireland, where for several years he carried on the business of a Bookseller; but, returning into this country in 1783, found an asylum in the office

1794 George Smith, of Peircefield, esq. including

fice of Mr. Nichols the Printer (in which capacity he originally set out in life), and where he in some degree found repose from the turmoils of political strife. He could not, however, refrain from authorship. In 1787 he illustrated with notes "The Riddle," by the unhappy G. R. Fitzgerald, esq.; wrote an essay on the Basaltine fires in Ireland; a pamphlet on Smithfield Market, and against Carcase-Butchers; a curious letter on Stones falling from the air; and a quarto pamphlet on the late Rebellion in Ireland.—He also published "The New Plain Dealer, or, Will Freeman's Budgets," a periodical work, "continued occasionally, at various prices, according to quantity." Four numbers only of the work appeared between 1791 and 1794; consisting, chiefly, of a farrago of political spleen, and invectives against courtiers and their dependents. Prefixed to it was a portrait of the author, under the character of "an English Citizen, who was two years imprisoned in English Bastiles, without trial, conviction, or sentence," and a long account of his own sufferings, under the title of "A Sketch of English Liberty;" in which he states that 500*l.* was actually voted to him at a meeting of the Constitutional Society, on the suggestion of Mr. Horne Tooke; but that, at a subsequent meeting, Mr. Wilkes stood foremost in opposition to the money being raised for him on that Society. In the preface to No. IV. the writer *modestly* likens himself to a phœnix; "he exists merely of *himself*—he has passed through the *fire* of persecution, and, in imitation of that bird, has risen again *from his own ashes*; so that his subjects of Fires and Illuminations, singular as they appear, are only natural. But, although a *phœnix*, and perhaps such a one as may never again rise in this part of the globe, the citizens of London need be under no apprehension of his ever *setting fire* to the *Thames*. The principal danger lies against the writer himself, who, instead of possessing that energetic *fire* which might be expected of a *phœnix*, may, and he fears will too soon, appear to partake more of the *heaviness* of a *goose*." No. V. was announced as an intended "Sequel to the Memoirs of the late Jack Straw, Sinner, Saint, and Devil, who sold books by millions."—In 1796 Mr. Bingley published, "A Supplement to Smithfield Market, shewing the Power of the People, and the Practicability of a Plan for reducing the Prices of Butchers' Meat."—He was a man of strong natural understanding, though not much assisted by literature; and was of the strictest integrity; but unfortunately possessed an habitual irritability of temper, which proved a perpetual discomfort. With the most earnest inclination to do right, he frequently wandered into error; and a considerable portion of his time was employed in making apologies for mistakes which a slight consideration would have prevented.—He was for 36 years happy in a connubial connexion with a very worthy woman, by whom he left three daughters; all of whom being respectably married, he again engaged in a matrimonial connexion, Jan. 21, 1798, with the widow of a Captain in the India trade, who survived to lament his almost sudden loss.

The

that of the late Dr. Joseph Smith, brother to the learned Editor of Bede *.

Brindley †, *P. New Bond-street*, 1758.

Brown ‡, *Daniel, Black Swan, without Temple-bar.*

1727 Walter Richards, esq. and Dr. Woodhouse.

1728 Charles Spelman, esq.

Several others.

Brown §, *William, Essex-street, Strand*, 1794.

Cater, William, Holborn.

The following inscription is in St. Bride's Church-yard.

" In memory of Mary, late wife of William Bingley, of New Romney, county of Kent, but now of this parish, bookseller, and daughter of the late Richard Dann, of Hertsbury, Wilts. She was born March 6th, 1736, died June 18, 1796, in the 36th year of her marriage, which terminated, as it commenced, in the most cordial love and truest friendship.

" To you, dear wife, to worth but rarely known,
I raise with sighs this monumental stone;
And though mature from Earth to Heaven remov'd,
In death still honour'd, as in life belov'd.
Oft as I call to mind her love sincere,
Her virtue, friendship, all the world holds dear,
With what maternal tenderness endued,
Her truth, her more than female fortitude;
The rod of Power long patient to sustain,
A painful illness long, yet ne'er complain;
And now resign'd to everlasting rest,
She leaves a bright example to the best.
For when this transient dream of life is o'er,
And all the busy passions are no more,
Say, what avails them, but to leave behind
The footsteps of a good and generous mind. W. B.

" Also the said William Bingley,
died 23d October, 1799, aged 61.

" Cold is that heart that beat in Freedom's cause,
The steady advocate of all her Laws.
Unmov'd by threats or bribes his race he ran,
And lived and died the Patriot!—the Man."

* Dr. John Smith, the Editor of Bede, died 1715; see vol. I. pp. 233. 705. George Smith, son of Dr. John, completed the edition of Bede, and died in 1756.

† He was predecessor of Mr. James Robson; and the publisher of a remarkably elegant Edition of the Classics.

‡ " I have always thought there's an unusual sweetness that reigns in this man's countenance: he's very humble; and I believe him a good man. He's a sincere lover of the Established Church; and yet his principles are moderate enough." *Dunton*, p. 284.

§ Mr. Brown served his apprenticeship with, and was afterwards many years journeyman to, Mr. Sandby; on whose quitting business,

1767 Lord Willoughby of Parham, P. A. S.
1774 The late eminent Antiquary, Cudworth Bruck, esq. of Wallingford.
1777, 78, 79, 80.
1781 Rev. Mr. Spooner, of Chesham, and an eminent Mathematician.

Des Carrieres, Union-street, Bishopsgate-str. 1788.

Chapman, Henry, Old Round-court, Strand, 1776, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87.
1781 Dr. Henry Chapman, Dean of Worcester.
1783 Collection of Tracts by Dr. Mead; remainder 1796.

Chapman, Henry, with *King* and *Collins, on Snowhill.*
——— with *King, King-street, Covent Garden,* 1790.
——— *Chandos-street,* 1790, 92, 93, 94, 95.
1795 P. Hobler, auction.
——— removed to *Woodstock-street, Oxford-street,* 1796.

Clarke, William, New Bond-street, 1793.

Collins *, *William,* 1778, *Pope's head-alley, burnt out,* 1779, *Exchange-alley,* 1781, 82, 83, 84.
1785 Part of Eve's and Mead's Tracts.
1787 Luke Trusfield, esq. of Reading.
——— *John-street, Oxford-street,* 1795.

Conant, Nathanael, Successor to Mr. Whiston, Fleet-street.
1776 Samuel Speed, M. A. Rector of Martyr Worthy, Hants.

business, about 1765, he opened the shop in which he died. He married the only sister of Mr. Harrison, surgeon and apothecary, of Enfield, and of the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Dissenting Minister at Warrington; by her he had one son, who died an infant; and she died 1795.—Mr. Brown died of a fever, after a week's illness, Feb. 14, 1797, aged 63, and was buried at Enfield, near the remains of his wife, on the 24th. He divided his fortune between her brothers and their children, after making provision for his own poor relations, who were very few.—He was succeeded in business by Mr. Robert Bickerstaff.

* His Catalogues, for a considerable number of years, furnished several curious articles to the literary collectors. He died, in Warwick-street, Golden-square, of a confirmed asthma, in March 1801.

Cuthell,

Cuthell *, *John, Middle-row*, 1787—89, 1791, 1792—94, 96.

At Davies's Coffee-house, Little Piazza.

1727 Henry Nelson, esq. late Secretary to Sir Robert Walpole.

Davies †, *Thomas, Russel-street, Covent Garden*, 1764.

Mr. Peters, Rector of Isleworth, from January to March; William Shenstone, esq.; Dr. Oliver of Bath; John Parker, Painter; and a Gentleman resident in a public character in Spain and Italy, July and September, 1764.

Remainder of these, April and June, 1765.

Rev. —— Russel, of Guilford, and William Thomson, of Queen's college, Oxford, 1768.

William East, esq.; Mr. John Thornton; George Macauley, M. D. 1766.

John Ratcliffe, esq. undated.

1769, 71, 73.

Curious and scarce Pamphlets, in order of time, 1771.

Another ditto.

Gilbert Elliot, of the War-office; Rev. Mr. More, of Plymouth; Ambrose Stapleton; and William Molesworth, esq. of Wembdon, co. Devon.

1775 Rev. Mr. Barnard, of Bardfield, Essex.

1776 Charles Chauncy, esq. and an eminent Antiquary.

Undated: William Oldys, esq. Norroy King at Arms, Author of the Life of Sir Walter Raleigh; Rev. Mr. Emms, of Yarmouth, and Mr. William Rush.

Davis ‡, *Lockyer*, and *Charles Reyniers.*

Dr. Thomas Church, Vicar of Battersea; Dr. Thomas Wood, Rector of Barrowby, co. Lincoln; Rev. Thomas Wright, lecturer of St. Andrew, Holborn; Mr. Nathanael Worley, of Staple-inn, Attorney; and an eminent Surgeon.

* Now famous for his Catalogues, particularly in the Medical Line, and in every branch of general Science.

† Of whom see memoirs, vol. VI. p. 421. ‡ Ibid. p. 436.

1757

1757 Hon. Henry Finch, esq. F. R. S.
Henry Watkinson, M. A. Lecturer of St. Olave, Hart-street.
Phineas Fowke, M. D.
The learned William Wasey, M. D. late President of the College of Physicians.
1758 Samuel Hassel, M. A. Assistant Preacher at Kenington.
Richard Holland, M. D. F. R. S.
James Hickes, of Hatton Garden, Surgeon.
James Wallis, D. D. Professor of Geometry at Oxford.
Barrows Harris, esq.
Rowland Charlton, M. D.
John Burm, M. A. one of the Masters at Merchant Taylors School.
1761 John Hawes, of the Custom-house, esq.
Stephen Le Grand, M. D.
1762 Hugh Wyat, A. M. Vicar of West Ham, and Rector of St. Alphage, London-wall.
John Hutchinson, Lecturer of St. Botolph, Aldgate.
1763 Rev. Mr. Henry Crispe; and Laurence Eusden, M. A. Poet Laureat.
1764 ..... of Guilford.
George Psalmanazar *.
Peter ..... of Gray's-inn, esq.
1765 Sir James Creed; Mr. Jenkins, Lecturer of St. Martin, Ludgate; Rev. Mr. Preston; a learned Mathematician; and an eminent Surgeon.
1766 Rev. Mr. Newcome, of Hackney, Author of the poetical edition of Harvey's Meditations; John Roberts, of Lincoln's-inn, esq.
1767 Dr. Squire, Bishop of St. David's; Dr. John Pelling; Joshua Tillotson, M. A. Sur-master of St. Paul's school.
1768 Zachary Grey, LL. D. Editor of Hudibras; Malachy Postlethwayte, Author of the Dictionary of Trade and Commerce; Thomas Cranmer, M. D.
——John Martyn†, M. D. F. R. S. Professor of Bo-

* Author of the very pleasant, but fabulous, "History of Formosa;" see vol. II. p. 27.

† Of Mr. John Martyn, see before, pp. 156, 157.—In 1730,

tany at Cambridge; and the single tracts and volumes on Botany of Dr. Grey.

Lockyer Davis * *alone.*

1770 Mr. Alleyne, Rector of Stanton, co. Leicester; Dr. John Barham, of Lewes; and Mr. Richard Webb, Surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

1771 Edmund Herbert, esq. Deputy Pay-master to the Marines.

1773 Mr. Humphry Chetham; Francis Swinton, M. D. of Poole; Mr. William Cowper, Surgeon to the First Regiment of Dragoon-guards; and the Law Library of the late Edward Chetham, esq.

1775 Bp. Lloyd of Worcester; Dr. William Lloyd, Chancellor of that Diocese; John Lloyd, Rector of

1730, he engaged with Dr. Russel in a design of republishing "Roberti Stephani Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ;" but whether the proposals did not meet with due encouragement, or for what other reason is uncertain, the design was dropped. [See vol. II. p. 65.] He was also concerned with the same learned gentleman and others in a weekly paper intituled "The Grub-street Journal," the principal intention of which was to ridicule bad authors and their works. Mr. Martyn wrote the introductory paper under the title of *Bavius*, which was the character he preserved throughout this work, to which the greatest wits of the time did not disdain sometimes to contribute. The best papers were afterwards selected and printed in two volumes 12mo, in the year 1737, under the title of "Memoirs the Society of Grub-street." The papers which were written by Mr. Martyn are distinguished by the signature B. Dr. Russel took the title of Mævius, and his papers are signed M. The Grub-street Journal had a large sale, and was kept up till the end of the year 1737. There was an attempt made to revive it, at the beginning of the year following, under the title of "The Literary Courier of Grub-street;" but, as it was soon dropped, probably without much success.

Martyn's Dissertation on the Æneids of Virgil, preface, p. xvi.

In the new burial-ground at Chelsea, on a flat stone on the North side, is the following inscription.

"In memory of John Martyn,
F. R. S. Professor of Botany at Cambridge;
and Eulalia, his wife, the youngest daughter of John King, D. D.
Rector of this Parish.
She died Feb. 13, 1748-9, in the 46th year of her age;
He died Jan. 29, 1768, in the 69th year of his age,
and both lie here interred.
"*The memory of the Righteous shall live for ever.*"

* Of whom see memoirs in vol. VI. p. 436.

1779

Ryton, co. Durham; and the Law Library of Matthew Locke, esq.

1779 Sir Thomas Hare, Bart.

1780 Rev. Mr. Thomas Baker, late of Westminster; and Richard Blackburn, M. D.

1784 Mr. Gibson, Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; Rayner Heckford, esq. of Thaxted; and Mr. Humphries, Attorney.

1786 Dr. John Negus, Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford; Rev. Mr. Daniel Noble; and John Andree, M. D.

1790 William Ludlam*, B. D. Fellow of St. John's

* Rector of Cuckfield in Suffolk, and vicar of Norton by Galby; fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. there 1738; M. A. 1742; B. D. 1749. He was highly celebrated for his skill in mechanics and mathematics. He was author of "Astronomical Observations made in St. John's College, Cambridge, in the years 1767 and 1768; with an Account of several Astronomical Instruments, 1769," 4to. "Two Mathematical Essays; the first on Ultimate Ratios, the second on the Power of the Wedge, 1770," 8vo. "Directions for the Use of Hadley's Quadrant; with Remarks on the Construction and Use of that Instrument demonstrated, 1771;" 8vo. "An Essay on Newton's Second Law of Motion, 1780," 8vo. "The Rudiments of Mathematics; designed for the Use of Students at the Universities; containing an Introduction to Algebra; Remarks on the first six books of Euclid; and the Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; 1785;" 8vo. "An Introduction to, and Notes on, Mr. Bird's Method of dividing Astronomical Instruments; 1786," 4to. "Mathematical Essays; 1. on the Properties of the Cycloid; 2. " on Def. 1 Cor. 1. prop. 10; Cor. 1. prop. 13.; Book I. of Newton's Principia, 1787;" 8vo. "Essays, on Scripture Metaphors; Divine Justice; Divine Mercy; and the Doctrine of Satisfaction, 1787;" 8vo. "Two Essays, on Justification, and the Influence of the Holy Spirit, in addition to the foregoing, 1788. He also published, in the "Philosophical Transactions," 1. "Account of a new-constructed Balance for the Woollen Manufacture," vol. LV. p. 205; 2. "Observations on the Transit of Venus and Eclipse of the Sun at Leicester, June 3, 1769," LIX. 236. 3. 4. and 5. "Astronomical Observations there," LX. 355. LXV. 366. 370; 6. "Eclipse of the Sun at Leicester, 1778," LXVIII. 1019; 7. "An Engine for turning Ovals in Wood or Metal, and drawing Ovals on Paper, LXX. 378. In Gent. Mag. vol. XXXV. p. 412, is his Report to the Board of Longitude, on the Merits of Mr. Harrison's Watch; and in vol. XLII. p. 562, a short account of Church Organs. He was also, in early life, an occasional writer in the Monthly Review.

Mr.

college, Cambridge; and theological part of Dr. H. Stebbing; and the medical part of a late eminent Physician, F. R. S.

Deighton, John *, *Cambridge*, 1784.

Watson Tookey, Rector of Exning, Suffolk.

——————— *successor to Cater, Holborn*, 1786.

One every year.

——————— *successor to Lockyer Davis*, 1793.

Mr. Ludlam died March 16, 1788, æt. 71; and was buried at St. Mary's in Leicester; where a small tablet, containing only dates, preserves his memory, and that of William an infant son.

Another of his sons, Thomas Ludlam, inherited no small share of his father's natural talent for scientific purtuits; which having been cultivated by a sound classical education, his first views in life, in conformity to the particular wishes of his father, were turned to the liberal profession of a Printer; and in that capacity I gladly bear testimony to the excellence of his conduct during a regular apprenticeship. Gentle and unassuming in his manners, and industrious in his habits of business, his conduct gave general satisfaction both to his equals and superiors. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship, an opportunity occurred, which was thought favourable both to his health, and his future fortune, of entering into the service of the Sierra Leone Company; and in that Infant Colony he was for a considerable time one of the Council, and at length became Governor. On the Colony being taken into the hands of Administration, a new Governor was appointed by the Crown; but Mr. Ludlam obtained an especial commission, with power to visit such parts of Africa as might be thought useful to the interests of Great Britain and the general cause of Humanity; an undertaking for which, by his mild conciliatory manners, and by the experience acquired during a long residence at Sierra Leone, he was most eminently qualified. But his bodily strength was not equal to the task he had undertaken; and he fell a victim to disease, originally arising from a weak constitution; but with the pleasing consolation, both to himself and his surviving friends, that his life, though not a long one, was wholly passed in endeavours to be useful to all mankind. This excellent young man, whose premature death was not only a subject of sincere lamentation to his numerous friends, but in some degree a national loss, expired on board the Crocodile frigate, at Sierra Leone, July 25, 1810, in the 35th year of his age.

Of another Thomas Ludlam, (brother of William), who was rector of Foston in Leicestershire, confrater of Wigston's Hospital, and an able polemic Writer, see an ample account in the History of Leicestershire, vol. IV. p. 1040; or in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXI. part ii. p. 492.

* Now carrying on an extensive business at Cambridge with very great reputation.

Dell,

*Dell, Henry**, and *Co. Holborn*, 1765.
Dell alone, 1767.
—— Herring, esq. of Bickley, Devon; a Bedfordshire Clergyman; Suffolk, Surgeon, 1788.
1789, 90, 91, 92, 93.
Dennis†, *Bridge-street, Blackfryars*, 1794.
Drew‡, *John, Fetter-lane*, 1791.
Miscellaneous.
Edlin, Thomas.
1728 Collection of a very curious Gentleman.
Edwards§, *William*, and *Sons, Pall-mall.*
1784. N. Wilson, esq. of Pontefract; two eminent Antiquaries, deceased; H. Bradshaw, esq. of Marple-hall, Cheshire.
1787 J. Mainwaring, M.D.; an eminent Civilian; &c.
1790 Salichetti of Rome, and Zanetti, of Venice.
Egerton, Thomas and *John*||, *Whitehall*, 1784, *Successor to John Millan.*

* Mr Henry Dell was a Bookseller, first in Tower-street, and afterwards in Holborn, where he died very poor. He once attempted to perform the part of Mrs. Termagant, at Covent Garden Theatre, but without success. He wrote and altered four dramatic pieces; 1. "The Spouter, or, The Double Revenge, 1756;" 2. "Minorca, 1756;" 3. "The Mirrour, 1757;" 4. "The Frenchified Lady never in Paris, 1757, (Biographia Dramatica, by Jones, 1812, vol. II. p. 181.)—Mr. Dell was the Author, in 1766, of "The Booksellers, a Poem," which was pronounced by some able judges, to be "a wretched, rhyming list of Booksellers in London and Westminster, with silly commendations of some, and stupid abuse of others." See one specimen in p. 640.

† Mr. Dennis removed to Middle-row, Holborn, where he continued occasionally to publish Catalogues, in which were generally several very curious articles, particularly in the *Occult Sciences*. He died, a young man, Aug. 23, 1798.

‡ Now one of Mr. Bowyer's Annuitants; see before, p. 288.

§ See before, in this volume, p. 422.

|| Mr. John Egerton died January 17, 1795, of a rheumatic fever, after a week's illness. He was a Bookseller of great eminence To the Literati he was an useful man; he knew books well; and his memory, uncommonly retentive, was seldom at a loss through the varieties of dates, prices, and sizes. In the sale-room he was conspicuously clever, and put the excellences of an article very forcibly to the bidders. In private life his character and conduct were very exemplary; and his zeal and activity in business few have exceeded. He married one of the daughters of Mr. Lockyer Davis.

The curious Collection of their Predecessor, Mr. John Millan *.

1785 John Muller †, Professor at the Royal Academy at Woolwich.

Thomas Deletanville, esq. Author of a French and English Dictionary.

1786 Dr. George Haddon, Rector of Stepney.

Dr. John Bradshaw, Bishop of Bristol.

1787 John Jebb, M. D.

L. D. Nelme, esq.

1788 Dr. Markham ‡, rector of Whitechapel.

William Pagett, esq. of the Middle Temple.

1789 Dr. F. Blackburne §, Archdeacon of Richmond.

Richard Ward, Prebendary of Lincoln.

1790 William Young and Richard Knight, esqrs.

1791 Francis Hiorne ||, of Warwick, esq. F. A. S.

T. Osborne, D. D. Rector of Clifton, Bedfordshire.

H. Brooker ¶, esq. Keeper of the Augmentation-office.

Marmaduke Overend, of Chiswick, esq.

Kenton Couse **, Architectural Books; and the Li-

* Mr. John Millan, who was a Bookseller at Charing Cross more than 50 years, died Feb. 15, 1784, aged more than 81. He is thus celebrated in Mr. Dell's poem mentioned in p. 641.

"Millan, deserving of the warmest praise,
As full of worth and virtue as of days;
Brave, open, gen'rous, 'tis in him we find
A solid judgment and a taste refin'd;
Nature's most choice productions are his care,
And them t'obtain, no expence or pains does spare:
A character so amiable and bright,
Inspires the muse with rapture and delight;
The Gentleman and Tradesman both in him unite.

† John Muller, esq. Professor of Artillery and Fortification at Woolwich, and author of some ingenious professional tracts, died in June 1784, in his 85th year.

‡ Of whom see some memoirs in vol. II. p. 682.

§ Of whom see memoirs in this volume, p. 14.

|| Son of the famous Architect of that name at Warwick. He was elected F. A. S. 1784; and died Dec. 9, 1789.

¶ Receiver General and Librarian to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. He died May 29, 1787.

** Mr. Couse, an eminent Surveyor in his Majesty's Office of Works, was bred an Architect under Mr. Flitcroft of the Board of Works, into which establishment he was introduced as soon

as

brary of a Physician.
1792 Peter Whalley*, M.A. Editor of Ben Jonson.
Michael Morris, M. D. F. R. S. Physician to the Westminster Infirmary.
1793 Two parts. Another in the same year.
1794 John Smeaton, F. R. S.

Evans †, *Thomas, King-street, Covent Garden.*
1769 Duchess of Dorset, and an Antiquary.
1771 Sir John Cross.

——— *near York-buildings*, 1774—1779.
1782 A Baronet; and John Walter, esq.
By auction, 1775, Dr. Van Swinden; and J. H. Schoeman; and part of Heydinger's Stock, 1776.

Faulder, Robert, New Bond street, 1779.
1781 Hon. John Maitland ‡.
1786 Robert Foley §, D. D. Dean of Worcester.
Rev. Mr. Degulhon.

Fox, William, Holborn, 1773, 74, 75, 76, 77.

as a regular vacancy happened. He progressively rose in this department to be the first clerk of the works, and afterwards became secretary to the board. This post he held till the office was new-modelled by Mr. Burke's Bill of Reform, 1782, when he was re-appointed, under the denomination of examining clerk, which place he enjoyed at his death; having been also, for several years, surveyor to the Company of Goldsmiths. Few men underwent more business, both public and private, than Mr. Couse, or with greater credit and integrity. Liberal, honourable, and punctual in all his engagements, he deservedly gained numberless friends, and never lost one in the practice of his profession for nearly 50 years. To the applause of others, the written testimony of a very great Personage might be added: but Delicacy forbids us to insist upon it. Mr. Couse married Miss Sarah Hamilton, the younger daughter of Mr. Hamilton, who held a post in the late King's houshold, by whom he had three surviving children, viz. Capt. Charles Couse, appointed, by his Majesty himself, to the command of the Roebuck packet, on the Falmouth station, 1788; and two daughters, unmarried. He died in Scotland Yard, in his 70th year, Oct. 10, 1790.—The eldest daughter was married, March 29, 1794, to Dr. Christopher (since Sir Christopher) Pegge, of Christ Church, Oxford.

* Of whom see memoirs in vol. II. p. 108.

† Of whom see memoirs in vol. VI. p. 434.

‡ A Colonel in the Army, and uncle of the present Earl of Lauderdale. He died June 29, 1779.

§ Who died Jan. 8, 1783.

*Gardner**, *Henry-Lasher, opposite St. Clement's church, Strand*, 1786, 91, 93.
Gorgo, Anthony, Middle-row, St. Giles's, 1773, 75.
Hall†, Francis, Strand, 1771.
Hamilton, near Gray's-inn, 1792.
Harlow, Elizabeth, St. James's-street, 1792.
1776 *Hayes, Samuel, from Mr. Cater, facing St. Andrew's church, Holborn.*
Charles Thornbury, esq.; Mr. Worlidge; G. Arnaud, M.D. member of the Society of Surgeons in London, and of the Royal Academy of Surgeons at Paris.
1777 Miscellaneous.
1778 Francis Fawkes, M.A. rector of Hayes.
Charles Stanley, esq.
J. Torriano, Rector of Chingford.
Matthew Armstrong, esq.
1779 *Hayes‡, Samuel, Oxford-street.*
Rev. William Etwall, B.D. of Magdalen college, Oxford, vicar of Stanes, editor of Plato's Dialogues; John Maule, M.A. Fellow of King's; Herbert Nettleton, esq.
1780, 81, 85, 87—95.
Hayes§, John, High Holborn.
1779 Lord Archer; Dr. S. Smallbrook; Thomas Greenfield, M.D.
1780 Henry Alcroft, esq. of Mitcham; John Hutton, esq. of Gainsborough.
1786 Herman Brown, esq.; 1788—91.
Herbert‖, Isaac, Pall-mall, 1793, 94.
——— *Great Russel-street*, 1795, 96.
Heydinger¶, C. Strand, 1771, 73; not priced 1772;

* Mr. Gardner died at Clapham, Feb. 29, 1808.

† Formerly warehouseman to Mr. Bowyer; and afterwards for many years one of the Yeomen of the Guard to His Majesty.

‡ This intelligent and respectable gentleman was induced, in the line of his profession, during the last short interval from war, to visit France; and has since that period been one of the many British subjects unjustly detained a prisoner by the tyranny and caprice of the present Ruler of France.

§ Mr. John Hayes, whose abilities were of no ordinary class, and his erudition very considerable, died Nov. 12, 1811, aged 74.

‖ Nephew of the Editor of Ames's "Typographical Antiquities."

¶ A German Bookseller. He was unsuccessful in business; and died in distressed circumstances about 1778. and

and two Supplements.

Hingeston *, *Mileson, Strand, near Temple-bar.*

Edward Francklin, of Rainham; and Dr. Bradshaw, of Upminster.

A Merchant; and a Gentleman of Essex, 1770.

Sir William Wiseman, Bart.; Dr. Wingfield, Hospitaller of St. Thomas in the Borough; Thomas Thomson, vicar of Eltham.

Rev. John Lindsey, 1772.

Mr. Riggs, of Hollist, Kent; and Mr. Andrew Solinus, undated.

Hooper †, *Samuel, Ludgate-hill.*

——————— and *Davis*, undated.

Jeffery ‡, *Edward, Warwick-street*, 1788.

The Parliamentary and Constitutional Library of a Man of Fashion, gone abroad, 1789.

The Lounging Books of a Gentleman; the Library of his Excellency Baron Hopp.

——————— *Pall-mall*, 1790.

Library of a Gentleman from Marlborough.

Johnson §, *Joseph, opposite the Monument.*

Stock of John Ward, bookseller.

King ||, *Thomas, Lower Moorfields*, 1780—1796.

Anthony Purver, 1786.

King and *Son, King-street, Covent Garden*, 1796.

King, Thomas-James, Tavistock-street.

* After having been several years in business, he retired to a comfortable situation in the Ordnance Office; and died, much respected, at his house in the Tower, March 24, 1806.

† The well-known publisher of Captain Grose's Works. He kept a shop for some time in the Strand; afterwards in Ludgate-street, and finally in High Holbourn; and died Feb. 20, 1793.

‡ Now of Pall Mall; industrious and intelligent.

§ Afterwards of St. Paul's Church Yard. See before, p. 461.

|| Now, and for many years past, the emulous and successful rival of George Leigh; like whom, he is distinguished for integrity, skill, and an obliging disposition. Many a precious *black-letter* morsel has passed under his hammer; and he still, with the assistance of his son-in-law Mr. Lochée, continues to be a first-rate Auctioneer of Books.—He has a son also, who, having since colonized into a separate establishment (see p. 646.) is to be found at his post, with a respectable set of friends round him, at Fenton's Spacious Rooms, No. 391, Oxford-street.

Lack-

*Lackington**, *James, Chiswell-street*, 1781—1793.
Lackington, Allen, and *Co. Finsbury-square*, 1794.
Law, John, St. Martin's church-yard.
Leacroft †, *Samuel, Charing Cross.*
1773 James Moody, Rector of Dunton, Bucks.
1776 Geo. Oldmixon, esq.; John Mortimer, Painter; Rev. John Boardman, rector of Cheadle, Cheshire.
—— Dr. Charles Owen, Author of the History of Serpents; Edmund Watson, M.D. of Stockport.
1777 Geo. Alexander, esq. of Sturt-loe, Huntingdon.
Leigh ‡ and *Sotheby.*
1779 A Nobleman, deceased.
1781 Michael Tyson, M. A. F. R. S.
—— Sir Joseph Ayloffe §, bart. F. R. A. SS.; and Robert Young, esq.
1785 Dr. Thomas Morell ||, F. R. S. and F. S. A.
1786, 87, 88, 91, 94, 96.
Lewis ¶, *Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.*
Lowndes **, *Thomas, Fleet-street*, 1756—1784.

* The Bibliomaniacs (if any such survive) who recollect the contents of Mr. Lackington's first Catalogue in Chiswell-street, and the dimensions of his shop, would be astonished when they first visited the *Temple of the Muses* in Finsbury-square; but, as Mr. Lackington observed in the motto on his first carriage, "Small Gains do great things;" and in him was exemplified the quotation very aptly selected for him in more than one of his Catalogues: "Sutor ultra crepidam feliciter ausus."—As he is still living, and has favoured the world with his own memoirs, I shall only say, that he is particularly fortunate in having for his successors in business, a well-educated, gentlemanly Nephew, and Partners of considerable talents and equal industry.

† An *elève* of Lockyer Davis. He died in 1795.

‡ See before, pp. 626, 630. § Of whom see before, p. 183.

|| See memoirs of him in vol. I. p. 651.

¶ Who died at Knightsbridge, Aug. 7, 1802. He was one of the oldest Booksellers in London; and used to relate that his father was a schoolfellow with Alexander Pope.

** A native of Cheshire (as were three eminent Printers of the same name in the sixteenth century, see p. 593.) He was for 28 years a Bookseller in Fleet-street; where he had an extensive circulating library, and was a considerable dealer in Dramatic Works; and, by persevering industry, acquired a considerable fortune. He was a strong-minded uneducated man; rough in his manners, but of sterling integrity; and is supposed to have

Lowndes *, *William, Fleet-street,* 1785, 86.
Marsh †, *Charles, Charing Cross,* 1764.

have been delineated by Miss Burney, in her celebrated Novel, "Cecilia," under the name of *Briggs*. He died in 1784; and on a flat stone in the chancel of St. Bride's is this inscription:

"H. S. E.
Thomas Lowndes, Bibliopola,
hujus parochiæ incola annos supra viginti octo,
Natus pridie cal. Decembris, anno Salutis 1719;
denatus 7 Novembris, 1784.
Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam chari capitis!"

* Eldest son of Mr. Thomas Lowndes; and now a considerable Bookseller in Bedford-street, Covent Garden.

† He was author of the poem, intituled, "The Library, an Epistle from a Bookseller to a Gentleman, his Customer; desiring him to discharge his bill. Printed for [the Author] Charles Marsh, near Northumberland-house, Charing Cross, 1766," 4to. With abundance of absurdities, some shrewd thoughts are introduced upon "long-winded credit," and the disadvantage of it to a tradesman who deals for ready money only. His plea for his title is the purchase of a Library, for the accomplishment of which 50*l.* was necessary; and he concludes ingeniously enough;

"The sum of all then is, I beg,
And you shall have both hat and leg,
Your Worship would discharge your bill,
That I my contract may fulfil."

The following MS Note (seemingly written by Richard Owen Cambridge, esq. when a Gentleman Commoner of St. John's, Oxford, who was a friend to the Genius mentioned below from the year 1737) is copied from the back of the title page of the poem above-mentioned.

"The author (Charles Marsh) was originally a Church-clerk in Westminster, or, perhaps, I should have said a Chapel-clerk; and it has been said a good one; I will answer for it as good a Chapel-clerk as a Poet. He lived several years in Old Round-court, in the Strand, but did no great matter in his business, being of a very unhappy temper, and withall very proud and insolent, with a plentiful share of conceit, as appears from this extraordinary piece. To shew the man, I must here mention that I once bought a black-letter tract of him, for the price marked in his catalogue, 1*s*. A person not long after came into his shop, and asked for it; and upon being told it was sold, said he would have given three or four shillings for it: upon which his apprentice, Evans, told me, Marsh said, 'Ah, it is given away!' and seemed angry with me for having got it. He removed (upon account of the court's being less frequented, on the new paving of the street's) to Charing Cross, not far from the corner of Northumberland-house; turning down to Westminster; where he had not so much business as in his old situation. Here he sold

Ward's

Lord Melcombe; Daniel Gell, of Westminster Abbey, esq.; John Trenley, of Doctors Commons.

Manson *, *John-Paul, King-street, Westminster*, 1786.

A Summer Catalogue, 1795.

——— *Duke's-court, St. Martin's-lane*, 1788—91.

Robert Salusbury Cotton, esq. F. A. S. 1789.

Marsom, John, High Holborn, 1785, 86.

Mears, William, Lamb, without Temple Bar, 1727, An eminent Lawyer.

Noble †, *Francis, Holborn.*

Ward's medicines, and became one of the Assistants in the Court of Westminster. After his removal, he left off trade, and commenced a Justice of the Peace like many other decayed and broken-down tradesmen at that time. In this novel way, he became the tool to Sir John Fielding. He had a son, who was a man of letters, educated at Westminster school, and from thence elected to King's College, Cambridge, where he was many years a Fellow. He was afterward a Clerk in the War Office," and died Jan. 21, 1812, in his 78th year.

* This well-informed Bookseller who was afterwards for some years resident in Gerard-street, Soho, died Feb. 7, 1812, whilst this article was preparing for the press,—Of him Mr. Dibdin observes, "In the present *Caxton*-loving age, with what avidity would such a number of this Printer's books be sought after! They will rarely ever again appear in one collection so numerous or so perfect. I am well acquainted with the skill and liberality of Messrs. Payne, White, Egerton, and Evans—that these know and love Caxton as well as Aldus, Froben, and the Stephenses; but I question if in the ocean of English Black-letter they have taken quite so deep a plunge as Mr. Manson, of Gerard-street, Soho. It is due to the spirit and perseverance of this latter Bookseller, to notice his love of the imprints, colophons, and devices of our venerable English typographers.—Professor Heyne could not have exhibited greater signs of joy at the sight of the Townley MS. of Homer, than did Mr. Manson on the discovery of Rastell's 'Pastyme of the People' among the books of Mr. Brand.—If I wished for a collection of Rembrandt's or Nanteuil's prints, or of old portraits and black-lettered books, catalogued, I would, with the utmost confidence, resign the whole to the integrity and discrimination of Mr. Manson." *Director*, vol. II. p. 316.

† Mr. F. Noble for many years kept an extensive circulating library in Holborn, but, in consequence of his daughter's obtaining a share of the first 30,000*l.* prize that ever was sold, he retired from business. He died at Kentish Town, at an advanced age, June 7, 1792. He was brother to Mr. Noble, who kept also a circulating library in St. Martin's-court, and whose steady son lived many years with Mess. Payne at the Mews-gate.

Noble

Noorthouck, Harman, Cicero's Head, Great Piazza, Covent Garden.

1727-8, Sir William Dawes, Archbishop of York.

1728 Miscellaneous.

Ogilvy, David, Middle-row, Holborn, 1786.

Dr. Brereton, of Winchester, 1785.

Rev. Mr. Smith, 1786.

——————— and *J. Speare,* 1787-8.

Osborne, Thomas, Gray's-inn.*

1756 Vol. I. Dr. Thomas Gale, Dean of York, Editor of the "Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores;"

* Of whom see some memoirs in this volume, p. 401.

The story of Johnson's knocking down Osborne with a folio volume, is told at large by Sir John Hawkins, who prefaces it by the following severe delineation of his character:

"Osborne was an opulent tradesman as may be judged from his ability to make so large a purchase [the Earl of Oxford's library.] He was used to boast that he was worth forty thousand pounds; but of Booksellers he was one of the most ignorant: of title pages or editions he had no knowledge or remembrance, but in all the tricks and arts of his trade he was most expert. Johnson, in his life of Pope, says, that he was entirely destitute of shame, without sense of any disgrace, but that of poverty. He purchased a number of unsold copies of Mr. Pope's Iliad, of the folio size, printed on an inferior paper, and without cuts, and cutting off the top and bottom margins, which were very large, had the impudence to call them the subscription books, and to vend them as such. His insolence to his customers was also frequently past bearing. If one came for a book in his catalogue, he would endeavour to force on him some new publication of his own, and, if he refused, would affront him.—I mention the above particulars of this worthless fellow as an introduction to a fact respecting his behaviour to Johnson, which I have often heard related, and which himself confessed to be true."

This mighty Bibliopole was thus noticed in the Dunciad, "Osborne and Curll accept the glorious strife." Book II. ver. 167.

And the notes expressly call him "a bookseller in Gray's Inn, very well qualified by his impudence to act this part; therefore placed here instead of a less deserving predecessor, Chapman, the publisher of Mrs. Hayward's New Utopia, &c.)" And in the conclusion of the contest, ver. 189.

"Osborne, through perfect modesty o'ercome,
Crown'd with the jordan, walks contented home."

The "Mother Osborne stupified to stone" was a very different character; intended, undoubtedly, for Pitt, who, under the assumed name of Osborne, published a party-paper, called the Gazetteer, and was supposed to receive a pension from Sir Robert Walpole. He was for a time the oracle of a political circle, in George's Coffee-house, Temple-bar, "giving his little Senate laws."

"Mr.

Roger Gale, esq. the great Antiquary; the learned Mr. Hen. Wotton; and Dr. Fra. Dickens, Regius Professor of Civil Law at Cambridge.

Vol. II. Dr. John Coneybear, Bishop of Oxford and Dean of Bristol.

Gilbert Walmsley *, esq. of Lichfield.

Vol. III. John de Pesters, esq.; Dr. Coneybeare; Dr. and Mr. Gale; and Mr. Walmesley.

1758 Rev. John Creyke, Chaplain to Heneage Finch, Earl of Winchelsea.

1760 Sir Luke Schaub, Bart.

Edmund Sawyer, esq. master in chancery.

1761 Hon. Augustus George Egerton; Dr. George Hepburn, Physician, of King's Lynn; Dr. Edward Hody, Physician to St. George's hospital.

1763 Rev. Drs. Philip Bearcroft†, Master of the Charter-house, Thomas Morton, fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford; and Moss, Fellow of New college, Oxford; Dr. Charles Feake, Physician to Guy's hospital; Dr. Richard Conyers, Physician to the Foundling Hospital and Army;

"Mr. T. Osborne had thoughts of re-printing Dr. Rawlinson's "English Topographer," with enlargements; but could never bring the Doctor to undertake it." *British Topography*, I. xlv. —A few additions by him are in a copy which Mr. Gough bequeathed to the Bodleian Library.

"In T. Osborne's Catalogue of the late Lord Colerane's library, No. 1418, was "A MS history of the parish and town of Tottenham High Cross, by lord Colerane, curiously written, and neatly bound, with his lordship's arms on the cover." When Osborne purchased this library, he took away many private papers and deeds lodged in presses behind the book-cases. Among them was this MS. which was afterwards bought of him by Dr. Rawlinson, who shewed it at the Society of Antiquaries 1755. It appeared, by several circumstances in it, to be drawn up by his lordship's father, and was principally an account of charities there, with one draught of an old grave stone, and is now in the Bodleian library. The Doctor also bought a rent-roll, which he was with difficulty prevailed on to restore to the right owners." Ib. 542.

* Of whom Dr. Johnson says, "I knew him early; he was one of the first friends that literature procured me, and I hope at least my gratitude made me worthy of his notice. He was of an advanced age, and I was only not a boy; yet he never received my notions with contempt. He was a Whig, with all the virulence and malevolence of his party; yet difference of opinion did not keep us apart. I honoured him, and he endured me."

† Of whom see memoirs in vol. I. p. 650. John

John Twisleton, esq. of Rowcliff; Mr. Walter Birmingham, Door-keeper to the House of Lords;
1766 Dr. James Sherrard*, and his Brother Wil-

* James Sherard, M.D. F.R.S. was for many years a respectable apothecary in Mark-lane, London, where he occasionally made a public exhibition of scarce plants; a study in which he was a great proficient. In the latter part of life (having then taken the degree of M.D.) he retired to Eltham in Kent, where he continued his favourite amusement, the cultivation of valuable and uncommon plants; a curious Catalogue of which was published by James Dillenius, under the title of "Hortus Elthamensis, sive plantarum rariarum quas in horto suo Elthami in Cantio collegit vir ornatissimus & præstantissimus Jac. Sherard, M.D. Reg. Soc. & Coll. Med. Lond. soc. Gulielmi P. M. frater, delineationes & descriptiones, quarum historia vel planè non, vel imperfectè à rei herbariæ scriptoribus tradita fuit; auctore Jacobo Dillenio, M.D. London. 1732." In a letter to Sir Hans Sloane, in December 1732, Dr. Sherard says, "I send herewith a copy of the Hortus Elthamensis, which Dr. Dillenius is now publishing. You will see that he has not studied to adorn either his book or my garden; his chief care has been to improve and advance the knowledge of Botany." He died Feb. 12, 1737-8; and is said to have been worth 150,000*l.* A considerable part of his landed property was at Evington in Leicestershire; where he was buried, and where a monument on the South side of the church preserves his memory, and that of his wife (Susan Lockwood) who survived him:

"M. S. Jacobi Sherard, M.D.
Colleg. Medic. Lond. & Soc. Reg. Soc.
viri multifariâ doctrinâ cultissimi;
in rerum naturalium, Botanices imprimis scientiâ, penè singularis; et, nequid ad oblectandos amicos deesset, artis musicæ peritissimi.
Accesserunt illi in laudis cumulum mores Christiani,
vitæ integritas, & erga omnes comitas & benevolentia.
Obiit pridie id. Feb. A. D. MDCCXXXVIII, annos natus LXXII.
Uxor Susanna, Richardi Lockwood, arm. filia,
optimo Marito hoc monumentum mœstissima posuit
& sibi; quæ ob. 27 Nov. 1741, ætat. 72,
& juxta Maritum sepulta est."

His green-house at Eltham remains, on the North side of the town, in a garden occupied by the late Rev. Peter Pinnel, D.D. (vicar of Eltham and Shorne, and Prebendary of Rochester); and a new edition of the "Hortus," with the Linnean names, was published at Leyden in 1775. Among the Adversaria of Mr. James Petiver (Sloane MSS. 334. p. 279.) is an entertaining description of a botanical excursion in August 1714, by Mr. James Sherard and Mr. Petiver, from London to Riverhead, Sevenoaks, and Tunbridge Wells; and thence, "in a chaise with two horses, (24 miles through such horrid and deep roads by Tilehurst and Woodhurst as no coach or chaise had ever passed) after many hard tugs to Brede;" afterwards to Hastings; Winchelsea (where they were "enter-

liam, Consul at Aleppo; Hon. Admiral Les-

" entertained at the Mayor's house, and, the place not affording any wine, regaled with excellent punch made by the Mayoress, every bowl of which was better than the former one"); Rye, Lydd, New Romney, Sandgate Castle, Folkstone (" a base rugged town, inhabited only by fishermen"); Dover, Waldeshare, Knowlton, Deal, Sandwich, Isle of Thanet, Canterbury, Feversham, the Marshes near Shepey, Rochester and Northfleet. Mr. Tyndall, an apothecary, joined their party on the road; and this little tour contains some curious topographical and botanical remarks. Among the same MSS. (4059.) are many of his letters to Sir Hans Sloane between the years 1704 and 1732.

Dr. William Sherard was Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford; B. C. L. Dec. 11, 1683; D. C. L. June 19, 1694. In 1690, he was in the family of Sir Arthur Rawdon, at Moira, in Ireland; but was soliciting some establishment at Hampton Court. He was afterwards tutor to Charles, eldest son of Horatio the first Viscount Townshend, during his foreign travels. In Sir Hans Sloane's "Catalogue of Plants" (MSS. 3343.) is a long list of "Seeds sent by Dr. Sherard, Dec. 30, 1699." And in MSS. 4059. are several of his letters, from Ireland, Leyden, the Hague, Venice, Rome, and Paris (chiefly on botanical subjects); and several, both on botany and Greek literature, from Smyrna. In 1700, he was tutor to Henry second Duke of Beaufort, then only 16 years old; and resided with his Grace at Badminton in Gloucestershire; whence many of his letters to Sir Hans Sloane are dated, and where he complains that his time passed heavily. He found a resource, however, in his favourite study of botany; and says, Aug. 31, 1700, "I work for Mr. Ray every day; and, were it not for that diversion, I should not be able to stay here. I never yet met with any body that has so little turn for Learning (or any thing but horses, dogs, and sport) as his Grace; which sometimes makes me very uneasy. If I can rub out the time I promised, I do not despair of any sort of life, though it were to be a Carthusian *." He was Consul at Smyrna from 1704 to 1715; and in 1705 had visited the Seven Churches of Asia, and copied near 100 inscriptions. He travelled again over Asia Minor in 1709; together with Dr. Antonio Picenini, and Dr. Lisle, afterwards Archdeacon of Carlisle, Warden of Wadham, and Bishop of St. Asaph; and collected a number of antient inscriptions, deposited in Lord Oxford's library, where the volume remains in the British Museum (Harl. MSS. 7500.) It was published by Edmund Chishull, chaplain at Smyrna, from Mr. Bowyer's press, by subscription, for one guinea (royal paper at two guineas †). A larger volume, under the title of "Antiquitates Asiaticæ; pars altera diversa, diversarum urbium inscripta marmora complectens," was intended to have been published by him for another guinea, and 12 pages were printed:

* A third brother, Sampson Sherard, was then just ready to go to Virginia, to return the following summer.

† See before, in vol. I. p. 270.

but

tock; William Eyre, esq. Serjeant-at-law; Hon. General Murray; Mr. Alderman Dickinson *,

but the author's death put a stop to the progress of the volume. The MS. of this volume, fairly transcribed for the press by Professor Ward, come into Dr. Askew's hands, and was purchased at the sale of his MSS. March 11, 1785, by the Trustees of the British Museum, for 59*l.* 17*s.* Mr. Gough had another transcript, which he bought at the same sale. In 1709, Dr. Sherard informed Sir Hans Sloane, that he had laid out about 300*l.* in medals, and was collecting what he could from all parts of the Empire. In another letter, March 7, 1714-5, he says, "I have copied a great number of Greek inscriptions, which are put into the hands of Mr. Chishull of Walthamstow, in order to be published. I had also got a large collection of medals; but last summer, whilst I was at my country-house, about 600 of them were stolen; which I shall never recover. In a subsequent letter, without date, he adds, "I have good reason for quitting a study of so much expence and fatigue; and think I may fairly claim my *quietus*, after having for above 25 years been the drudge of all the gardens in Europe, and communicated to my friends more growing seeds than all the rest of their correspondents. I have prosecuted a study of *much more use to the publick* for some years; and have not been unsuccessful in it, as will appear if I live to return; if not, my labour will not be wholly lost."

He returned to England in 1718, and in 1721, made a tour to France, Holland, and Italy. As he was creeping on the Alps in search of plants, he narrowly escaped being shot by a peasant for a wolf: on his return he brought over with him the celebrated Dillenius to be his assistant and amanuensis.

Though Dr. Sherard had acquired a considerable fortune during his stay in Asia; yet he lived with the greatest privacy in London, wholly immersed in the study of Natural History; except when he went to his brother's seat and fine garden at Eltham.

In August 1726, he gave 500*l.* towards enlarging the conservatory at the physic-garden at Oxford; with a number of curious plants, and a botanic library of books. He died Aug. 12, 1728; and was buried at Eltham (it is believed without an epitaph). By his last will, he "left 3000*l.* to be laid out for the maintenance of a botany-professor of the physic-garden; all his books of botany and natural history; also his drawings, paintings, and dried plants, particularly his *Herbarium* and *Pinax*, to be deposited in the library of the physic-garden; and appointed James Dillenius the next Botany Professor." (Gutch's History of Oxford, vol. II. p. 899.) His library and curiosities, with a considerable legacy, he gave to St. John's College, Oxford.

Amongst Sir Hans Sloane's books (4017.) is a large volume,

* Marshe Dickinson, esq. Alderman of Queenhithe Ward 1749; Sheriff 1752; Lord Mayor 1756; M.P. for Brackley, Northamptonshire; died Feb. 4, 1765.

called

Chairman of Ways and Means; Rev. Mr. Bryan, Editor of Plutarch; Dr. Monk, of Walthamstow; Sam. Berkeley, esq. Bencher of Gray's-inn; Mr. Noble, Afternoon Preacher to that Society.

1768 Remaining stock in trade, again in 1769; and at last by S. Paterson, 1769.

Sale by Shropshire, at Exeter-'change, on announcing dissolution of partnership between T. Osborne and J. Shipton, three Parts, and Pamphlets.

Otridge *, *William, Strand*, 1777, 80, 88.

1790 William Cuming †, M.D. of Dorchester and Weymouth; Mr. Robins, an eminent Mathematician.

——————— and *Son*, 1796.

Owen ‡, *William, Temple Gate, Fleet-street*, 1787.

called "Delineationes Plantarum Americanarum, auctore Carolo Plumier," made up from Dr. Sherard's duplicates.

Dr. Sherard never published any book under his own name; but all the Botanists of his time acknowledge his assistance, and celebrate his praises; as Bobart in his preface to the last volume of the "Historia Oxoniensis," and Ray in the third volume of his "Historia Plantarum." He purchased M. Vaillant's collection, and papers, assisted the learned Boerhaave in the publication of Vaillant's Botanicon Parisiense," and prefixed to it an Epistle addressed to Boerhaave. He was also the editor of Herman's "Paradisus Batavus," to which also he writ a preface under the title of S. W. A. (Willielmus Sherardus Anglus); he published part of M. Tournefort's botanical lectures, with the title of "Schola Botanica." There are several papers by him in the Philosophical Transactions.—As, 1. Of the Indian Varnish, by Dr. J. del Papa. No. 274; 2. Of a new Island raised near Santerini in the Archipelago, May 12, 1707. No. 314.; 3. An account of the Poison-wood Tree in New England. No. 367. The third edition of Ray's "Synopsis Stirpium Britannicarum" was published by Dillenius under his inspection. The chief employment of his retirement was his *Pinax*, or collection of names which had been given by botanical Writers to plants, and of which, great expectations were formed by the learned world. His MSS. were presented in the year 1766 by Mr. Ellis to the Royal Society.—*Martyn's Dissertation on the Æneids of Virgil*, 12mo, *Preface* p. xl.—xlii.—In Ballard's MS Letters in the Bodleian Library, (XVII. 89.) are Dr. Sherard's various searches after Antiquities.

* Of whom see vol. II. pp. 299. 311.

† Now one of the oldest Booksellers in the Metropolis.

‡ Many years an eminent Bookseller in Fleet-street; Publisher

Parker, Samuel, New Bond-street, 1776.
Hon. Mr. Montagu, undated.
Mr. Richard Dunthorn, Surveyor and Superintendant to the Bedford Level Corporation, and a Computator to the Commissioners of Longitude; a Reverend Divine; and a Gentleman of the War Department; undated.
1778 Miscellaneous.
1779 Archibald Duff, esq.
1780 Emanuel Langford, Vicar of Hayther, Lancashire.

Payne *, *Thomas, Round-court in the Strand, opposite York-buildings.*
1740, Feb. 29, Curious Books, in Divinity, History, Classicks, Medicine, Voyages, Natural History, &c. Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish, in excellent condition, and mostly gilt or lettered.
1755 *at the Mews Gate.*
1756 George Bagnal, esq. and Rev. Dr. Croxall.
1757 Gibson Dalzell, esq. Rev. Mr. Davis, Dr. Woodhouse, &c.
—— Sir William Keate, Arthur Pollard, esq. Consul at Aleppo.
1758 Monsieur Sanson, Rev. Francis Peck †.
1759 Robert Dalzell, esq.; and a second, Miscellaneous.
1760 two; and two in 1761.
1763 Augustine Erle, esq. and Richard Reynolds, esq. of Hertford.
1764 Ralph Thoresby, gent. F. R. S. of Leeds.
1765 Sir John Barnard, knt.; Dr. Simpson, Vicar of St. George in the East; Dr. Middleton of Bristol; and Dr. Ross.
—— Nicholas Munckley, of Hampstead, M. D.
1767 John Dupré, esq.; Hugh Barker Bell, esq.;

lisher of "The Gazetteer," and proprietor of the Mineral Water Warehouse in Fleet-street. He was Master of the Stationers Company in 1781; and died Dec. 1, 1793.

* Of whom see some memoirs in vol. VI. p. 439.

† The laborious Author of the History of Stanford; the "Desiderata Curiosa," &c. of whom see vol. I. p. 507.

Lewis

Lewis Schraeder, esq.; Rev. Mr. Cooke; and Rev. Mr. Langham.

—— Alexander Strahan, esq.

1768 Ditto, and Rev. Charles Scottowe.

1769 R. Thornton, esq.; Dr. John Mitchel; Dr. T. Hayes, of Chester.

—— Edward Pawlett, esq.

1770 John Grey, esq. F. R. S. Rector of Marischal college, Aberdeen.

—— A Person of Quality; Rev. Mr. Lea; and Wilkinson Blanshard, M. D.

1772 Rev. Dr. Mason, of Trinity college, Cambridge; Rev. Mr. Ray.

1773 Mr. Hall, of Magdalen college, Oxford (brother to Mr. Hall, Abp. Secker's Chaplain).

1774 Thomas Calderwood, Henry Henley, Samuel Brooke, John Fearnside, esqrs.; Rev. Dr. Charles Hall; and Mr. Woodeson.

1774 Nicholas Linwood, esq.; Rev. Mr. Hutchins; Dr. Nugent, F. R. S.

1776 Bishop of Bangor; Rev. Dr. Murdock; Rev. Mr. Barsham; Rev. Powlett St. John; and William Lowndes, esq.

1777 John Danville, esq.; Rev. Mr. Charlton; Rev. Mr. Beachcroft.

1778, 79, 80, 81, 82.

1783 Edward Chamberlayne, esq.; Rev. Mr. Wibbersley, of Newcastle.

1784 Samuel Crisp, esq. of Surrey; Dr. Kennicott, of Oxford; Rev. Mr. Green.

Francis Grose*, esq. F. S. A.

* This eminent Antiquary died May 12, 1791, at Dublin, in the house of Mr. Hone, in his 52d year, in an apoplectic fit. He was F. S. A. of London and Perth; and Captain in the Surrey militia. After having illustrated the Antiquities of England and Wales, in a series of 352 views of monastic and other ruins, in four volumes, and those of Scotland in the course of two years, in 190 views, and two volumes, with a map, he was on the point of completing his design by those of Ireland, where he had been employed about a month before his death. He published the first number of the "Antiquities of England and Wales" in 1773, and completed the whole in 1776, with the addition of a col-

The classical part of the Library of the Rev. Stephen Whisson *.

collection of 40 plans. The historical account of each place, annexed to each plate, and several of the drawings themselves, were communicated by his learned friends, whose assistance he gratefully acknowledged in the preface to the third and fourth volumes. In 1777, he resumed his pencil, and added two more volumes to his English views, in which he included the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, in 237 views; and to these were added a general and county maps, completed in 1787. The whole number of views, in England, Wales, and the Islands, amounts to 589, besides 40 plans, the head-pieces, and other plates illustrative of his prefatory dissertations on monastic institutions, castles, and military matters, Gothic architecture, Druidical and sepulchral monuments. Among his engravers are to be

* Stephen Whisson, of Trinity College, Cambridge, B. A. 1758; M. A. 1742; B. D. 1761; died Nov. 3, 1783, aged 68. He was then senior Fellow of the College, and University Librarian; an office which he had gained by a majority of votes against Mr. Hubbard of Emanuel, the other candidate; on which occasion there was the greatest concourse of voters that had been ever remembered for a mere academical office. It was afterwards given to Mr. Davies, Fellow of Trinity, by a majority of 71 votes against Mr. Tyrwhitt, of Jesus College.—He was also vicar of Orwell, a pleasant village under the Royston hills, having two churches, the one a rectory, patron the rector, the other a sinecure vicarage in the patronage of Trinity College, who presented Mr. Whisson 1771, on the death of Dr. Charles Mason.—Mr. Whisson's remains were interred in Trinity Chapel on the 6th; the Bishop of Peterborough, Dr. Hinchliffe, (Master of Trinity) performed the funeral service; the six senior Fellows supported the pall; Dr. Watson, Bishop of Landaff, followed the corpse, after him all the Fellows and Fellow Commoners with hatbands and gloves; next the Bachelors and Under-graduates two and two, each had a pair of white gloves, and bore a sprig of rosemary. The corpse lay in the hall publicly exposed for three hours before the funeral; and copies of verses, written by the undergraduates, were pinned on the pall (as usual on the death of a Fellow), open for the inspection of the whole University. Not fewer than 30 copies, in Latin, Greek, and English, were composed on the death of this excellent man. The following lines were the production of a gentleman who was formerly one of his pupils:

Farewell, blest shade! departed saint, adieu!
O more than friend! than father! fare thee well!
How much I lov'd thee once, how mourn thee now,
A griev'd and broken heart alone can tell.

There is an engraved portrait of this amiable man, in his clerical habit, extremely like.

1785 Dr. Richard Cust, Dean of Lincoln; and reckoned Bonner, Canot, Cook, Dent, Drawaza, Ellis, Godfrey, Grignion, Hall, Heath, Innes, Lespiniere, Mason, Mazell, Morris, Newton, Peake, Pigot, Pouncey, Pye, Record, Roberts, Smith, Sparrow, Thomas, Vivares, Watts, Williams. The Views were re-published, on pages distinct from the letter-press, in large octavo size. This first work completed, and having exceeded the most sanguine expectations of himself, and his friend and publisher, *Master Samuel Hooper*, Mr. Grose applied himself to one more professional, "Military Antiquities respecting a History of the English Army, from the Conquest to the present Time, in Two Volumes," 4to, 1786—1788, illustrated with great variety of plates, and published, like the preceding work, in numbers. But previous to this, having, in the course of his researches for it, in vain sought for some treatise exhibiting a series of authentic delineations and descriptions of the different kinds of Armour and Weapons used by our Ancestors, he published "A Treatise on antient Armour and Weapons, illustrated by Plates taken from the original Armour in the Tower of London, and other Arsenals, Museums, and Cabinets, 1785," 4to; to which he gave a Supplement, in 1789, 4to: the plates of both, in a free painter-like manner, etched by Mr. John Hamilton, Vice-President of the Society of Artists of Great Britain. In 1785, he published "A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue;" which it would have been for his credit to have suppressed; and "A Guide to Health, Beauty, Honour, and Riches; being a Collection of humourous Advertisements, pointing out the Means to obtain those Blessings, with a suitable Introductory Preface." In 1786, "The History of Dover Castle, by the Rev. William Darrell, Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth. The Latin Manuscript from which this Work is printed was transcribed from the Original, in the Library of the College of Arms, under the Inspection of the late William Oldys, Esq. Elegantly printed in quarto and octavo, the same Size as the large and small Editions of the Antiquities of England and Wales, with Ten beautiful Views, finely engraved from Drawings taken on the Spot, by F. Grose, Esq." In 1788, "A Provincial Glossary, with a Collection of local Proverbs and popular Superstitions," 8vo. In the same year appeared, without his name, but was generally ascribed to him, "Rules for drawing Caricatures; the Subject illustrated with Four Copper-plates; with an Essay on Comic Painting." In the Summer of 1789, he set out on a tour in Scotland, the result of which he began to communicate to the publick, in 1790, in numbers, of four folio plates in each, price 3*s.* 6*d.* followed with letter-press descriptions at separate periods, as the matter was collected. Before he had concluded this work, he set out for Ireland, in the Spring of 1791; and many specimens of his success in that kingdom have since been posthumously published in two volumes, which, like those of England and Scotland, are also printed both in a quarto and octavo size. He was accompanied, for the last three years of his travels, by a young man whom he called his "Guinea-

Dr. T. Waldgrave, Vicar of Washington, Sussex.
1787 William Rose *, LL. D.
1788 A Nobleman; Rev. Mr. Bouchery, of Swaffham; Rev. Mr. Laurents, of Bury; and Dr. James Beauclerk, Bishop of Hereford.

nea-pig," and who had caught his manner of etching. In "Archæologia," vol. V. p. 237, is a dissertation, by Mr. Grose, "On an antient Fortification at Christchurch, Hants;" in vol. VIII. p. 111, another, "On antient Spurs."—Mr. Grose was son of Francis Grose, esq. jeweller, of Richmond, who fitted-up the coronation-crown of George II. and died in October 1769, and his prints and shells were sold in 1770. He was also brother to Mr. John Grose, F. A. S. author of "Ethics," and to John-Henry Grose, author of "A Voyage to the East Indies, 1772," 2 vols.; and father of Daniel Grose, Captain of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, F. A. S. who, after several campaigns in America, was appointed, 1790, Deputy-governor of the new settlement at Botany Bay; of the wife of Anketil Singleton, esq. Lieutenant-governor of Languard Fort, and of several other sons and daughters. The new plates in Mr. Martin's "History of Thetford, 1779," were drawn by Mr. Grose. His talent for drawing, joined to his pleasant and communicative disposition, secured him the regard of an extensive circle of friends. A whole-length portrait of him, by Dance, engraved by Bartolozzi, is prefixed to the Supplement to his "English Antiquities," vol. I. An excellent one, a mezzotinto plate, in the character of a Jolly Monk, with his friends Hone and Forrest. Another excellent one, attributed to the Rev. James Douglas, "cordially inscribed to those Members of the Antiquarian Society who adjourn to the Somerset, by one of their devoted Brethren," with the Society's lamp, and the following lines under it, was handed about, to Mr. Grose's great displeasure:

"Now *****, like bright Phœbus, has sunk into rest,
Society droops for the loss of his jest;
Antiquarian debates, unseason'd with mirth,
To Genius and Learning will never give birth.
Then wake, Brother Member, our friend from his sleep,
Lest Apollo should frown, and Bacchus should weep."

A fourth, intituled, "The English Antiquary," is among Mr. Kay of Edinburgh's caricature portraits. A fifth, which might be mistaken, but was not meant for him, is prefixed to "The Lounger's Miscellany." We have seen a sixth, but an imperfect resemblance.—The following epitaph proposed for him was inserted in "The St. James's Chronicle," May 26:

"Here lies Francis Grose.
On Thursday, May 12, 1791,
Death put an end to
His *Views* and *Prospects*."

* The very excellent schoolmaster of Chiswick; see p. 386.

1789 P. Newcome, esq.; Dr. Newcome, Dean of Rochester; Rev. Mr. Newcome, of Hobbits, Suffolk; Rev. Mr. Brereton, Vicar of Acton, Cheshire.

1790 The Right Honourable Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Samuel Martin, esq.

1791 Dr. Thomas Newton, Bishop of Bristol, and Dean of St. Paul's.

1792 Dr. Philip Lloyd, Dean of Norwich, and Rev. Henry Homer *, Fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge.

1793 M. de Lamoignon, Keeper of the Seals of France.

1794 Miscellaneous.

Payne †, *Henry, Pall-mall;* 1782.

Pote ‡, *Joseph, March* 1726-7, *Golden Door over against Suffolk-street, Charing Cross.*

1726-6 Library of Richard Lapthorne, of New-inn.

Pridden §, *John, Fleet-street.*

1771 Rev. Coote Leicester, Prebendary of Peterborough, Rector of Essendon and Yeldon.

1777 Mr. Israel Lyons ||, Cambridge.

* Eldest of the seventeen children of the Rev. Henry Homer, rector of Willoughby in Warwickshire. He was a Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge; B. A. 1773; M. A. 1776; B. D. 1783; and the Editor of several Latin Classics. He died May 4, 1791, of a rapid decline, in his 40th year. His father, the Rev. Henry Homer, of Magdalen College, Oxford, M. A. 1743, rector of Bradingbury and Willoughby, both co. Warwick, died on the 14th of July in the same year. There is a print of Mr. Homer the younger, extremely like. He was a great assistant to Dr. Parr, in his Edition of Bellendenus.

† Brother to Mr. John Payne (the well-known and much respected Accomptant of the Bank, and the original publisher of Dr. Johnson's Rambler); but no way related to *honest Tom Payne of the Mews Gate*, or to the present worthy Bookseller of that name in Pall Mall.—Mr. Henry Payne was for many years the principal manager of the extensive business of the late Mr. Benjamin White in Fleet-street, where, from his diligence and abilities, he was very highly respected; but in an evil hour commenced business, on his own account, with a borrowed capital: which terminating unsuccessfully, he became a bankrupt; and died soon after.

‡ Of whom see memoirs in p. 418. § See p. 420.

|| Of whom see vol. II. pp. 327, 419. After the death of the younger

Rev. Mr. Heath, Rector of Kimpton, Herts.
Rev. Mr. Dugard, Rector of West Bourne, Sussex.
Thomas Milward, M. A. of Queen's college, Oxford, master of Appleby School.
James Hales, M. A. Fellow of Brazen Nose college, and Rector of Lincoln; Mr. Delaingle, M. A. rector of Danbury and Woodham Ferrars; Rev. Mr. John Herries; Rev. Mr. Turnbull, Dissenting Minister at Hammersmith; Sidney Evelyn, esq. of Hupton Grey, Hants; Mr. George Vaughan, Surgeon at Greys; Rev. Aaron Methesius, M. A. Minister of the Swedish church.

Remnant, James, St. John's-lane, West Smithfield.
1793 English and Foreign, particularly those published in and near Germany.

Robson, James, New Bond-street.*
1765 From Dr. Mead and Michael Folkes, esq.
—— Lieutenant-general Guise; Joseph Grove, esq. of Richmond; part of Rev. Charles Morgan, Prebendary of Durham.
1767 Butler Chauncey, esq. of Buntingford; and Rev. Charles Parkin, of Oxburgh, Norfolk.
1768 Sir John Evelyn, Bart.; Edward Spelman†, esq. Translator of Xenophon; Dr. Husbands, Rector of Little Horksley; and a General Officer in Albemarle-street.
1769 Henry Bland‡, D.D. Prebendary of Durham.

younger Lyons, his name appeared in the title-page of "A Geographical Dictionary," of which the Astronomical parts were said to be "taken from the papers of the late Mr. Israel Lyons, of Cambridge, author of several valuable Mathematical Productions, and Astronomer in Lord Mulgrave's Voyage to the Northern Hemisphere." His first work, the "Fluxions," made him talked of at a very early age. He was a wonderful young man for parts and memory.

* Of whom see memoirs in vol. V. p. 323.

† Of whom see vol. II. p. 304.

‡ Of this name there were in succession two eminent Divines, Father and Son; and some brief memoirs of both shall be given.

Dr. Henry Bland was admitted into King's College from Eton School, in 1695. He was a native of Yorkshire, and while a school-boy, contracted a friendship with Sir Robert Walpole, who was of the same year with him in the school, and who was afterwards a member of the same College in the University. He became

1770 Duke of Newcastle.
Natural History and Antiquities of England.

became Rector of Harpley, in Norfolk, in 1695, on the presentation of William Hookes, esq. on the death of Dr. Henry Colman, in the year 1715; which living he enjoyed as long as he lived. He was made Chaplain to the King, and also to the Hospital at Chelsea, in 1716. He some time before had been Head Master of Doncaster School. He took his degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1717, and was appointed Head Master of Eton School in 1719. In December, 1723, he was installed Canon of Windsor; and Dean of Durham on the 12th of March, 1727. In February, 1732, he resigned his stall at Windsor, on being appointed Provost of Eton. Dr. Hare dedicated his edition of Terence to him, with this superscription, *ad eruditissimum Virum*, H, B, S, E, I; that is, Scholæ Etonensis Informatorem. In the eighth volume of the Spectator, No. 628, is a Latin version of his, of Cato's Soliloquy in Addison's Tragedy. He died the 24th of May, 1746, and was interred in the Antichapel at Eton, leaving two sons and three daughters.

Henry Bland, eldest son of the Dean, received his first rudiments of literature at Eton; whence he was removed to Christ Church, Oxford, admitted a Gentleman Commoner, and took the degree of B. A. He obtained the degree of M. A. at Cambridge in 1728; and was beneficed in Lincolnshire. He was inducted Aug. 23, 1735, to the rectory of Washington; and in the same year to that of Bishop's Wearmouth; installed in the sixth Prebend at Durham, Aug. 2, 1737. He took the degree of D. D. in 1747; died at Durham, May 7, 1768, and was buried in the transept of that Cathedral, with the following epitaph, written by Dr. Lowth.

"H. S. E.
Henricus Bland, S. T. P.
Henrici Bland, S. T. P.
hujus Ecclesiæ nuper Decani, filius natu maximus;
vir excellenti ingenio præditus,
et, quod eo patre natum, eodem præceptore institutum, decuit,
exiguè eruditus:
A reverendo admodum Patre
Edwardo Chandler, Episcopo Dunelmensi,
Ecclesiarum de Washington & Weremouth Episcop'
rector constitutus A. D. MDCCXXXV;
ad VI in hâc Ecclesiâ Canonicatum
ab eodem promotus A. D. MDCCXXXVII;
quibus muneribus pro virili exequendis
quod reliquum erat vitæ impendit.
Obiit VII die Maii, A. D. MDCCLXVIII,
Ætatis suæ LXV.
Fratri carissimo, benemerenti,
Sorores superstites posuerunt."

1771

1771 Rev. John Cowper*, Fellow of Bene't college, Cambridge.

1772 Dr. Walwyn, Prebendary of Canterbury; Dr. Hitcham, Rector of Great Badow; Rev. Mr. Arnald†, Author of the Paraphrase on the Apocrypha; W. Mackworth Praed, esq.

1773 Joseph Smith, esq. Consul at Venice.

1774 A Person of Distinction; George Edwards‡, esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S.

1775 Francis Burton, M. A. of Christ Church.

1777 J. Murray, esq. Ambassador at Constantinople.

1778 Richard Long, esq.

1779 Dr. T. P. Young, Prebendary of Westminster.

1780 Samuel Musgrave, M.D.; John Herring, esq.; Rev. George Boughton, M. A.

1782 Ebenezer Mussel, of Bethnal-green, esq.; and Col. Griffiths.

1785 John Staker, M. D.; Rev. J. Dockwray, D.D.

1786 Solomon Dayrolles, esq. Resident at Brussels; and John Ellis§, esq. F. R. S. Author of the Essay on Corallines, &c.

Robson and *Clarke.*

1787 Natural History in a distinguished Museum.

Robson alone again.

1791 Robert Butler, esq.; and a General Officer.

Sael‖, *G. Strand,* 1791, 92.

Shepperson and *Reynolds, Oxford-street,* 1784.

* Brother to the excellent Poet; B. A. 1759; M. A. 1762. He died in 1770. † Of whom see vol. II. p. 704.

‡ Of whom see vol. V. p. 317. § Of whom see before, p. 196.

‖ By unremitting integrity, punctuality, and dispatch, Mr. Sael had formed for himself a connexion in the wholesale line no less honourable than advantageous. In gathering up the rarities of Antiquarian literature, his diligence was known to most modern Collectors; while his various publications for the mental culture and moral guidance of youth have found their way into numerous respectable seminaries of education throughout the kingdom. These publications were chiefly edited by my excellent friend Thomas Park, esq. who has so eminently distinguished himself by a variety of elegant publications. Mr. Sael died June 13, 1799, æt. 38, of a pulmonary consumption, which is thought to have originated from excessive application to business.

1788 Rev. Mr. Allen, of Dorking.
1793 Rev. Mr. Spry, of Yardley, Herts; and Dr. Poole, of Lewes.

Shropshire, Walter, New Bond-street, 1768.
Rev. Thomas Archer, Rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate, and Finchley, and Prebendary of St. Paul's; and Benjamin Archer, Rector of Stower Provost, and Todbere, Dorsetshire.

Simco *, John, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields,* 1788, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95.

Smith, Robert, next Barnard's-inn, 1787.

Snelling, Thomas, Fleet-street, 1759, 60.

Stokoe, Luke, Coventry-court, Hay-market.
1727 Bibliotheca Curiosa.
—— Bibliotheca Dubourdieuana.

Stace†, *Machell, Princes-street, Leicester Fields.*

Thane‡, *John, Gerard-street,* 1773, two.

Thornton§, *Theophilus, Southampton-street, Covent Garden,* 1785, 86.

* Now of Air-street, Piccadilly; an industrious and intelligent little man; who at least *deserves* to thrive.

† Now of Villiers-street, Strand; a very ingenious and intelligent Cataloguizer, and Editor of some useful publications.

‡ This respectable Veteran has long been famous for his profound skill in pictures, coins, and every species of *Virtù*.

§ Mr. Thornton was a young Bookseller of considerable talents; particularly conversant in rare tracts and scarce portraits, but unfortunately, had a very slender constitution; and was for some years extremely infirm. He lost his wife and only child in 1788; which so deeply affected his spirits, that he never thoroughly recovered; but died in April 1796, at his lodgings in Kentish town.—"He was the son of the Rev. Aburne Thornton, of East Bergholt, Suffolk (by Sarah, one of the daughters of Sir Philip Holt, of Upton, Essex), who died in December 1772. Young Thornton was born about 1759; and in 1773 was placed with Mr. Robson, and continued in his service till 1784, when he commenced business in Southampton-street, Covent-garden. To his father and sister Letitia (also dead) he was indebted for a most excellent (though, I have heard him say, a most strict) education; and, from being rather of a sedentary turn of mind, his situation with Mr. Robson gave him full scope to pursue his studies, which he did most assiduously, and, I believe, was as well read in old authors as many. Another favourite pursuit was collecting of portraits; in which study he was allowed to be a competent judge. From his observations, an occasional paper has appeared in the Gentleman's

1787 Everard King, esq. of Boughton.
1788 Rev. Joseph Comins, formerly of Exeter college, Oxford.

Trueman, T. Strand, corner of Burleigh-street, 1774.
Vandenbergh, Simon, Philobiblian Library, Piccadilly, 1772, 75—79.
Vandenhoeck, Abram and *George-Richmond, French Booksellers, opposite Exeter-'change.*
1727-8 Bibliotheca Selecta.
Vernor and *Chater, Ludgate Hill*, 1767.
Vernor alone, Fore-street, 1779.
Uphill, Benjamin, May's Buildings, Bedfordbury.*
Wade, J. near Gray's-inn, 1786.
Wagstaffe†, Brick-lane, Spital-fields, 1771, 73, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82.
Walford‡, Benjamin, at the Bear, Ave Mary-lane.

tleman's Magazine. In his person he was rather short; but, in disposition, truly good; in constitution rather weak, as, from a shock which it received from cold when attending at a fire, by which his master's premises were damaged, he never recovered." *A Correspondent in Gent. Mag.* vol. LXVII. p. 249.

* A worthy man, and very intelligent (I should have been happy to have added very successful) in his profession.—The principal line of business which he pursued, as far as limited finances permitted, was, the purchasing of books at sales, and vending them again by small printed Catalogues at marked and reasonable prices, in which his judgment and his fair dealing was duly appreciated by Collectors. But, borne down by ill health, and keenly feeling the want of a proper capital, he sunk under a lingering disorder to a premature grave, Feb. 12, 1809, æt. 49.

† Of considerable notoriety among the early Collectors of Black-letter Curiosities.

‡ "Catalogus Librorum instructissimæ Bibliothecæ Nobilis cujusdam Scoto-Britanni in quâvis linguâ & facultate insignium: quibus adjicitur figurarum manu-delineatarum, necnon tabularum ære incisarum per celeberrimos Artis Chalcographicæ Magistros, Collectio refertissima. Quorum Auctio habenda est Londini, ad insigne Ursi in vico (vulgò dicto) Ave Mary-lane, propè Ludgate-street, octavo die Aprilis, 1689, per Benj. Walford, Bibliop. Lond.—Catalogues are distributed by Mr. Nott and Mr. Holford in the Pall Mall, Mr. Willis in King-street in Westminster, Mr. Gillyflower in Westminster Hall, Mr. Lownds near the Savoy, Mr. Bernard in Salisbury Exchange in the Strand, Mr. Wilkinson at the Black Boy in Fleet-street, Mr. Chiswel at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, Mr. Parker at the Leg and Star over against the Royal Exchange, Mr. Turner at the Lamb near the Turnstile in Holborn, Mr. Benj. Shirley in Oxford, Book-

Walker ‡, *John*, *Paternoster-row*, 1778.

Booksellers: Mr. Tho. Dawson, Bookbinder, in Cambridge, and Mr. Adiel Mills, Stationer, at the Peacock in Amen Corner, London." The *Noble Person* was supposed to be the Lord Maitland; whose "large Collection of excellent Prints and Drawings of the most eminent Masters of Europe, made by a Person of Quality in his Travels through Italy, France, and Germany," was sold at the same time. "After so many considerable essays of this nature, it were in vain to offer the present Catalogue to the ingenious of this age, did it not appear extremely valuable in all its faculties, and in the most polite sort of learning exceed any that has gone before it; the main part hereof consisting of the library of a person of quality, who in his travels beyond seas made himself very well acquainted with the most eminent authors of all sciences, and was as curious in collecting both the best editions and the fairest copies, which, considered with their binding, do far excel any books that have hitherto been exposed to public sale. I shall not here endeavour to characterize the several parts of this incomparable Catalogue, but leave the whole to the censure of the candid and judicious perusers, with this assurance, that there will not again appear together such an intire collection of the most considerable Historians of all ages and nations, both antient and modern.—The latter part of this Catalogue contains a most admirable collection of drawings both of History and Architecture, curiously designed in colours by the most eminent masters of Europe, with several thousands of Italian and other prints antient and modern, being of the best proofs, carefully preserved and well conditioned; all which were collected at vast expense and great care by the same person of quality; who, being willing to give the same pleasure and satisfaction to the lovers of such curiosities as he hath had in the enjoyment of this excellent collection, is resolved to expose them to public sale by way of auction, in the same manner and under the same conditions that Sir Peter Lely's were formerly sold.—This Auction will begin on Monday the 8th of April next, 1689, at the sign of the Bear in Ave Mary-lane, near the West end of St. Paul's Church, continuing day by day the first five days of every week, till all the books are sold, from the hours of nine in the morning till twelve, and from two till six in the evening.—Catalogues are distributed at six pence per book, from the places mentioned in the title page; which method we have now taken, by the direction of the learned, for the better accommodation, and more prudent distribution of the copies than formerly to them, &c. which six pence shall be allowed (if demanded) to any person or persons that shall buy, or cause to be bought for him or them, to the value of ten shillings in the ensuing sale; which being so reasonable a proposal, we question not but all gentlemen, &c. will readily comply with it."—This Catalogue fills 156 closely-printed pages in 4to. The charge of 6*d.* (with a similar remark) had been made for the Earl of Anglesea's Collection in 1686.

‡ Of this gentleman, now a considerable wholesale Bookseller, there

Israel Mauduit; Mr. Forster, Surgeon, Harleston, Suffolk; William-Frederick Glover *, Surgeon of the East Essex Militia.

there is a good private print, taken about 20 years ago, in the character of a Book Auctioneer, a profession he has lately relinquished.

* Well known and admired by a numerous circle of acquaintance, to whose hilarity he had long contributed, and by whom his company was courted with more than common eagerness. Mr. Glover had great professional science, was a man of classical knowledge, of copious reading, of a retentive memory, and a ready wit. He possessed a wonderful facility of communicating anecdotes apposite to almost every subject that occurred in the course of conversation, and was eminently gifted with good-nature, social humour, vivacity, and all the catalogue of companionable qualities; but these talents unfortunately operated against his attaining eminence in his profession, or acquiring a liberal income. His life (for the last twenty years of it at least) was, for the most part, dedicated to the entertainment of his friends, with whom he usually sat every evening till a late hour—a circumstance which rendered it impossible for him to attend the graver duties of his profession, with that degree of assiduity that all men expect from those in whose hands they entrust the care of their existence. Hence he was obliged to call his pen in aid of his profession, and, having no inconsiderable share of literary taste and ability, a turn and a talent for poetry, and a style of thought and of expression superior to many writers of established character, it was natural to suppose, that his efforts as an author would have been more brilliant and profitable than they proved to be. Whether indolence, the general drawback on genius, was too predominant a feature in his character, or whether the pressure of present embarrassment and difficulty overwhelmed his powers as a writer, his original compositions are few, and those were, for the most part, written in early life, and chiefly poetical. While an author by profession, he was principally known to figure as an assistant to Booksellers in the humble sphere of Translator, Compiler, or Journalist; and the fact is, that although by dint of daily toil, he contrived to earn a subsistence, it was barely sufficient to enable him to maintain himself in decent appearance, and to keep his family from want. What contributed to keep Mr. Glover in narrow circumstances was a numerous offspring, who had scarcely any other provision than the little their father could spare from his own scanty means. Mr. Glover accepted the surgeoncy of the East Essex Militia during the American war, together with an ensigncy, and was afterward captain of a company.—Being seized with a pleurisy early on the morning of Feb. 25, 1787, he bled himself, and was much better towards noon: but in the evening, although apparently recovered, dropped down very suddenly, as the moment before he had proposed to go out, and had called for his hat. He was only 50 years old.

1789

1789 Nathanael Booth, M. A. late of Merton college, and Vicar of Bucklebury, Berks; and John Adams, M. D. Bristol.

1790 Rev. Mr. Wroughton, Welborne, Lincolnshire.

1796 Russel Plumtre, M. D. F. R. S. Regius Professor of Botany at Cambridge.

Walker, David, High Holborn, 1786.

Webley, A. Holborn, 1762, 63.

Whiston, John, Fleet-street.

1766 Henry Banks, M. D.; Mr. Adam Anderson, Author of the History of Commerce.

1767 Dr. John Wills, Prebendary of Sarum, and the Library of a Commissioner of Excise.

1768 Dr. Charles Reynolds, Chancellor of Lincoln; George Lodington, esq. of Bracebridge, Lincoln.

Whiston, John, and *White, Benjamin.*

1756 Risley Risley Brewer, esq.; Rev. Stephen Duck; and Thomas Wallis, M. D. of Stamford.

1758 Rev. William Gibbons, Preacher at Bridewell, and Vicar of St. Dunstan in the West; and John Hand, esq. Counsellor at law.

1759 Serjeant Lomax Martin; H. T. Carr, esq.

—— Edward Barker, Baron of the Exchequer.

1760 Thomas Potter *, esq. M. P.; Vigerus Edwards, esq. of Bedford-row.

1761 Dr. Burton, Rector of Staplehurst, Kent; Rev. Mr. Colson, F. R. S. Lucasian Professor at Cambridge.

1763 Thomas Williams, esq.; and Rev. William Harris, M. A. of New college, Oxford, Vicar of Horn-church.

—— Charles Delafaye, esq. of the Secretary of State's office, and of Wichbury, Wilts; William Pickard, esq. of Edmonton; and the learned and Reverend Mr. Daubuz.

1764 Dr. James Tunstall †, vicar of Rochdale; Rev. Mr. Clare, of Richmond.

* The well-known son of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

† Of whom see vol. II. p. 166.

1764

1764 Bartholomew Jefferey, esq. of Exeter; Rev. Thomas Axton, Chaplain to Bishop Pearce.
1765 Edward Smith, esq. of Edmondthorpe, Knight of the shire for the County of Leicester; Henry Bromfield, esq. Bedford-row; Rev. Phocion Henley, Rector of St. Anne's Blackfriars.

White, Benjamin.

1766 Rev. Thomas Negus, D. D. Rector of St. Mary Rotherhithe; and Mr. W. Price, Glass-painter.
—— Rev. S. Rolleston, Archdeacon of Salisbury.
1767 Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Salisbury; and Sir William Calvert, late M. P. for London.
—— William Hall, esq. Deputy Clerk of the Pells, and Fellow of King's college, Cambridge.
1768 [Dr. Secker's].
1769 Rev. Joseph Spence, Author of Polymetis; and William Duncombe, Translator of Horace.
1770 Dr. Hutchinson, Editor of Xenophon; Rev. Mr. Mudge, of Plymouth.
1771 Richard Cavendish, esq. and Dr. Jortin.
—— Rev. Granville Wheler, Otterden-place, Kent.
1772 Chester-Moor Hall, of Sutton-hall, Essex, esq.; Rev. Thomas Clarke, Rector of Kirkby Heaton, and Master of Wakefield school.
—— Alexander Thistlethwaite, M. P. for Hants.
1773 Rev. Mr. Lye, Author of the Saxon Dictionary; Rev. Mr. Delafaye of Canterbury; and Thomas King, esq. of Farnham, Surrey.
—— Dr. William Borlase, author of the History and Antiquities of Cornwall and Scilly; and Dr. Joseph Nicol Scott, of Ipswich.
1774 John Neville, esq. of the Middle Temple; and Dr. Cornwall Tathwell, of Stamford.
—— Rev. John Botham, Rector of Aldbury, Surrey.
1775 Dr. Edward Willes, Bishop of Bath and Wells; Rev. Mr. Thomlinson, of Rochford; Rev. Mr. Herring, of Chevening; Law Books of Robert Harley, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.
Dr. Gloster Ridley *, of Poplar.

* Of whom see vol. I. p. 641.

1776

1776 Two unnamed; and one 1777.

1777 Matthew Maty*, M.D.F.& Sec. R. S. principal librarian of the British Museum.

1778 Dr. John Green, of Greenwich; Rev. Mr. Allison, Vicar of Wandsworth.

1772 Dr. Pulter Forrester, of Cosgrave, co. Northampton.

1781 1782 Two each.

1783 Thomas Lawrence, M.D. of Essex-street; and John Waring, surgeon of St. Thomas's hospital.

1784 Charles Hedges, esq. late of Windsor Castle; and Rev. William Cole†, of Milton.

1787 Francis William Skipwith, esq.

1786 Ellis Jones, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, Vicar of Staverton, co. Northampton.

1787 Joshua Steele, esq. and Rev. Edward Aubery.

1788 Sir Richard Jebb, bart. F.R.S.

1789 Rev. Thomas Bagshaw, M.A. of Bromley, and Rector of Southfield; Rev. John Lightfoot‡, M.A. Chaplain to the Countess-dowager of Portland, and Author of "Flora Scotica."

1790 Rev. John Bowle§, M.A. F.S.A. of Idmiston, near Salisbury, editor of Don Quixote, in Spanish, with various readings and notes.

1791 Edmund Bott, esq. of Christ-church, Hants; Robert Adair, esq. Inspector-general of his Majesty's military hospitals; and the Natural History part of John Blake, esq. of Parliament-street.

* Of whom see before, p. 257.

† Of whom see memoirs in vol. I. p. 657.

‡ John Lightfoot, of Pembroke College, Oxford; M. A. 1766; Rector of Gotham, Notts, and author of the "Flora Scotica; well known for his proficiency in botanical and natural knowledge; and the companion of Mr. Pennant in his tour through Scotland. He was F. R. S.; and communicated to the Royal Society an account of an English bird of the genus *Motacilla;* see Phil. Trans. vol. LXXV. art. II. and of some minute British shells, LXXV. art. VII.—He also arranged the Duchess of Portland's very capital museum for sale, and drew up the catalogue, having held the place of Librarian and Chaplain to her Grace. He died at Uxbridge, Feb. 20, 1788.

§ Of whom see before, p. 160.

1792 Part of the Library of Dr. William Pitcairn, late Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

White, Benjamin and *John*, 1795, 96.

1794 John Pitts, Rector of Great Brickhill.

White, Joseph, Holborn, 1779, 82.

1783 John Earl Ligonier, Field-marshal.

Several others to 1791.

Wilkie *, *John, St. Paul's church-yard*, 1771.

Wilson†, *David*, and *George Nicol*‡, *Strand*, 1773.

George Mackenzie.

Dr. Henry Sacheverell.

Woodman and *Lyon, Russel-street, Covent Garden.*

1727 J. Du Poirier, sieur de la Ramée, physician at Tours, and Counsellor to the King of France.

1728 Harduin Fortin de la Huguette, Archbishop of Sens, Primate of France and Germany.

—— René du Longueil Seigneur de Maisons, president au Mortier of the Parliament of Paris.

Worrall §, *John, Bell-yard, Temple Bar.*

* See before, in this volume, p. 607.

† Mr. Wilson died, at a very advanced age, in July 1777

‡ This very respectable gentleman is now nearly the only one who can recollect, with me, the *Noctes Atticæ* described in vol. VI. p. 434. Since quitting the Strand, he has carried on business many years in Pall Mall; where he has now the assistance of a Son.—Messrs. G. and W. Nicol have the honour of being Booksellers to His Majesty.

§ Of whom see hereafter, in this volume.

To the foregoing List of Sale Catalogues may be added an additional one of those distributed throughout Great Britain.

Adams *, *William*, *Loughborough*, 1786, 92.
1795 Rev. Mr. Alleyne, North Cerney, Gloucester.
Albin †, *John*, *Spalding*.
Alten, *John*, *Hereford*, 1786, 1794.
Beatniffe, *Richard*, *Norwich*, 1779.
Berry, *J.* and *C. Norwich*, 1771, 76.
1774 Rev. Benjamin-Joseph Ellis, D. D.; and an Antiquary's.
Binns ‡, *Nathaniel*, *Halifax*.
Booth, *Martin*, *Norwich*.
1775 Rev. Mr. Alexander, of Gunton; Rev. Mr. Chaplin, Hanton; Mr. Layman, North Walsham.
1776, 77, 79, 80, 82, 83.
Bradley §, *Job*, *Chesterfield*.
Bristow ||, *William*, *Canterbury*, 1790.
1793 Rev. Mr. Lynch, of Ripple.
Brook, *Abraham*, *Norwich*.
1775 Rev. Mr. Oram, of Northwold.
1777 Rev. T. Scott, of Ipswich, Author of the Translation of Job into English Verse; Rev. Charles Tucke, Norwich; W. Fellows, esq. Shottisham.
Browne, *Arthur*, *Bristol*.
1778 Rev. Mr. Watts, of Westcombe.
Browne ¶, *Thomas*, *Hull*.
Burbage **, *George*, *Nottingham*.

* This honest and kind-hearted Veteran is still to be found, either at his post behind the counter; or by the side of the River Soar, with Isaac Walton in his hand, waiting patiently for a nibble.

† He was the principal Bookseller at Spalding; and died, in his 73d year, Nov. 11, 1800.

‡ He died, at an advanced age, in January 1801.

§ Printer and Bookseller, was an Alderman of Chesterfield, and died in February 1798.

|| He was a Printer and Bookseller, Alderman of Canterbury, and Treasurer of the Eastern parts of the County of Kent; and died Aug. 30, 1808, æt. 47.

¶ He died April 27, 1801, aged 81.

** He was upwards of 30 years a proprietor and printer of the Not-

*Burdon**, *John, Winchester*, 1773.
Rev. Dr. Perkins, Southampton.
Burnham†, *Thomas, Gold-street, Northampton.*
1779 John Kippax, D. D. rector of Brington, co. Huntingdon; a great Orientalist; James Fortescue, D. D. rector of Wotton, Northamptonshire; and Dr. Zachary Grey's MSS.‡
1796 Dr. John Sparks, &c.
Charnley, William, Newcastle, 1765.
Christopher, R. Stockton, 1783.
Collis, Nathaniel, Kettering, 1789.
—— and *Thomas Dash*§, 1793.
1793 Rev. Mr. Ward, Author of the Natural History; Rev. Mr. Heycock, Master of the Grammar-school, Coventry; Francis Armstrong, M. D.
Combe‖, *Thomas, Leicester.*
Cooke¶, *Joshua, Oxford.*
1794 Rev. William Sisson; 1795, 96.
*Creswell***, *Samuel, Nottingham.*
Crutwell††, *Richard, Bath.*

Nottingham Journal, and a member of the Senior Council of the Corporation of Nottingham. He had been in business as a Bookseller and Printer nearly 60 years; during which period, by his intense application and urbanity of manners, he obtained the respect of all ranks of society. He died Dec. 6, 1807, aged 80.

* A very respectable Bookseller at Winchester. He died in 1802; leaving four sons; one of whom, Mr. Charles Burdon, Bookseller also at Winchester, died Aug. 25, 1803, aged 24.

† A well-informed and attentive Tradesman, resident in Northampton; where he long has been, and still continues to be, a first-rate Bookseller.

‡ See vol. II. p. 545; vol. III. p. 481; vol. V. p. 116.

§ Mr. Collis has been dead several years. His partner Mr. Dash is well known, and as well esteemed, in Kettering and its environs.

‖ This active, intelligent, and very obliging Bookseller, is still resident at Leicester, where he is greatly encouraged.

¶ See hereafter, p. 685.

** Many years a Printer and Bookseller at Nottingham, where he was also Sexton of St. Mary's parish. He died Aug. 25, 1786.

†† Mr. Crutwell died at Cheltenham, June 1, 1799. A conscientious performance of his duty towards God, and an unbounded benevolence towards his fellow creatures, were his rules of action in every relation of his state and situation. If we consider him in a professional point of view, the deservedly celebrated Bible of Bp. Wilson, in 3 vols. 4to. which he printed, and

Dagnall *, *Thomas*, *Aylesbury*.
Deck †, *Philip*, *Bury St. Edmund's*, 1782, 89.
Deighton ‡, *John*, Cambridge (afterwards several years in London, and now again at Cambridge).
1778 Dr. Barnardiston, Principal Librarian to the University, Master of Ben'et College, Cambridge.
1780 Rev. Mr. Richardson, Rector of Cavendish.
Drewry, *John*, Derby, 1787.
Drury, *John*, Lincoln, 1791.
Easton §, *Edward*, Salisbury, 1763, 67, 82.

the extensive circulation of the Bath Chronicle, which his own unremitted exertion raised to its present respectability, are monuments of his superior skill and persevering industry. But, if we view him in the more endearing lights of a neighbour, a father, and a Christian, his memory takes a farther hold on our regard and respect. His friendship was warm, sincere, and active; his heart, tender and affectionate; his religion pure and practical. This, indeed, was a principle which he never lost sight of; amid the hurry of business, or in the quiet of domestic enjoyment; genuine, fervent, and sincere, it animated him with hope in the hour of affliction, enabled him to bear the pains and languor of a tedious illness with calmness and resignation, and, when the night of the grave opened upon him, to repose his head upon the pillow of Death in tranquillity and peace.

* He died Dec. 12, 1792. By the most active industry, and the fairest dealing, he had acquired considerable property. Such was the opinion which the community entertained of his integrity, that, although he did not openly profess the business, nor take the name, he was in fact Banker to the trading part of that populous and respectable town, and to the neighbourhood in general. On Saturday, the 8th instant, being market-day, he had attended in his shop as usual, and appeared in good health and spirits; but, after tea in the evening, complained of a giddiness in his head, which soon terminated in a fit of apoplexy; and, notwithstanding all the efforts of medical skill, he died on the fourth day, after having been in a state of insensibility from the moment he was attacked.

† Mr. Philip Deck, many years Bookseller and Postmaster at Bury St. Edmund's, died April 5, 1804, in his 59th year. He was a man who devoted his time in promoting every humane and charitable institution, as far as his power would admit, and whose humble abilities have appeared in several religious tracts in support of Religion and Government.

‡ See before, p. 640.

§ Many years an eminent and respectable Bookseller in the city of Salisbury, and an alderman of that corporation. In 1780 he was elected to the office of chief magistrate of the city, which he filled with great credit, and presented a very loyal Address to his Majesty on the subject of the memorable riots of London in

that

Eddowes, J. and *W.* Shrewsbury.

1778 Godolphin Edwards, esq. of Frodesley; Dr. Berington, of Shrewsbury; John Paynter, esq.; of Hafod; Rev. Mr. Martin, of Kidderminster.

1780, 93.

Etherington *, *Thomas, Rochester.*

Fisher †, *Thomas,* Rochester.

Rev. Mr. Irons, of Lingstead, Kent.

1771 Rev. Mr. Williams, of Penshurst, Kent; Mr. Jenkins, of Burwash, Sussex.

1775, 77, 78, 86.

1779 Rev. Mr. Davis, of Mereworth in Kent; Rev. Mr. Derby, of Southfleet, Kent.

Flackton ‡, *William,* Canterbury, 1764, 68.

that year. Having attained the age of 75 years, and retired only three months from the fatigue of business to Bradford, Wilts, he died almost suddenly, Feb. 7, 1795.—His brother James, in the Commission of the Peace and an Alderman of that City, Dec. 21, 1799, aged 77, at Salisbury. He had attended a meeting of the Magistrates at the Council-chamber, and died suddenly on his return home. He had just before published an essay on "Human Longevity, recording the Name Age, and Place of Residence, and Year of the Decease, of 1712 persons, who attained a Century and upwards, from A. D. 66 to 1799, comprising a Period of upwards of 1733 Years, with Anecdotes of themost remarkable."

* Son of Mr. Etherington of York. He died Feb. 22, 1808.

† Mr. Fisher, the first who established a Printing-office in Rochester, for many years exhibited a pattern of extreme assiduity in business; and became an Alderman of that Corporation. He died Sept. 29, 1786; at which time he was preparing a new Edition of the "History of Rochester;" of which Mr. Shrubsole, of Sheerness, was the original Compiler. Many gentlemen furnished materials for that volume, and none contributed to it more largely than the Rev. Samuel Denne, (see before, p. 528,) who is the gentleman alluded to in the advertisement prefixed to the work as "one whose name would do honour to any publication." But, though Mr. Fisher was not the actual editor of that work, it is certain that much of its success was due to the zeal which he solicited and procured communications for it. He was father of Mr. Thomas Fisher of the India House, the very excellent Antiquarian Draftsman, whose decyphering of the Stratford Records is sufficient to immortalize his name. I am happy also to add that he has just announced an intention of publishing Views in Buckinghamshire, &c. to illustrate Lysons.

‡ Of this respectable Veteran, who had been more than 60 years an eminent Bookseller and Stationer at Canterbury, the following character was drawn by an able Friend, who had long

1766 Rev. Mr. Lunn, rector of Denton; remainder of Mr. Hall, Chaplain to Archbishop Herring.

known him: "If, to the witnesses of an exemplary life, spent in the practice of virtue and religion, it is an happiness to observe a death most truly comfortable, it was the lot of those who best knew him to be fully gratified. He departed this life, Jan. 5, 1798, after a short illness (succeeding a gradual decay), without a groan or struggle, beloved, esteemed, and regretted by all who knew him, at the age, nearly, of 89 years, possessing, till within a few hours of his death, his faculties, both of mind and body, in a very superior degree to most persons of his years. He was the last of an antient and reputable family, and of a decent, though not learned, education. But he had much cultivated his mind by reading, which, with musick and gardening, formed, almost to the very last, the solace of his leisure hours. His conversation was instructive, pleasant, and intelligent; and the cheerfulness of his temper never left him till the lamp of life was extinguished. During the course of his long life he was honoured with the patronage of many good and respectable characters; amongst others, the late pious and excellent Bp. Horne (while Dean of Canterbury) was often his visitor, and esteemed him much. In an earlier part of his life he was on terms of great intimacy and friendship with the ingenious and facetious Capt. Grose; and, like him, was possessed of a very happy vein of pleasantry and humour, bounded always with neatness and propriety. The late Sir William Young, while he resided near Canterbury, honoured him with his friendship, and ever treated him with marked partiality, which has been continued by his very respectable family and descendants to his latest years. As a Bookseller of the old school, he deserves to be spoken of with great respect; as a member of the Church of England, and sincerely and firmly persuaded of the great truths of Christianity, he would not suffer his shop to be polluted with impious or profligate publications. His turn of mind was extremely liberal; but he ever conceived it to be his duty to exert himself, both in public and private, to promote to the utmost the interests of Religion and Virtue. "Perhaps a truly religious and conscientious bookseller can do more good than some are apt to imagine." His knowledge of scarce and valuable books was in general very good, though it suffered some ridicule in the Gentleman's Magazine, by his permitting a copy of "The lamentable Tragedie of Queen Dido" to be sold for two shillings. The writer of *this* article knows not the reason why this book sold afterwards for so enormous a price; and probably the writer of *that*, who called him "the ignorant Bookseller," was indebted for his knowledge to the stir made about it afterwards. In the early part of his life Mr. Flackton much studied and practised musick; and, in his day, was reckoned a fine performer on the organ and violin. His compositions, though not suited, perhaps, to the taste of the present age, were looked upon, by his contemporaries, as possessing a refined and

elegant

1778 Rev. William Gostling, one of the Minor Canons of Canterbury.

Flackton and *Marrable*, 1785, 87, 92.

——— *Marrable* and *Co.*

1795 Edward Hasted *, esq. author of the Historical and Topographical Survey of Kent; and Dr. Backhouse, Archdeacon of Canterbury.

Fletcher †, *James*, Oxford.

1771 Mr. John Chapman, Fellow of Merton college.

Fletcher, *James* and *James* ‡.

1771 Rev. Mr. Gwynn, Principal of Brazen Nose.

1771 Dr. John Stephens, Fellow of Exeter college; Rev. William Huddesford, A. M. Fellow of Trinity college, and Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum.

1773 Dr. Matthew Horberry, Rector of Stanlake, and fellow of Magdalen college; and remainder of Charles Godwin.

1774 John Warneford, Fellow of Corpus Christi college, and Camden Professor; Rev. Mr. Warren, rector of Luggershall.

elegant taste. He was passionately attached to sacred musick; and in the choir-books of Canterbury cathedral, are to be found several of his Anthems and Services, bearing evident marks of judgment and feeling. The institution of Sunday-schools in that City owes much to his early support and encouragement. He selected and composed those beautiful Hymns and Psalms which are now used by them, and generally admired for their simple and affecting melodies. In pecuniary aid, also, he was not wanting to that as well as other charities, private and public; and we may conclude his character by affirming, that he lived and died a warm friend, an honest and upright man, and a sincere Christian. He had a very curious collection of English and Foreign heads, and other scarce and valuable prints (chiefly antient.)

* Of whom see before, p. 592.

† Of the elder Mr. James Fletcher, see p. 685.—Mary, his eldest daughter, died Aug. 23, 1794.

‡ Mr. James Fletcher, son of the last mentioned James, died May 20, 1798, at Oxford, after a lingering illness, in his 68th year. He had formerly been partner with Mr. James Rivington, in St. Paul's church-yard; and was succeeded in his business by Mr. Hanwell, whose associate Mr. Parker had been apprentice to Mr. Daniel Prince, and was a lineal descendant from Dr. Samuel Parker, Bishop of Oxford.

1775

1775 Rev. William Talbot, of Reading, Rev. Charles Jenner, Rector of Cleybrook, co. Leicester; Rev. John Ridding, Rector of Brightwell.
1778 John Swinton, B. D. F. R. A. S. Custos Archivorum Oxon.
1783 Dr. John Hough, Bishop of Worcester.
1788 Dr. George Jubb, Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Hebrew; Dr. George Dixon, Principal of Edmund Hall; medical part of Dr. John Foulkes.
1791 Dr. Henry Barton, Warden of Merton college; Hon. Captain Peregrine Bertie, M. P.
1779, 80, 81, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93.
Fletcher and *Hanwell*, 1794.
Gales *, *Thomas, Sheffield.*
Gilman, Webster, Rochester, 1793.
Gregory †, *John, Leicester.*
1764 John Jackson ‡, Master of Wigston's Hospital.
Gutch §, *John, Bristol.*

* Mr. Gales died at Eckington, Sept. 21, 1809, in his 73d year. He was father of the Misses Gales, Booksellers, of Sheffield, and of Mr. Joseph Gales, of Raleigh, in North Carolina, formerly of Sheffield, and publisher of "The Iris" paper, which he established 25 years ago, under the title of "The Sheffield Register."

† The descendant of an antient family, settled at Raveness, in the parish of Ashover, in the County of Derby. He was many years Printer of the Leicester Journal; an Alderman of that Borough, and Mayor in 1781. His behaviour through life, as a tradesman, husband, father, and as a magistrate, he discharged with such openness of heart, and upright conduct, that his loss will be long felt and regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintance. He died March 22, 1789. John Gregory, one of his sons, who succeeded him as Printer of the Leicester Journal, died in 1806; and another, Joseph Gregory, M. A. vicar of St. Martin's and All Saints, Leicester, died in 1802. Mr. John Price, the present printer of the Leicester Journal, married Fanny, the Alderman's only daughter; who is dead, *leaving a young family.* See a Pedigree of the Gregorys, in the *History of Leicestershire, vol. I. p. 587.*

‡ *Of whom see some memoirs, in vol. II. p. 519.*

§ *This* enterprizing young Bookseller, "ex stirpe honestâ oriundus in Almâ Matre Oxoniensi," has only to proceed as he has begun; and he will in due time arrive at the summit of eminence. He succeeded Mr. Rudhall (who died Dec. 10, 1803) as Printer of "Felix Farley's Bristol Journal."

Hdn-

Hanwell *, ——, *Oxford.*
Harrod †, *William, Stamford,* 1789.
Harding ‡, *William, Liverpool.*
Hazard §, *Samuel, Cheap-street, Bath.*
Heming ||, *Thomas, Alcester.*
Horden ¶, ——, *Peterborough.*
Hunt, Thomas, Harleston.
John Worth, F. A. S. of Diss.
Jackson **, *William, Oxford.*

* Who died in October, 1805.

‡ This worthy but eccentric Printer and Bookseller was for some years an Alderman of Stamford, and, whilst there resident, published an entertaining History of that antient Town. He afterwards removed to Mansfield; published also a History of that Town. On the death of his father (Dec. 11, 1805) he returned to Market Harborough, the place of his nativity, of which he has likewise since become the Historian, and where he has at last *(post tot naufragia tutus)* found the haven where he would rest.

‡ Mr. Harding, a man of peaceable deportment, and of friendly and sociable qualities, which justly endeared him to the character of an agreeable neighbour and worthy citizen, died in 1803.

§ He died, much respected, Sept. 20, 1806.

|| He died Feb. 1801, aged 76.

¶ Died April 5, 1799.

** Mr. Jackson was a Printer of eminence at Oxford; and proprietor and publisher of the Oxford Journal from its first establishment. He was also lessee of the Oxford Bible-press, and a principal in the firm of the banking-house there. In his public character he was much respected; in private life, warm in his attachments, and sincere in his friendship. He died at Oxford aged upwards of 70, April 22, 1795. A friend, who knew him long and intimately, says, that "That extraordinary Phænomenon *Jackson*, the Printer of the Oxford Journal, was a man of no extraordinary abilities, but one who dared, and soon found the beneficial effects of printing, and had his own price—while it established his Paper, the only sterling, political, electioneering controversy that ever existed—where, not Parties only, but private persons from the Throne to the Mechanic—one who could give a portrait of an English House of Commons when swayed, in some degree pensioned, by Harry Pelham; and one influenced from Rome by a Pope's Legate, in which most of the Actors are dead; but Lord ———— still is visible.—Complete collections are very scarce; but the News-boy's News, No. 1 and 2. I have, which give the language of the Nation in Pelham's administration, and when we were under the Pretender, with an Ambassador from Rome, done by Lord ———— that now is, and Ben Buckler, deceased."

Ire-

Ireland *, *John*, *Market-place*, *Leicester*.
——— *Anne* †, *widow of John Ireland*.
1789 Rev. William Bickerstaffe ‡.
1794 Miscellaneous.
Lewis §, *George*, *Worcester*.
Linden, *James*, Southampton, 1768.
Loder ||, *Robert*, Woodbridge.
1783 Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Stradbrook, and Rev. Mr. Symonds, of Kelsale.
Lunn ¶, *W. H.* Cambridge, 1791.
Marsh **, *John*, *Yarmouth*.
Miller ††, *Thomas*, *Bungay*, 1782, 90.

* A man strictly independent in his principles, of great probity and much respected. He died April 17, 1810, æt. 63.

† Mrs. Anne Ireland was sister to the Rev. William Bickerstaffe, whose Library she sold by a marked Catalogue.

‡ Of whom see some particulars in vol. II. p. 635.

§ This very honest and industrious man died July 27, 1808.

|| Mr. Loder was well known to the publick, not only as a Bookseller, but as an intelligent Author. His antiquarian tracts, display considerable industry and research. He died early in 1811, æt. 61. His publications were, 1. "Ordinances, &c. for Seckford's Almshouses in Woodbridge, 4to." 2. "Woodbridge Terrier, exhibiting an Account of all the Charters. With Notes." 3. "Orders of the Free-school in Woodbridge." 4. "Dowsing's Journal for demolishing Church Ornaments in Suffolk." 5. "History of Framlingham, 1798."

¶ This very intelligent Bookseller is now well known as the proprietor of the very excellent Classical Library in Soho-square.

** He was formerly a Bookseller and Printer at Yarmouth and Norwich. As a man of great urbanity, he was regretted by all who knew him in this country; and he probably fell a sacrifice to a climate from not being more early inured to it. He died June 21, 1804, at George Town, near Washington, in North America, aged 50.

†† Born Aug. 14, 1731; and, at the usual period, apprenticed to a respectable Grocer in the city of Norwich: but a great fondness for reading, displayed very early in life, induced him, on commencing business for himself, in the year 1755, to unite *Bookselling* with his other trade; and, for the last 30 years, he confined himself almost entirely to his favourite line. Unfortunately, he settled in the small retired town of Bungay, where the demand for books was by no means adequate to the great number of rare and valuable articles, which Mr. Miller, for near 50 years, was, by his natural propensity, led to keep. He had also an extensive collection of expensive portraits, and nearly a complete series of Roman and English silver and brass coins. In 1795, when the fashion was very general for tradesmen to circulate provincial half-pennies, he had a die cast; but an accident hap-

Miller *, Thomas, Halesworth.*
Neve †, Thomas, Hythe.*

happening to one of the blocks when only 23 pieces were struck off, he, like a true Antiquary, declined having a fresh one made. This coin (which is very finely engraved, and bears a strong profile likeness of himself) is known to collectors by the name of "The Miller Halfpenny." He was extremely careful into whose hands the impressions went; and they are now become so rare as to produce at sales from three to five guineas. Had Mr. Miller, when a young man, settled in the Metropolis, there is no doubt but his extensive knowledge in books, and natural, unwearied industry, would have led to greater pecuniary advantages. He possessed a strong mind, with a good memory; but his cultivated abilities were buried in the confined circle in which he lived; or, more properly speaking, these qualities operated to his disadvantage; for his independent spirit could not always submit to the Aristocracy which more or less governs every country-town. Hence arose occasional temporary dissentions, by which his interest as a tradesman suffered; but his integrity, and the firmness of his principles, were never doubted; and of late years, when he became blind, all animosity and irritability of temper ceased, and, to the honour of the inhabitants of Bungay (many of whom could appreciate his worth), every kind attention was shewn him; and he departed this life in the full use of his senses to the last moment of it; perfectly calm, resigned; and the writer of this paragraph hopes, without an enemy in the world. He died July 25, 1804.—Of Mr. Miller there is a good portrait.—His son, the very eminent Bookseller in Albemarle-street, is now retiring from business, with an easy competence, acquired by habits of industry and polite attention, and with universal respect.

* This old Bookseller died in June 1807, æt. 82.

† He was a native of Tenterden, and born of very respectable parents; but by some accident or neglect in his infancy, became deformed, and fell, it is presumed, a sacrifice to the bodily infirmities of such a state. The favourite maxim of this benevolent man was Prudence. "My expenses (he would say) are small; and, if I exceed in charity, I will make up by frugality." He kept a school in the town: in the care and discharge of this office he was diligent to extreme punctuality. He was generally summoned to his meal at one o'clock; and it is well known that he was never more than eight or ten minutes before he was at his destined station. He possessed abilities far superior to those requisite for such a station; was a good classical scholar; read and spoke the French language; had a retentive memory, and was a good historian. He was an admirer and diligent promoter of all arts and sciences, and passionately fond of good poetry, of which he was an excellent judge. In epistolary correspondence he had few equals. His manners were inoffensive, engaging, and polite; his language chaste and elegantly correct, and his deportment full of benignity, anxious to give pleasure and satisfaction

Nicholson *, *John, Cambridge.*
Page †, *William, near Trinity College, Cambridge.*
Pawlett ‡, *Edward, Grantham.*

faction to every body. He was an humble, diligent, honest tradesman; and though, as it happens to others, he sometimes met with *hauteur* from those who affected to be so much his superiors, he uttered no complaint, but was used to say, "So it is, and so it always will be." His affection and kindness to his relations will make his loss severely felt.

* Mr. John Nicholson, who died Aug. 8, 1796, at the age of 66, by unremitting attention to business for 45 years, acquired considerable property, and was in the University better known by the name of "*Maps or Pictures*," from his constant habit of offering those articles at the different chambers. He established a very capital circulating library, including most of the lecture books read in the University, and also many of the best and scarcest Authors in various other branches of literature: by which means the students were enabled to furnish themselves with the works of the best writers at a small expence. He presented to the University a whole-length portrait of himself (painted by Reinagle) loaded with books, which hangs in the staircase of the Public Library, and under it a print engraven from it.

† Who died May 29, 1806. He was apparently in perfect health, when he complained of a pain in his head, and died instantly.

‡ "A Catalogue of Choice Books, consisting of Divinity, Law, History, &c. both in English and Latin; will be sold by auction at Mr. Edward Pawlett's house, Bookseller in Grantham, on Wednesday the 4th day of August, 1686. The Catalogues are distributed *gratis* at Mr. Yates's in Duck-lane, London, and at the said Mr. Edward Pawlett's in Grantham."—This Catalogue, remarkable as one of the earliest recollected, began with the following Address to the Readers: "Gentlemen, I doubt not but most are sensible, that through the Booksellers' care in collecting choice books, and exposing them to sale by way of auction, many are not only furnished with what they desire, at easy rates, but save themselves much trouble in a tedious and fruitless search after books, which are not always to be found in Booksellers' shops. And though the books in this Catalogue have suffered much from the unskilfulness of its taker; yet the curious peruser will find great number of scarce and choice books on all subjects. Great indeed has the care been in furnishing this auction, that the Bookseller might find encouragement, in obliging those gentlemen, whose study it is to render our nation as illustrious for men of learning as any in the world."

The Conditions of the Sale are these: I. That he who bids most is the buyer: and if any difference arise which the company cannot decide; then the book or books shall be exposed to sale again. II. That all the books in this Catalogue, not otherwise expressed, are (for aught we know) perfect; but if any of them appear to

be

Pearson and *Rollaston, Birmingham,* 1789.
Piercy, J. W. Coventry.
Poole, J. Chester.
1792 Ralph Leeke and John Ball, esqrs.
*Pote *, Joseph, Eton,* 1766, 70.

be otherwise before they are taken away, the buyer shall have his choice of taking or leaving them. III. That the money for the books so bought, be paid within one week after the sale be ended, at the place where they are sold: where, upon payment thereof, the books shall be delivered.—The Sale will begin at *eight* in the morning and continue till *twelve*; and from two in the afternoon till eight. The books to be seen two days before the sale begins.

Of Mr. *Yates*, associated above, John Dunton says, "He has met with losses as well as myself; yet, when his stars were the most unkind, he was still as honest as ever; and being always just in his dealings, he now, like the sun (just come from behind a cloud) shines brighter and fairer than ever—some men are only just whilst the world smiles; but when it frowns, they act such little tricks, as renders their virtue suspected; but Yates ever preserved his integrity, and is the same good man, under all events."

* See some memoirs of Mr. Pote, p. 418.—By the favour of Mr. D'Israeli, I am enabled to give, from the margins of Mr. Pote's copy of the "Lives of Leland, Hearne, and Wood," printed partly at Eton, and partly at Oxford, in 1772, some anecdotes respecting that publication; a work on which Mr. Cole, in his usual blunt manner, too severely remarks, "that the Editors were very ignorant; for Pote the Bookseller," he adds, "was one. P. 356, they say, that in 1687, when King James was at Oxford, one day after dinner, he went, 'with many of his guard, to Mr. Walker's chapel, where he heard *verses*.' Now Obadiah Walker, the learned Master of University College, being a Roman Catholic, had a chapel of his own in his lodgings, where, no doubt, his Majesty went to hear *vespers*. This is not corrected in the errata; and the book being printed at Oxford, and some of that learned body being concerned in the edition, which is a very trumpery performance, it is hardly conceivable that they could be such blunderers."

The same word, it may be observed, occurs in a preceding page, 353, line 10 from the bottom. James asks of Clarke of All Souls, whether they were not bound by statute *to pray for the dead?* He replied, No! If the correction of *Vespers* for *Verses* be right; does it not shew James's Catholicity while at the University? Or, when James went to Mr. Walker's Chapel (Obadiah) did he hear *Verses* there? The King went there with *many* of his guards; not *all*, I suppose only he and his Catholics.

To the Title of Part I. is added in MS. "With Notes by J. P."; and to that of Part II. "Mr. Huddesford, Fellow of Trinity College, superintended the Life of Hearne, from a transcript copy of

Prince, Daniel, Oxford,* 1768, 69, 70, 71, 72, 75, 77.

of Hearne by J. P; also made the descriptive part of the Engravings of Antiquity."

P. vi. l. 12. *the Gentleman.*] "The Rev. Mr. Sanford, Fellow of Baliol College."

P. vii. l. 7. and 13. *Gentlemen.*] "Dr. Ducarel, of the Commons, London; Mr. J. Warton, of Trinity College, Oxford; Mr. Price, Librarian of Bodley's; Mr. Huddesford, of Trinity College, with others. Mr. Huddesford took the care of Wood's Life; particularly the Notes are his; and the Life of Hearne, except a few notes at the beginning, marked J. P."

P. 4. *notes,* lines 8, 9.] "This information was communicated by Mr. Warton, of Trinity College, from an acquaintance to whom he obligingly wrote on this enquiry to Cambridge."

Ibid. lines 19, 20.] "This information was communicated by Dr. Buckler, of All Souls College."

"The Laborious Journey," "was printed from Mr. Sandford's copy, communicated by him."

A colophon, at the end of this "Journey," says, "Reprinted *literatim,* at Eton, by Joseph Pote, 1772."—On which Mr. Pote remarks, "To explain the seeming contradiction of this Imprint, and the Titles, it is to be observed, that all the preceding part of this Volume was printed by me, as is above mentioned. The Life of Hearne it was desired I should print also, and was intended; but was afterwards declined by me, and returned to Oxford, to which press I thought it more properly belonged. To render the publication of these Lives more uniform, General Titles were printed by me at Eton, with the imprint of Oxford, as they appear, and this leaf canceled, except in this and a few other copies. J. P."

The short Summary of Bale's Life was written by Mr. Pote, and printed at Eton.

P. 120 of the Appendix.] "This copy of Cicero, collated by Hearne, and prepared for the press, is in the Bodleian Library, and is a standing evidence of his extensive reading, and great application to Classical Learning, as well as to the National Antiquities. The Publication would do honour to the University and the Nation. J. P."

The Letter to Bp. Tanner, Appendix, p. 121, "relating to the Report of Mr. Hearne's having died a Roman Catholic," was written by John Loveday, esq. of Caversham.

In the Life of Hearne, vol. II. the notes in pages 1, 3, 4, 5, are by Mr. Pote; that in p. 8 by Mr. Huddesford.

* Of this intelligent old Bookseller see some memoirs in p. 426. At the end of this article (see p. 694) I shall copy a few articles of literary intelligence from his Letters to Mr. Gough and myself; and in the mean time subjoin the following billet:

"*Oxford, May* 24, 1794. As the four old Oxford Booksellers are almost as extraordinary for their ages as the three old Ladies at

1768 Rev. Francis Wise *, S. T. B. F. S. A.
1769 Remainder of the same.
1772 Rev. Richard Grey, of Hinton, co. Northampton; Rev. John Stubb, of Queen's College; Rev. Mr. Horne, of Whichford, Oxfordshire; Rev. Mr. Tatum, of Magdalen; Rev. Mr. Coxe, of Baliol.
1774 Rev. John Thomson, of Corpus Christi College, rector of Hampton Meyscy, co. Gloucester; Rev. Mr. Stephens, rector of Noke, co. Oxford.
1777 Dr. David Durell, Principal of Hertford College; Rev. James Granger, author of the Biographical History of England.
1775 Dr. Thomas Hunt, F. R. S. and F. S. A. Canon of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Laudian Professor of Arabic.
1776 John Awbrey, B. LL. Fellow of Winchester.
Daniel Prince and *Joshua Cooke* †, 1775—82.
1785 Dr. Montagu Cholmondeley.
1788 Dr. William Dennison, Principal of Magdalen Hall.
1789 Robert Vansittart, esq. LL. D. Regius Professor of Civil Law, and Fellow of All Souls;

at Gloucester, I send you their names as below. They are now little seen, though resident in the place, having declined business; but will be recollected by many of your Readers, as Oxford Tradesmen live against, and of course are enquired after by a greater number of gentlemen than those of any other place or profession. The elder Fletcher came from Salisbury; the other three are Oxford born.

James Fletcher, aged	86½ years.
Sackville Parker	85
Daniel Prince	82½
Stephen Fletcher	78
	332

[Mr. *Sackville Parker* died Dec. 10, 1796, in his 89th year.
Mr. *Stephen Fletcher* died Sept. 25, 1796, in his 82d year.
Mr. *Daniel Prince* died June 6, 1796, in his 85th year.
Mr. *James Fletcher* died June 12, 1795, in his 86th year.]

* Of whom see vol. V. p. 527.

† Who is now the very able representative of his late worthy Friend and Partner.

Rev.

Rev. William Airson, M. A. rector of Hinton, Hants.

1791 Rev. John Noel *.

1793 Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Viscount Tracy, Warden of All Souls; Joseph Davie, D. D. Fellow of Trinity College.

Rogers †, *George, Plymouth.*

Rose ‡, *William, Lincoln.*

Routh §, *William, Bristol.*

Russel, J. Guildford.

Rev. Mr. Ford, Hon. Mr. King, Col. Brewer, Mr. Leigh, surgeon, Farnham.

Sir Thomas Gatehouse, William Huggins, esq. of Headly Park, Hants; Nathanael Hammond, Accountant General of the Bank.

Score, Edward, Exeter.

1774 John Anstis, Garter King at Arms; his son, Garter; and the two Rev. Mr. Anstis; Andrew Brice ||, of Exeter, Compiler of the Topographical Dictionary.

1775 William Foulkes, LL. D. Rev. Mr. Bertie, of Kenn; Rev. Mr. Pine, of Comb-in-teigney; Mr. John Fryer, of Topsham, merchant.

1775 Rev. Mr. Rayner, Master of Tiverton school; Rev. Mr. Edward Rayner, of Hemmiock; Counsellor Broadrip, of Mapperton, Dorset.

1779 Rev. Robert Wight, rector of St. Mary Arches; Mr. John Richards, Surveyor.

Sharp, John, Warwick, 1770, 1790.

1778 Rev. Mr. Whatton; Rev. Mr. Gelsthorpe.

* Brother to the present Lord Viscount Wentworth.

† Who died April 17, 1809.

‡ Mr. Rose was a Printer of Lincoln; and died March 20, 1805, aged 51. His father had also been a respectable Printer and Bookseller there.

§ Printer and Publisher of the Bristol Journal. He died, in the prime of life, June 3, 1800; and on the following day, as Mrs. Routh, wife of Mr. George Routh, Printer, was addressing a letter to him on the death of his brother (Mr. George Routh being at Bath for his health), she was suddenly taken ill, and expired almost instantly.

|| Of this Veteran, see p. 717.

1791 John Green, rector of Welford and Missenden.

Shave, John, Ipswich.

1767 Lord Viscount Hatton; Sir John Barker.

Simmons * and *Kirkby, Canterbury*, 1789.

Simonds†, ——, *Blandford.*

Smith, Thomas, Canterbury.

John Knowler, esq. Recorder of Canterbury.

Sotheran, Henry, York, 1790.

Stother, Harrison, York.

1794 Dr. Jonathan Hall, Prebendary of Durham.

Sweetland, Abel, Exeter, 1781.

Stock of Edward Score, whom he succeeded.

——— *Margaret, Exeter*, 1788.

Tesseyman‡, *William, York*, 1788.

Thurlbourn and *Woodyer, Cambridge*, 1761—5.

1762 Rev. Parker Gurdon, M. A. rector of Latton and Cranworth, Norfolk; and curious private study of William Craighton, the ingenious compiler of the Ipswich Journal.

1766 Sir James Burroughs, master of Gonville and Caius College; and a physician.

Todd and *Sotheran, York*, 1769, 1772, 1773.

1768 Laurence Sterne, M. A. Prebendary of York, author of Tristram Shandy.

Todd§, alone, 1786, 1788.

* Of this patriotic Citizen see before, p. 443.

† He died April 3, 1801, aged 82.

‡ Many years a respectable Bookseller at York. He died, at Beverley, in September 1811.

§ Another old and eminent Bookseller of York, and successor to Mr. Francis Hildyard in 1757. Few Country Booksellers had exerted themselves with greater ardour and perseverance (for nearly half a century) in the laborious pursuit of Catalogue-making, with the respective value of each book attached, than the late Mr. Todd; of which the following List of curious and extensive Collections, which he purchased and arranged at different periods, affords a sufficient proof; viz. The Library of Marmaduke Tunstall, of Wycliffe, esq.; John Royds, esq. of Knapton; Lord Viscount Fairfax, of Gilling; Henry Crathorne, esq. of Ness; Lady Fagg, of Wood End; Rev. Wm. Dade, of Barmston, author of an intended "History of Holderness;" Rev. Anthony Temple, of Richmond; Rev. Thos. Clarke, and Rev. Josiah Rodwell, of Hull; Rev. Wm. Territt, of Bainton; Wm. Dixon,

1777 Rev. B. Smith, B. D. nephew to Sir Isaac Newton, and Rector of Linton, near Skipton, in Craven *.

1778 William Phillips Lee, esq. of York.

1779 Hon. Christopher Dawnay, Marmaduke Fothergill, esq. and Mrs. Maude, all of York.

1780 Miscellaneous.

1783 William Dixon, esq. of Loversal near Doncaster; Rev. William Territ, Rector of Bainton near Beverley.

1784 Rev. John Blake, Rector of Screningham and Cotton near York.

1792 Marmaduke Tunstall, of Wycliffe, esq. Lady Fagg, of Woodend, Rev. John Dade, F. A. S. Rector of Barmston, and Author of the intended History of Holderness.

1794 Entire collection of prints, drawings, books of prints, &c. of Marmaduke Tunstall, esq. †

1795 Rev. Anthony Temple, M. A. Master of the Grammar-school at Richmond, co. York, and Vicar of Easby, near that place.

Tupman, S. Nottingham, 1786.

Twopenny ‡, Nottingham.

Ward §, William, Hinckley.

White ||, John, York.

Whitfield ¶, Jos. Newcastle upon Tyne, Bridge-end.

Dixon, esq. of Loversal, &c. &c. &c.—Mr. Todd died, much regretted, March 29, 1811.

* See Dr. Whitaker's History of Craven, 2d edition, p. 462.

† Mr. Tunstall's museum of Natural History was purchased together by George Allan of the Grange, near Darlington, esq.

‡ He died June 1, 1808.

§ Mr. Ward was for more than 30 years Master of the Free School at Hinckley; author of "The Scripture Spelling Book, 1762;" and was the first who established a Printing-press at Hinckley; where several of his children are respectably settled; and one of his daughters, Sarah, is now the principal Printer and Bookseller.—See a Pedigree of this Family in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. IV. p. 710.

|| Mr. White died Jan. 26, 1769. His father printed, at York, the Prince of Orange's Manifesto, after it had been refused by all the Printers in London, and was made King's Printer for York and Five Counties.

¶ Died Jan. 25, 1806, in the Close, Newcastle.

Whit-

*Whittingham**, *William*, *Lynn*, 1769, 71, 80, 1789.

1766 Rev. Charles Parkins, M. A. rector of Oxborough; Richard Delamore, M. D. Rev. Mr. Coxen; Rev. Mr. Fawcett, Rector of Watlington.

1795 John Holland, esq. near Oakham, Rutland; Mr. Frankling, of Spalding, Lincolnshire; Mr. Gooch, surgeon, of Norwich; Rev. Mr. Bird, of Stanfield, co. Norfolk; and a Noble Lord.

Wilson and *Spence*, *York*, 1790.

Wood†, *William*, *Lincoln*.

Woodyer‡, *John*, *Cambridge*, 1772.

1776 Rev. Dr. Thomas Rutherforth §.

Woolmer, *S. Exeter*, 1788, 89, 90.

SCOTLAND.

Anderson||, *Alexander*, *Edinburgh*, 1688.

* Mr. Whittingham, an eminent Printer and Bookseller at Lynn, and Editor of the Continuation of Blomefield's "History of Norfolk," by Mr. Parkins; of Burton's "Leicestershire;" Philipot's "Kent;" a part of Thoroton's "Nottinghamshire;" and of an abridgement of Blomefield's "Norfolk," of which only a few numbers were published. He died April 29, 1797, aged 56.—Mr. *Charles Whittingham*, now of Goswell-street, and of Chiswick, one of the most elegant Printers of the present age, is, I believe, no relation to his namesake of Lynn.

† Who died Dec. 6, 1804, æt. 61.

‡ Mr. Woodyer was a man of extensive knowledge, placid disposition, and great probity. He was many years partner with Mr. Thurlbourn, a respectable Bookseller at Cambridge; after whose death Mr. Woodyer carried on the business alone, but was ultimately not successful. He died, in his 85th year, Sept. 19, 1804; being at that time one of the oldest Liverymen of the Company of Stationers.

§ Of whom see vol. VI. p. 110.

|| "A Catalogue of excellent and rare Books, especially Histories and Romances, for the most part in English, and the Variorums, to be sold by way of Auction, the 12 day of November 1688. The books are to be seen, from the first of November to the day of the Auction, at Edinburgh, on the South side of the High-street, a little above the Cross, being the close immediately above the Fish-market close, in the head of the said close,

Angus *, Alexander, Aberdeen.*
Balfour, John, Edinburgh, 1770, 71, 75.
1775 Robert Alexander, esq.
1776 James Smollet, esq. of Bonhill, by auction.
——— *and Elphinston, Balfour,* 1781, 82—87.
——— *Elphinston,* 1781, supplement 1787.
1787 Hugh Seton, esq. of Tough.
Bell, John †, *Edinburgh,* 1773, 78, 85.
1786 Auction.
—— and *Bradfute,* 1790, 91.
Chalmers ‡, *James, Aberdeen.*

close, on the left hand, where a *placat* will be on the gate, and the Catalogues are to be had there *gratis*. The time for Sale is only in the afternoon, from two of the clock till four. Edinburgh, printed in the year 1688;" only nine pages, closely printed in two columns. " He who pays not his money presently, is to give earnest, to take them away and pay his money before the next day the auction begins; or else to lose his earnest, and the books to be put to sale again. What books shall happen to be unsold at the auction, are to be had afterward."

* Mr. Angus, of Aberdeen, who died about the year 1792, was, for the greater part of his life, the " Leigh and Sotheby, and the King and Lochee," of that part of the world, and sold a great many libraries by auction. He was a man of great pleasantry and ready wit; and many of his *bon mots* are well recollected in Aberdeen.

† One of the original promoters of the Society of Booksellers of Edinburgh and Leith; and the first who filled the situation of Præses thereof. He died in September 1806.

‡ Printer to the City and University, and Printer and Proprietor of the Aberdeen Journal, which he conducted with uncommon ability, and steady and loyal consistency of principle for the long space of forty-six years. Few men have departed life in the city of Aberdeen with more unfeigned regret by a most numerous and highly-respectable circle of friends, to whom he was endeared by the best virtues that adorn social life—inflexible integrity, steady friendship, a disposition elevated, humane, and charitable, a temper unusually cheerful, and a memory rich in anecdote and information, chiefly of the literary kind.—His father, who cultivated his profession for some years in London in the Printing-office of Mr. Watts (where he had the celebrated Dr. Franklin for his fellow-journeyman), was afterwards ranked among the literary printers of his time, and at his death was recorded as a gentleman " well skilled in the learned languages." *His* father was the Rev. James C. Professor of Divinity in the Marishal College, who died in 1744. About the year 1740 his son returned from London, and in 1746 established the Aberdeen Journal,

Creech, William, successor to Kincaid, 1774, 1778, auction 1780,
Constable, Archibald, Edinburgh, 1795.
Elliott, T. Kay, and Co. 1788.
Farie *, *Robert, Glasgow.*
Foulis †, *Robert* and *Andrew, Glasgow.*

Journal, at the close of the memorable Rebellion, during which he was a considerable sufferer from his attachment to the House of Hanover. His son, the subject of this article, was born in March 1742, and, after a classical and academical education at Marischal College, removed to London, and improved himself in the typographical art, both there and at Cambridge, until Sept. 1764, when the death of his father put him in possession of the establishment in his native city. Although now engaged in a business which afforded but little relaxation, and with the cares of a numerous family, he found leisure to indulge his love of literature by that extensive course of reading which rendered him a valuable member of the literary societies of the place. With many of the Professors of both Colleges, and particularly with the late Drs. Campbell, Gerard, and Beattie, he formed an intimacy which death only dissolved. Had he been able to devote more time to study, it was universally thought by all who knew him, that he might have excelled in any branch of polite literature.—The Gentleman's Magazine has been frequently favoured with his communications on subjects of Biography and Antiquities.—As a man of business he was more generally known for his unvaried integrity, industry, and punctuality, which recommended him to the confidence and friendship of men of the highest rank and superior attainments. In 1769, he married Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. David Douglas, of London, by whom he left four sons and six daughters, who, with his afflicted widow, had to lament the loss of a tender husband, an indulgent father, and an affectionate and engaging friend and companion, such as is not often to be found. He died June 17, 1810.

* He died March 30, 1800.

† "Scotland, by these two learned Brothers, produced some of the most beautiful and correct printing which at present adorns the republic of letters. Even Bodoni of Parma, or Barbou of Paris, have not gone beyond some of the productions from the press of Robert and Andrew Foulis.

"Robert Foulis began printing about the year 1740; and one of his first essays was a good edition of Demetrius Phalereus, in 4to. In 1744, he brought out his famous immaculate edition of Horace, small 12mo. at Glasgow; and soon afterwards was in partnership with his brother Andrew. These two Printers were so industrious, that in thirty years time they produced as many correct and well-printed books as any of the famous Printers of old. Their large Classics, as well as their smaller sizes, either in

Gordon and *Murray*, *Edinburgh*, 1781.
Kinnaird and *Bell*, auction.
1768 William M'Farlane, of M'Farlane.
——— and *Creech*.
1771 Lewis Legrand, Commissioner of the Customs.

Greek and Latin, or in pure Greek, are as remarkable for their beauty and exactness, as any in the Aldine series.

"It is a melancholy reflection to think that their taste for the fine arts at last produced their ruin; for, engaging to establish an Academy for the instruction of youth in Painting and Sculpture in Scotland, and the enormous expence necessary to send pupils to Italy, to study and copy the antients, gradually brought on their decline in the Printing business; and they found the city of Glasgow no fit soil to transplant the imitative arts into, although the literary genius of Greece and Rome had already produced them ample fortunes.

"Notwithstanding the beginning of this scheme was very weak, yet in some of the departments it rose above mediocrity, particularly in drawing and engraving; but in moulding, modelling, and painting, they proved that all temporary and private attempts must be abortive, for want of continual support. Human life is too short for bringing to perfection those arts which require permanent establishments to prevent their decline. This is particularly the case with Painters; to whose studies no limits can be set, but whose encouragement is of all others the most precarious. However, it should be remembered, to the credit of Robert Foulis, that he was the first projector of a school of the liberal arts in the island of Great Britain. Whatever may hereafter be construed of the motives which urged this patriotic institution, selfishness must be entirely banished out of the question; unless the pleasure that arises from endeavouring to do good to one's country be reckoned as such; and if the consciousness of acting with patriotic and benevolent meaning does not follow us to the other world, the establishment of a magnificent museum, for the advancement of true knowledge, encourages this pleasing hope.

"Robert was originally a barber; and Andrew taught French in the university of Glasgow; but having a fine taste, and turning their thoughts to casting letter, they produced some works that will cause their names to be recorded in the temple of fame, when their unsuccessful attempts at painting and statuary will be totally forgotten.

"Andrew Foulis died in 1774; and Robert, in 1776, exhibited and sold at Christie's, in Pall-mall, the remainder of his paintings. The Catalogue forms three volumes, and the result of the sale was, that after all the concomitant expences were defrayed, the balance in his favour amounted to the *enormous* sum of FIFTEEN SHILLINGS!!! He died the same year on his return from London." *Lemoine's History of Printing*, 1797, p. 96.

Philipe,

Philipe, Thomas, 1781.
Ruddiman *, *Thomas* and *Walter*, *Edinburgh.*
Sibbald †, *John*, *Edinburgh.*
Smellie ‡, *William*, *Edinburgh.*
Spottiswood, James, Library of Professor Moore, *Glasgow.*
The stock of Robert and Andrew Foulis, and their copper-plates.
Stirling §, *John*, *Edinburgh.*

AUCTIONS IN SCOTLAND.

1772 Doctors John and Joseph Clerk, Physicians, *William Gibbs.*
1775, 1776, 1778 } James Smollet, esq. of Bonhill.
1782 Baron Maule, *Smith.*
1793 Mr. James Cumming, Keeper of the Lyon records, and the first Secretary to the Society of Scotish Antiquaries.
1795 Robert Riddell, of Glenriddell, esq. Books on Antiquities, *Robert Ross.*

* Of these learned Brothers it may be sufficient to refer to the very ample and excellent Life of Mr. Thomas Ruddiman by Mr. George Chalmers, 1794.—Thomas Ruddiman, M.A. (who had been for almost 50 years Keeper of the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh) died Jan. 19, 1757, in his 83d year; his widow, Oct. 13, 1769.—Walter Ruddiman, his brother and partner as a Printer, died Aug. 23, 1770, at the age also of 83, being then the oldest Master Printer in Scotland.—Mr. Chalmers gives a list of capital works from the *Ruddiman* press, from 1694 to 1756.

† Proprietor of a Circulating Library. He died Aug. 8, 1803.

‡ Of whom some copious Memoirs have recently been published. See Gent. Mag. 1811, vol. LXXXI. Part ii. p. 544.

§ Mr. Stirling was a Printer; and died Jan. 19, 1807.

LETTERS OF MR. DANIEL PRINCE TO MR. GOUGH AND MR. NICHOLS; REFERRED TO IN P. 684.

"*July* 5, 1780. Mr. Nichols is one of those laborious and truly useful Gentlemen who do not spare pains to preserve and inform Posterity in Literary History.—As I am now old, have all my life been connected with Books, and cannot help satisfying my curiosity at least in looking into them, especially Biography, I am a little qualified to point out mistakes: an invidious employment, but somewhat useful, especially of persons from and of Oxford. In my skimming over the two new Volumes of 'Biogfaphia Britannica,' Mr. Granger's 'Biographical History,' &c. I find the 'Biographia Britannica' and Mr. Granger have many errors. The 'British Topography,' I speak of *Oxfordshire* only, I apprehend, has but few mistakes, though it might be considerably enlarged. DAN. PRINCE."

"*Aug.* 13, 1781. I am much obliged to you for the 'History of Printing' and your Supplement. I cannot speak to your Supplement, for, honestly, I have not read it, but will soon. I have spent two days on the Oxfordshire Additions to Camder, and have made many corrections. I hope to get more, and will return the sheets in a few days. I think the Botanical List may be much enlarged, as we have plenty of industrious Botanis s.—*Dawes* is now published, and is said to be well done, by an incomparable young Scholar*; yet am obliged to you for thinking of me.—I was always much hurt at the paltry accounts in the Biographia of Aldrich and Atterbury. I will apply for you to able people about Atterbury, and hope I shall succeed.

"Topographical and Biographical accounts will for ever be imperfect; but we are obliged to those who will take pains. There is a Gentleman at Durham, or perhaps now at Darlington, just 14 or 15 miles South of Durham, who has an improved Camden, greatly ornamented with prints, &c. &c. of great value. His name is Cade; he is a member, I think, of the Antiquary Society.—In the Volumes of *Collectanea Curiosa*† I am now printing is much of Durham, perhaps 40 pages, and many curious particulars of Oxford.

"I have inclosed the *Fasti* part of one of the old editions of my Oxford Book, which may be of use to you in dates. It was very difficult to collect it, and the matter of the accession to Headships of Colleges and Halls, and Professorships, not to be found in the Graduate Book, or elsewhere. In a few instances I could never get informed. It took up more room than I could spare; and I have now only the present members, and wholly omitted the preceding ones, up to the Revolution. I have this day been with the best Botanist we have, and hope I have prevailed on him to give the List of Plants in Oxfordshire; which I suspected was greatly deficient. I knew in general that from Benson to Caversham, where Mr. Loveday lives, in those

* The Rev. Thomas Burgess, Fellow of Corpus Christi College; M. A. 1782; Prebendary of Salisbury 1757; B. D. and Prebendary of Durham 1792; D. D. and (most deservedly) Bishop of St. David's 1803.

† Published by my excellent Friend the Rev. John Gutch.

woods,

woods, chiefly North of Lord Cadogan's house, &c. were the most plenty of rare, beautiful, and, as the Botanists say, *polite plants*, of any part of the kingdom. Not one mentioned in that district. Indeed the Gentleman, who must at present be nameless, told me the List as it stands is exceeding unworthy. His term was, that "they were only a few vulgar plants." Dr. Nash's Worcester is very incomplete in the Botanic part.—If the List of Oxfordshire Plants can be done according to the complete idea given me, for I am no Botanist, no one particular will give greater satisfaction. From two neighbourhoods you have had a few good plants, but from the two or three most celebrated not one.—I will make some application about Bp. Atterbury to the Canon, who is Librarian also, and a Westminster man. A Westminster man will always lend his help to any one from that School sooner than many other places; a laudable partiality, we must acknowledge. DAN. PRINCE.

"P. S. Since Mr. Prince made up the parcel for Mr. Nichols, he has had a thought, which he supposes may enable Mr. Gough to be on good ground for the rare Plants in every County, viz. by searching Hudson's 'Flora Anglica,' separating them, and then arranging. He hopes to procure more than Mr. Hudson has for Oxfordshire, that Mr. Gough may make a figure in that hitherto neglected part. A new and much enlarged Edition of Hudson's Flora was published in 1778.—If Dr. Nash had used Hudson's Flora for his Worcestershire, he would have escaped the censure he has had on that score; because that Work lay before him. We must not expect Dr. Nash to be a Botanist; but he might have applied to friends."

"*Oct.* 4. The roll inclosed I have kept by me six or seven days, in hopes to have procured the Additions to Oxfordshire Plants, to have sent with it. I see the learned Botanist almost every day; but cannot press him, except it is immediately wanted.—Mr. Price desires to know what MS. of Camden Mr. Gough means to request.—I send you the Title, and one leaf of Dedication, to Mr. Mores's Antient Nobility; and a Print, which I apprehend was engraved for him, which you may like to keep. DAN. PRINCE.

"*Entre nous* (for perhaps Mr. Warton will not like to have it made known) I am printing a History of *Kiddington* in this County, where *T. W.* is Minister, intended as a Specimen of Parochial History and Antiquities*."

"*Dec.* 3. I am sorry you have not had more satisfaction from your Correspondents in this place. It is greatly to be lamented, that such able, often such well-informed, and oftener the only persons who *can* assist in the local learning of this place, are so difficult to be brought to take a little pains, as I fear you find.

DAN. PRINCE."

"*Aug.* 4, 1783. I thank God, by continually changing the air, I am much recovered; and I don't know but, at my age†, I should not say I am better than before my illness. I cannot guess what

* This was a very small impression, not for sale; and of which a second edition was printed, under Mr. Warton's inspection, at my expence, in 1783. See vol. VI. p. 180.

† See before, p. 685.

is

is meant by the University of Cambridge giving Mr. Nasmith the printing of 'Tanner's Notitia Monastica.' Tanner was an Oxford man. The Work has been long since printed: what can there be to give * ?—Dr. Atterbury is gone to Ireland. Your message I have given to his Correspondent here, who will send it to the Doctor.—My late illness, and near 72, should put me in mind of leaving my little connexions in this world, to be continued by one of this enlightened age. We know, few indeed are the enlightened in our profession, though an employment so likely to produce them. The Bible-printing here employs a great number of hands, not one of which would suit me; few of them can do any other work. I have at present only five compositors. One of them, I fear, has done his work. He will hardly be at the Printing-house any more. I have only one press at present employed. Most likely I shall continue in this small way till the middle of October, at farthest. I have a large prospect of business, and apprehend I shall much want one or more of the better hands;—and, to return to what I said of my prospect, I should be glad to have such an one as might assist me, and succeed me in a business which is reputable, liable at least to good connexions—ordinarily no great profit, but may be attended with very successful advantages. In one instance (the late Judge Blackstone) I was very fully employed for ten years; and afterwards, with Messrs. Strahan and Cadell, purchased his celebrated Work. About a year ago I thought myself hurt by too much business, and gave up the printing the Edition just now advertized to Mr. Strahan. You see, here is a chance to get a Popular Work, though we are too much confined to dry unprofitable labours. Mr. Warton's 'History of English Poetry' will be at press again at Michaelmas next. If you could recommend a young man, or one not young, if not too old, that is sober, civilized, and of decent address, I think he might live an agreeable life, and acquire reputation, if not money. If he could command a few hundreds, he would find a good interest from it. Our Editors are generally ill prepared; which is troublesome, but must be paid for. I think I may add, that one who had his health to seek, still if qualified as above, with some Latin and a little Greek the better, might find it greatly to his benefit. If I come to town this autumn I will call on you; but should be glad to hear from you; and remain, very truly, &c. DAN. PRINCE.

"As Mr. Warton's 'History of English Poetry' says, LONDON: *Printed, &c.* you might think it was done there. The number, 1500; 1300, or more, go off directly of each volume.

"You have, no doubt, heard of the death of our Divinity Professor, Dr. Wheeler †. He was author of the Dialogue inclosed.

* See vol. II. p. 164.

† Benjamin Wheeler, Canon of Christ Church, and a Prebendary of St. Paul's, to which he was collated by Dr. Lowth, Bishop of London, and had been installed the week before his death. He was Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford; and author of a curious Latin Dialogue (unpublished) spoken in the Sheldon Theatre July 8, 1773. He died, at Ewelm, of an apoplectic fit, July 22, 1783.

You

You may put it in your next Magazine, and say it was by him; but not use my name, as some of his friends may think it too trivial for his grave character: but the majority think otherwise. Hely Hutchinson is the son of the present Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. Dr. Wheeler was tutor to Hutchinson, and wrote the piece to show the young man.

"*Nov.* 30. I wish you could have come here, if but for a day. Sure the weather is at least as good as summer for travelling. Mr. Stevenson (who was the industrious Collector of Abingdon) had a good Library of Books; History, Divinity, and some Antiquities: *of Berks by Ashmole, of Surrey, Oxfordshire*, and a few towns, but not one with any MS notes. He was a neat scribe, but never scribbled in books. There were several of Hearne's Books, but all dear.—The price of the Ashmole's Berks is 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* a good copy.—I have the remainder of the impression of Hearne's Sprotti Chronicon, which I sell so cheap to brethren as 2*s.* 6*d.* I put it at 5*s.* in my Catalogue. That you may not be impatient, I will send to you the very day I can finish the business with the parties. DAN. PRINCE."

"*Dec.* 6. By the coach which went from hence this morning I sent you the whole collection of materials for *Abingdon**. I made a mistake in my last, when I said that Dr. Patten had the Seal of the Abbey; I should have said the Seal of St. John's Hospital. Perhaps you will find it mentioned among the scattered papers in the rough leather book. In turning them over, I saw a loose paper of the parish of Radley, about two miles from Abingdon, where the present possessor of that place is called Sir William Stonhouse, bart. It should now be 'the Rev. Sir James Stonhouse, bart.' So, if Lord Harcourt is mentioned, you will see how to name the present by the Peerage. I hope you will like the Papers, as you bought them without seeing them. When Mr. Gough sees them (for I consider him as your Superintendant in Antiquities) I should think there is some importance in the subject, and labour enough for the money; and that, when fabricated, it will not disappoint you. I have not gone to the extent of your commission, as the sum I shall draw for will be 11*l.* 11*s.*; but I expect a book. DAN. PRINCE."

"*Aug.* 25, 1786. I must acknowledge myself obliged to you for inserting (especially with honourable mention) some late publications by the Dean of Canterbury. It may be too late to mention in August Mr. Crowe's Sermon *on the late Attempt on his Majesty's Person*; or Dr. Wall's 'Clinical Observations on the Use of Opium in Low Fevers, and in the Synochus.' —My design in writing now is rather to inform you and Mr. Gough, if not known already, that Dr. Foote Gower's† Preparations for his Cheshire History are in the hands of Dr. Markham‡, of Whitechapel. As Dr. Gower is dead, his

* These Collections, which I purchased for Mr. Gough, formed part of his bequest to the Bodleian Library.

† See Mr. Gough's Verses, addressed to Dr. Gower, vol. VI. p. 334.

‡ Of whom see Memoirs, vol. II. p. 682.

family

family are greatly hurt by the expence of that Work. I suppose Mr. Gough must know the state of the progress made, and could advise what is to be done in the business. Dr. Gower's second son is now here. I do not know the eldest, though I was well acquainted with the Doctor, and was sorry at his death to hear so large a sum was returned to the Subscribers. DAN. PRINCE."

"*Sept.* 30. Young Mr. Gower has not been quite well lately; but, being recovered, purposes, at the request of his mother, to come to town in a few days; and tells me he will inform you of his being there. I suppose you will find the family more inclined to part with the materials for this vast Cheshire Undertaking, now they have had time to be convinced that they are a kind of property not very marketable, rather more flexibly than at your former interview. I am much obliged to you for your kind invitation to Enfield; but I shall hardly be in town this last quarter of the year, as I find myself less able to cope with the inconveniences of London than I used to be. DAN. PRINCE."

"*Oct.* 13. I am desired by Mr. Gower to mention to you, that in the Box, where the Cheshire Papers are kept, are likewise some Collections relating to Essex, to be added to Morant's History, the plates of which cost 70*l.* And, having my pen in hand, it may be worth mentioning, to inform you that the large Collection of authentic materials belonging to Stoneleigh Abbey are reserved in Lord Leigh's house. His Library his Lordship gives to Oriel College. DAN. PRINCE."

"*July* 2, 1789. Yesterday I received the box of prints of Mr. Camden*, and return you very hearty thanks for your kind remembrance of me of a copy of the renowned Antiquary and Historian. Those for Christ Church, Magdalen, and Pembroke Colleges, were delivered to the several Governors or Vice-Governors. Mr. Warton had left us for Winchester on Monday. I shall write to him in a day or two, and will inform him why the print is kept here, it being for his successors as well as himself. I have the respects and thanks from the three Societies, and may add the same from Mr. Warton. Mr. Price sends his best respects and thanks, as does Mr. Loder, who is very proud of his present.

"Our two magnificent Prisons are now finished. The Castle is a noble style, in imitation of the best old work. The only very old buildings are, the Castle Tower, which is well preserved, and Castle Hill, and the Lady's Chapel, next to my house. It was well known at New College that the whole of the East end of their Chapel was ordered by Horne Bishop of Winchester (in the early part of Queen Elizabeth's time), to be completely hid, by plastering up the whole; and, in the operation, where any parts projected beyond their level, they cut all even. A few years since, a small opening was made, which presented such an elegant specimen, that the Society have now opened the whole, and purpose to have it restored, under the direction of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Mr. Wyatt. The images were all demolished. What remains is Gothic architecture, carried on to the cieling, with the niches

* See vol. VI. p. 282.

empty.

empty. The bottom row has good sculpture, of the Nativity, &c. the human figures about the scale of nine inches. It is found in general that the roofs of the buildings, of 350 or more years standing, decay very fast in the timber, by heat from the lead. New College is now new roofed, and much repaired, at the expense of 7000*l.* The Altar's restoration will cost 2000*l.* more. They are the best prepared as to cash for such a work of any Society here. The light blue tiles are used instead of lead. Magdalen College, and indeed All Souls, are expected soon to want the same renewal.—On Monday last, without any violence from the wind, the old Oak at Magdalen College fell *fortunately* into the meadow. Had it fallen towards the river, and the walk, it must have done much damage. The root was entirely gone to powder, so that it dropped by the weight of an arm. The age of it is reckoned to be full 600 years, as the Founder, when directing the site of the College, ordered the boundary to the North to be near the *great Oak*. It is mentioned by Evelyn; the people divert themselves in crowding in numbers in the inside of the trunk.—The colour of New College altar is blue and gold. It is opened with great care.—The only regard lately shewn to Antiquities here lately is in the publication of two pair of Prints; *viz.* one pair, about the size of a quarto page, of Friar Bacon's Study, from the North and South; one pair, of a much larger size, about double the former, of Bocardo.—We have lately purchased Dr. Vansittart's library, full of oddities, some probably which will suit the thirst of an English Historian. We will send you a Catalogue about Michaelmass.—Mr. Gutch proceeds apace with the *Fasti Oxon.*—Our Bodleian Library is putting into good order. It has been already one year in hand. Some one, two, or three of the Curators work at it daily, and several Assistants. The revenue from the tax on the Members of the University is about 460*l. per annum*, which has existed 12 years. This has increased the Library so much, that it must be attended to, and a new Catalogue put in hand. They have lately bought all the expensive foreign publications. A young man of this place is about making a Catalogue of all the singular books in this place, in the College Libraries as well as the Bodleian.—In about six weeks we shall publish Dean Aldrich's Architecture, which we expect will be pronounced to be an honour to the kingdom, for the elegant engravings of the Author and the Architecture, by Heath, and the beauty of the printing. It could not have been supported but from the bounty of so large a Society. The Duke of Portland subscribes for fifty copies. DAN. PRINCE.

"P. S. I happened to be near the Laureat, your Camden Professor, when New College altar was displayed to the publick. Poor Thomas fetched such sighs as I could not have thought he could breathe."

"*Aug.* 9. Seeing Mr. Nichols here, I could not help communicating Mr. Price's picture of Sir John Godsall, and at the same time sending by so safe a hand the pair of prints of Bocardo, price 10*s.* 6*d.*; the pair of prints of Friar Bacon's Study 5*s.*

5s.—As soon as Dr. Vansittart's Catalogue is ready, it shall be sent. I think, from the mention I have made of Mr. Schnebbelie* to the persons in power here, and who know his abilities, he will surely be employed to make the drawing.—I have not time to say much about our press at present. I expect every hour to see a pamphlet to attack Professor White. I heard Dr. Parr say, White could write as good Sermons any day. Dr. Parr never saw White till he had preached half his Sermons. He soon became acquainted with him. He thought the Preacher wanted Greek, which is said to be true. Dr. Parr gave him some materials from Socrates and Plato, which White ingeniously worked into the two or three last Sermons. Dr. Parr did not write one or two, or half one of the Sermons. Parr is undoubtedly his friend."

"*Sept.* 17. The work at New College goes on very slowly, for want of Mr. Wyatt. It is said he has declared he can restore its original fashion. The whole design at our Castle will be long before it is complete. The Keeper, or *Governor* as he is now styled, is an ingenious Architect and Mason; and contrives, for the good of the publick, and the prisoners themselves, that great part of the work shall be done by Convicts, several of whom, by their industry and manifest reformation, have obtained their release at the expiration of two instead of three years. My Wife and I were last week at Mr. Pusey's house at Pusey, that antient Danish-hold estate. Mr. Pusey, whose name was *Bouverie*, is making great improvements on that new-acquired estate, in well preserving, and *adding* (by modern sculpture and painting) to the memory of that antient grant.

"The venerable old Baronet in that neighbourhood, Sir Robert Throckmorton †, near his 100th year, now quite blind, but in health, has done great things to preserve and restore Buckland (his parish) church. An excellent example to Roman Catholick gentry! Indeed, Sir Robert and Mr. Pusey seem to try who shall leave the best monuments behind them.—I saw Professor White. He waits, with the publick, to hear Dr. Gabriel's tale.

"Mr. Gutch is far advanced with his Volume. His Index will be extremely useful.—Nothing new in our press, except a new 'Conic Sections' by our Mathematical Reader.—Next week I shall go to a lordship (now a barony to the Duke of Marlborough) Wormleighton, in Warwickshire. The church, according to Dugdale, was built in temp. Henry VII.; has an antient pavement, and well-preserved arms in all the windows. The village was all new built at one time, with a noble manor-house, in which are two grand state-rooms. More than half the house has been lately taken down, to save repairs; but several large buildings remain; viz. stables, large barns for hay and carts, a very uncommon building for wool. All the buildings, except the church, with a grand gate-way, are in one style, neat stone-work, at the end of Queen Elizabeth; and some have the arms of James I. Not a

* The very excellent Draftsman. See vol. VI. pp. 286, 321.

† He died, in his 90th year, Dec. 8, 1791.

plough

plough is used in the whole lordship; all pasture; and the tenants are to this day preserved from taxes; Lord Spencer, the present possessor, paying the poor's tax, by giving a portion of land for their maintenance. The Vicar you may remember at Cambridge. His name is La Rocque*. This must be a specimen of the old manner of life, except the change by the reform in the church, when the poor fell on the Lord, who used to be supported from Kenilworth.—When you next pass farther in the town than Mr. Deputy Nichols's, pray look on the best printed book from the Oxford press, *Aldrich's Architecture.*

"We have a young man in this place, his name is Curtis, who was an apprentice to me, who has hitherto only dealt in Books of Curiosities, in which he is greatly skilled, superior in many respects to De Bure, Ames, or his Continuator. He has been employed five or six years in the Bodleian Library, and since at Wadham, Queen's, and Balliol. He purposes to publish a Catalogue of little or not known books in Oxford, particularly in Merton, Balliol, and Oriel."

"*Feb.* 14, 1790. Mr. Malchior, of this place, has published, in most delicate aquatinta, a large print of Magdalen College old Bridge, which was taken down to make room for the new bridge. It is more like a drawing than any thing I have yet seen. We are now taking down the Physick-garden House and Library, *i.e.* the Botany Professor's House and Botanic Library, though both new buildings, to make room for the approach to the bridge from the town.—Magdalen College Chapel and Hall, must undergo the same expensive reparation as New College Chapel has done; and under Mr. Wyatt's direction also. There are fears that the roof of all Magdalen College old Quadrangle is in danger. The timber of these buildings, which was chesnut, is now wasting very fast, and perhaps have stood their time. I think I can promise Mr. Cooke will let you have a proof print of Dr. Aldrich, though he took off but very few.—The Letter to Earl Stanhope is said here to be by Mr. (Charles) Hawtrey, of Christ Church, now one of the Portionists of Bampton, Oxfordshire.—The Letter to the Delegates at Devizes is by Mr. George Huntingford †, an incomparable Greek scholar, now just elected Warden of Winton College.—The pamphlets from Johnson's and Kearsley's shops are rubbish; and the Letter to Dr. Gabriel, *smartly abusive*, is not by Mr. Griffith, who is a man of too elegant manners to appear in that dress. In the pamphlet entitled, "Observations on the Case of the Protestant Dissenters," ascribed to the Dean of Canterbury, is an excellent picture of *Kippis*, of *his* own drawing.—In a few days will be published, from our press, a new edition, and enlarged to 4 volumes, of Toup's 'Emendationes in Suidam;' and now from Hesychius, J.

* Peter La Rocque, of Bene't College; B. A. 1737; M. A. 1742.

† George-Isaac Huntingford, of New College, M. A. 1776; Warden of Winchester College 1789; B. and D. D. 1793; and consecrated Bishop of Gloucester in 1802.—The recording of two such instances of the highest station in the Church having been conferred on meritorious Scholars (see p. 694) is a very peculiar gratification to the Compiler of these Anecdotes, who can proudly boast of having been honoured with their friendly patronage, both before and since their elevation to the Mitre.

Pollux,

Pollux, Harpocration, Moeris Atticista, Timæus, &c. and considerably from the late Mr. Tyrwhitt's MSS.—Work for the Germans; but I fear will not sell enough at home.—Mr. Gutch has almost finished his *Fasti*. Dr. Blayney will compleat his Samaritan Pentateuch next summer."

April 20. "Immediately on the receipt of your letter I went up to Mr. Price in the Bodleian Library. He shewed me Lord Colerane's MS. relating to Tottenham, and said he had left directions for any transcriber, when he saw Mr. Rush, or heard from you, to have the use of it. To what I sent you, and said in my last, I may add, with certainty, that Professor White will soon give his narrative at length—I hope to his credit."

"*June* 7. I fear there is little chance of getting any of the scattered remains of the late Mr. Warton from any of those who had his daily conversation, which, no doubt, was full of pleasing anecdotes and useful remarks. His time was too much confined to his own Society, where, by use to his speech, he was pretty well understood. To others, his defective organs of speech rendered him often unintelligible, especially as wit often depends on a word. As to myself, of late years, I hardly ever could understand him. In enumerating his publications *, the *Oxford Sausage* is not mentioned, in which are some of his best familiar fragments—such as *The Parson's Wig*, *The Dunning Tradesman*, both with prints; and *The Newsman's Verses*, and also *Mrs. Dorothy Speadbury's Oxford Sausages*, with her print. I very much fear the Fourth Volume of the History of English Poetry will not be finished, as not above *eleven* sheets are printed. About half the volume of Milton's Smaller Pieces, before printed, is now done; the rest was in the compositor's hands. The Paradise Regained is said also to be finished. Poor Thomas's papers were in a sad litter; and his brother Joe has made matters worse, by confusedly cramming all together, sending them to Winchester, and purposing to take his own time to put them in order. They should have been cautiously taken from his tables, chairs, window-seats, and shelves, with all the temperance imaginable, to preserve order. I really fear the restoring them to the loose condition in which they were will be too much for Dr. Warton.—The Jelly-bag Society's story is well founded.—Some say it was held at Joan Erle's in St. Thomas's parish, but more likely at Mrs. Yeoman's in Jesus College-lane. The place, whichever it was, was certainly discovered by beating a drum, which called out T. W. (who was always drawn by that sound to the window) with his jelly-bag cap on. The society existed eight or ten years—with a notice that A. B. (but more than once W.) would be in the cap. Mr. W. could not *give*, not even his old cloaths; his very shoes, stockings, and wigs, laid about in abundance. *I more than once rallied him upon it, but without effect.* As his manner of life was so public, he could not spend his money. He has the credit of having no private vices nor follies. Where then could his money go? It must lay in paper among his papers, or be hid in a book; he could not, nor did not, spend it; and his Brother, on that score, is

* In the Gentleman's Magazine; see vol. LX. p. 480.

greatly

greatly disappointed. He even had some common debts, but no money. He was hardly ever satirical; he could not bear ridicule. Mr. Price knew T. W. perfectly; but his grief is too much to let him say a word, or recollect a pleasant passage. Perhaps you will say my feelings are not so delicate as our grieved Librarian.—You may say all this is but little to the memory of a genius, as W. certainly was, but it is all, at present at least, that can be recollected by your faithful servant, DANIEL PRINCE."

"*Aug.* 17. Your letter of the 9th came just as we were all engaged in horse-raceing, balls, &c.; otherwise you had heard from me sooner. I cannot learn [but indeed neither Mr. Price, nor Mr. Davy, &c. are here to get better information] that any materials, much less a volume and materials for another volume, are in the hands of Dr. Warton. By this day's coach I send a packet to Dr. W. containing the sheets printed * of the fourth volume, 88 pages; and am well informed that the Doctor engages to finish the volume from his Brother's materials; and the sooner, perhaps, as a large part of the copy-money is withheld till the work be finished; so we may be pretty sure that work *will* be finished †. As to the Notes on Milton, which will be two volumes ‡, they go on rapidly, and the Doctor takes good pains in the revisal.

"We have just now imported three volumes of Schweighausen's Polybius, which you may have, paying for four volumes; such are the German terms:—the work is to be six volumes. We have not had, nor indeed sent for, any of his 'Emendationes in Suidam.' Mr. Gutch now proposes to publish his *Annals of the University* genuine from Ant. à Wood, as you see by his *Fasti;* which I suppose you have. This work is that which Wood wrote in English, and which was new modelled and published in Latin by Fell, much to the Author's dissatisfaction. It is happy the MS. was preserved, as well for Mr. Gutch as the Publick. The work is to be in two volumes quarto.—New College will be a noble restoration of that magnificent Chapel; the internal colour a *warm white.* Magdalen College Chapel is under the same repair in a less degree. The new and beautiful buildings from the hands of Mr. Wyatt are Christ Church Eastern Gate to Peckwater, where part of Canterbury stood; and Oriel new Library. Several repairs are in hand, at Merton-hall, St. Mary-hall, and Balliol College. The expensive appendix to the Bodleian is worth your visitation §. A great order is now sent to Holland, to enrich it.—It is not true that Mr. Kett, the last Bampton Preacher, refuses to print his Sermons. He is a man of learning and ingenuity, and will soon publish. Indeed the Preacher for 1789, Dr. Tatham, has put out only one volume. He cannot have his money until he publishes the whole, which he does not seem prepared for, as his matter is not the best digested."

"*Sept.* 24. The Crevenna Library did not succeed so well in Holland as it would have done in London. The agent for this University

* They are now before the publick; and excellent they are.

† Dr. Warton never added a line to it.

‡ They are contained in one Volume.

§ Mr. Gough *did* visit it, and to some purpose. See his Will, vol. VI. p. 330.

bought

bought full 1000*l.* sterling. The Memoirs of Bp. Crewe, have not reached this place. At this time the Booksellers do not find their shops worth attending; but wonder what can be said of him as the Scholar or the Bishop*. It is true he gave some good exhibitions to Lincoln College, and established Bamber Castle. I believe you are better informed than I am about Mr. Warton's remains, and hope to see his History of English Poetry completed, and even his History of Gothic Architecture to be published.

"We still go on beautifying and new fronting. Balliol is to have a new South front from the South-east angle to South-west angle. This place is thought to be over-built; but all endeavours are used to preserve the present structures."

"*Oct.* 30. Dr. Warton is putting a Preface together, to go with the new edition of his Brother's Milton's Poems; and I may add, as further history of the late Camden Professor, that enquiry is making after every thing about him. DANIEL PRINCE."

"*Oct.* 5, 1793. As I left this place at the end of the broiling week (the next after that of the *Encænia*), for the refreshing air of Headington, from whence I am but just returned, I did not see your kind letter of Sept. 24 till this morning, otherwise you would have heard from me sooner. Indeed, rest was so much wanted after the bustle, that we have had but little to attend to. To succeed Dr. Holmes, the Poetry Professor, whose time expires Oct. 10, there is like to be a smart contest between Mr. Hurdis of Magdalen College and Mr. Kett of Trinity. They have both given specimens of their abilities.—The Vinerian Professor, the learned Dr. Wooddeson, of Magdalen College, will resign, it is said, chiefly to avoid the confinement of the Lectures. Mr. Blackstone (second son of the first Professor, author of the Commentaries) will succeed. The expectations formed of him ran so high, that other intended Candidates will not appear. It is really curious to learn, that, though many rising geniuses may aspire at this reputable office, yet some that I know are happy in never having desired it, as it is found to engross too much of a rising Barrister's time. If this idea is well founded, that chair may in future not be so well filled. I am glad to say that the public sense of the place is greatly settled in favour of the Chancellor; prejudice subsides, and he is generally well spoken of.

"You know what a formidable and discerning body the Associated Booksellers in London are, with *General Cadell* at their head, to select a learned Editor for a work; and perhaps you have not heard that this Company have engaged Dr. Joseph Warton, late Master of Winchester school, to publish a new Edition of Pope's Works. Warburton, it is allowed, was not a proper Editor; but, *entre nous*, must we think Dr. Joseph Warton a proper one, because a good Scholar, a Poet, and a Critick? His 'Essay on the Writings of Pope' does not much recommend him, as we expect an Editor should like his Author's abilities. The Doctor never lived in London, where in young life much trea-

* See the History of Leicestershire, vol. IV. p. 825.

sures

sures are always to be collected. Some men are more worn at 70 than others are at 80. The boys at school saw it, and became unawed at his appearance. Did you ever see the first Edition of the 'Dunciad?' a small six-penny pamphlet, published in 1727, I think, but cannot depend on the year, though I was the apprentice trusted to go to the Author with the proofs in great secresy. I had the wit to keep the sheets with some of his marks to correct; but have lately lost them, in removing my rubbish from my old house and shop to one of the Savillian houses near New College: a dwelling very convenient for me.—Direct to me, as usual, at Mr. Cooke's, Bookseller.

"Magdalen College Chapel will be opened this month; New College, more and more admired, before Christmass.—I will get you all the Speeches in the Theatre to be had, but have not begun to collect. The Governors discourage printing, or copies; but I cannot see why; except it be to prevent inferior examples appearing.

"*Old* Dr. Pegge*, for we must call him so, is really a wonder. I saw his Grandson† this morning on the new bridge. He looked well, and I believe gets settled in his health, better than was expected; and comes on in practice, part on his own foundation, and part under Dr. Wall.—Mr. Kilner‡ was an accurate enquirer; and, being a cripple, had much time to use, which he employed chiefly as an Antiquary. I expect to see his brother this month, who is also a Fellow of Merton, and his executor; but no Antiquary. He is much the man of fashion. I hope I shall be of use to you, but know nothing yet."

"*Oct.* 24. It was not till to-day that I got any certain information about Mr. Kilner's Library, and his Collections for a History of Merton—*Abbey I suppose.*—The young men, who usually desire to print, to pleasure their friends, any new performances, are so prevented by the Governors and their Tutors from publishing, that we expect no more than Mr. Richards's and Mr. Clarke's. The former I recollect you had here, and the latter may be had at Rivington's, if you had it not at this place. You see a Blackstone once more in the Vinerian Chair, which he will probably adorn; though there is another Blackstone promises much to be a Judge. We have a warm contest for the Professorship of Poetry, between Mr. Kett of Trinity College and Mr. Hurdis, of Magdalen College, in the room of Dr. Holmes, who has had the appointment ten years.—New College Chapel will be finished very soon. Magdalen is now used; and the Atlas on the Observatory is put up. Oriel Library waits only for two pillars, to finish that elegant building.

"Is it not very odd that I should set out with preparing you to hear what became of Mr. Kilner's Library, &c. which talka-

* On whom the honorary degree of LL. D. had been recently conferred; see vol. VI. p. 247. † Sir Christopher Pegge, M. D.

‡ Joseph Kilner, Fellow of Merton College; M. A. 1744. He had made ample Collections for a History of Merton College. Particulars respecting Pythagoras' school, or Merton Hall, at Cambridge, were communicated by him to Mr. Gough, for the new edition of Camden's Britannia. He died, at Cirencester, in June 1793.

tive company made me forget to finish?—The Library is left to the Wardens of Merton College in succession, as well as his MSS."

"*Nov.* 27. I am glad you have sent for the Collection of Oxfordshire Pamphlets and Tracts; late the property, and collected by, the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Tracy*. He was attentive; no one had a better, and probably a more complete one. I have been very ill for some days past, otherwise I had bought it. But it should have been in better hands when I had learned you had sent for it."

"*May* 17, 1794. If you think Mr. Nichols will give any place to the little memorial inclosed of the present four worn-out Oxford Booksellers †, be so good as to give it him, making any different remarks you or he shall please. I have also sent a parcel for you, containing:

"The arms of the family of *Prince*, as no one remains of my name in this place. In the Oxford Graduate Book you will see, about 30 years ago, *Pead* (Prince) M. A. of Wadham, who was also Proctor. His mother, who was a *Princess*, gave me these arms.

"Thomas Aquinas's Hymn on the Eucharist, which is said to be well translated by *Tom Philips*, Author of the Life of Cardinal Pole, and *Senior Canon of Tongres*, which is meant by *T. P. S. C. T.*

"Benwell of Trinity College on the Arts, 1787. He was the author of the verses spoken by Powell of Trinity, which by accident so resembled Richards's *Modern France*.

"Abbot on the Use and Abuse of Satire, 1786.

"Also two Papers from the King and Parliament, about 1644 and 1645.—I would not have sent you the above, if I had not known that Antiquaries do not like to have any papers destroyed, but by themselves; so if one only is worth your keeping, the carriage of the rest is nothing."

"*July* 19. As I know you in general like to see the literary productions of this place, and, perhaps, may have a more than usual wish to peruse the inclosed 'Essay on Liberty,' which you may have heard of, as the subject and the freedom of the writer commanded attention; and still more as it comes from one of Dr. Parr's school; I have procured you a copy. The Author of it perhaps may not give us much light in the knowledge of Liberty; but that he cares not about, so he can give his ideas.—And now I have approached you in the Eastern fashion with a present in my hand, I will take the liberty to inquire of you if you know, or think you could hear, of a situation for a young man, a good scholar, of an active disposition; one who does not dislike a fagg as it is called; one of perfect good manners, and good repute, not under any the least disgrace, capable of any business to be expected from a young scholar, for half a year only in London—longer he could not be absent from hence, with moderate pay. He does not want to live idly in London; he was London bred, at Christ's Hospital; and, *entre nous*, his case is this: he has been a little, and but a little, too expensive in books, and would willingly employ his

* Warden of All Souls; see before, p. 686. † See before, p 685.

spare

spare time to get something before his setting out in the church, without any mill-stone about him. I have already tried Mr. Nichols, without success, though he was so kind as to inquire of his neighbour Mr. Strahan. I have formerly found employment for several such industrious scholars. If you can help this deserving young man, pray send a line soon. DANIEL PRINCE."

"*March* 18, 1795. You see by the papers that Mr. Marlow* is elected President of St. John's College I suppose he is a Londoner, as the Fellows are chiefly from Merchant Taylors. The Society have great credit in electing him without opposition.—Dr. Richard Rawlinson's Saxon Professorship takes place at Michaelmas next. St. John's is to furnish the first Professor, as that College was Rawlinson's. Since the deaths of Mr. Lye, Rowe-Mores, and two or three of Bishop Gibson's encouragers at Queen's College, I cannot hear of a buyer of Saxon Books.—After St. John's College, the Colleges are to give Professors according to antiquity, as University, Baliol, Merton, &c.—Before May-day I am assured that the two first volumes, in octavo, and the first in quarto, of Wyttenbach's Plutarch will be published; and I am also encouraged to say that Dr. Bradley's Observations, so long under Dr. Hornsby's hands, occasioned by his many epileptic fits, will now be finished without delay, perhaps by July next. Wyttenbach's small piece of Plutarch in 1772 has not been here, as I am told. I have not been out of my house since the middle of October last, occasioned by the cold season, my lameness, and 84th year. About half the time I have had a troublesome cough; and now, though I thank God I am better, I believe I shall best wait until spring appears. On the whole, though we have a bleak and flat country to the North and North-east, open to the very severest winds, we have fared pretty well, less snow than our neighbours, and less havock in our gardens. Your account of Mr. —— surprizes me greatly, and I hope his health and strength will hint to him how capable he is of farther business in town—as a man may have outlived, or become quite tired of one branch of trade, and become, with the help of money, quite entertained, and pleasantly advanced and benefited in another; which to a Londoner must, with a summer excursion, be far more satisfying than a country life, and its melancholy hours, without a habit for books, or a hobby-horse to maintain. He knows of several easy and perhaps safe quarters, without the risque of banking or insuring. By Dr. Bathurst's removal to Durham, the Bishop of Durham is allowed to be Patron to Dr. Holmes, the Collater of the Septuagint, to be Canon of Christ Church.* We have in our press one of Euripides' Tragedies, with a world of notes, by Mr. Francis Egerton, Prebendary of Durham, son to the late Bishop. I will not promise it to you soon.

* Michael Marlow, of St. John's College, Oxford; M. A. 1784; B. D. 1789; D. D. and President of St. John's 1795; Vice-chancellor 1798, 1799, 1800, and 1801.—This learned and respectable Divine is son of Michael Marlow, M. A. who died Jan. 30, 1795, æt. 84; see Ellis's History of Shoreditch, p. 146; and Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. pp. 173, 407.

"The candidates for the Saxon Professorship are, Dr. Finch and Mr. Mayo, both Fellows of St. John's. DANIEL PRINCE."

"*June* 4. You might fairly apply to me to get sheets wanted to complete the Oxford Bible, folio, for Churches, in 1716; and I hope they still may be had; for great care was taken to preserve the waste of that book, and indeed of some few others of Basket's printing, worth preserving.—About the year 1762, all Basket's stock, &c. was removed to London; and I have often procured sheets of that Bible, and also of the beautiful octavo Common Prayer Book, which were almost his only shining examples of paper and print. Any Bookseller of long standing in Paternoster-row—of which but few remain, yet Mr. Nichols may find them—will tell you whether a room, or small warehouse, still remains of Basket's books, where even waste sheets are still preserved. This is all I can suggest at this late date, viz. 33 years, from 1762 to 1795. I am not in the least habit of gain, farther than the stocks, bridges, and roads, can give interest to a cripple for his money. I can felicitate Messrs. ——— when they are successful in insuring, and hope they are careful in playing small game, lest an unlucky event happens. Have you seen a pamphlet printed here, said to be done by Professor Randolph, a list of the early printed books in the Bodleian Library? It is in Elmsly's shop. I am told Strabo may be next winter; but no speedy prospect is seen."

"*Oct.* 8. Inclosed is a small laconic scrap of Sir Richard Steele's, which must be genuine, and has no other value but its genuineness, as it serves no purpose, but an evidence of the writer's affection, and may add to the scraps about Bickerstaff. I send this by Orion Adams, an old itinerant type, remembered by me about 50 years.—I may congratulate you that the Gentleman's Magazine, which I recollect for 63 or 64 years, contrary to all other undertakings of that kind, is stronger now than on the day it was of age, 21. Accept the best wishes of, Yours, &c. DANIEL PRINCE."

"*Feb.* 20, 1796. As Messrs. Gough, Nichols, and Pridden, did not call on poor old Daniel Prince before they left this place, he troubles Mr. Nichols with the scraps he had laid by for him, viz. —Verses on Miss Cotes and Miss Wilmot *, from Trinity College Junior Common-room, the first of T. Warton's performances which appeared in print. List of the principal Books printed at the Clarendon Press while D. P. was manager †. The gold ring found at Malton in Yorkshire. The ring in the possession of Dr. Hunter of York. Good copy of the print of Thomas Hearne.—When Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols come next to Oxford, they will do well to get Hearne's monument repaired. It was well restored about 1750 by the late John Loveday, esq. father of Dr. Loveday."

* See these verses in Gent. Mag. vol. LXVI. p. 236.
† This List may be seen in p. 426.

ADDI-

ADDITIONS TO THE EARLY MEMBERS OF THE STATIONERS COMPANY.

RICHARD WATERSON, an early member of the Company of Stationers, and an eminent Bookseller at the corner of St. Paul's Church-yard, was thus noticed on a tablet placed by his son in St. Faith's Church: "Neer to this Pillar lyeth the body of Richard Waterson, Citizen and Stationer of London; who died the xviii of September, 1563. Simon Waterson his Son placed this heer the 1st of January 1599."

The Son, who had been left an infant, took up his freedom by his father's copy in 1583; and came on the Livery in 1592. He was twice Master of the Company, in 1607 and 1621; was chosen a Common Councilman in 1608, and next year a Governor of two of the Royal Hospitals. He married Frances, daughter of Thomas Legat, esq. of Essex; by whom he had seven daughters and three sons; died March 16, 1634; and was buried in St. Faith's church, with the following inscription on his tomb:

"Quâ fide resurrectionem carnis crediderit unusquisquis,
in gloriam resurgat.

Epitaphium M. sacrum, et more antiquo ascriptum, Simonis Waterson (Richardi filii, Biliopoli Stationarii Londinensis); Civis probi, justi, ac honesti, qui bis in Præfecturam Sodalitatis suæ adscitus, et munia fœliciter omnia ejus ac hujus parochiæ functus, in plebeium sive commune consilium Civitatis exinde electus, anno Millesimo Sexcentesimo octavo, Decembris vicesimo primo, necnon anno sequenti duorum Hospitalium præfecturâ decoratus et consignatus: tota quæ omnia integerrimè perfunctus summâ cum famâ ac fide, usque ad plenam senectutem, et numerosam annorum seriem, gessit. Uxorem unicam habuit, Franciscam, Thomæ Legati, in agro Estsexiæ armigeri, filiam; quæ illi decimam prolem peperit; scilicet, septem filias et tres filios; quorum superstites junior, Joannes, Hæres et Executor, hoc monumentum mœrens ac piè posuit. Obiit anno Salutis MDCXXXIV. Mar. D. 16, ætatis suæ 72."

Mr. THOMAS BENNET was a first-rate Bookseller in St. Paul's Church-yard, particularly noticed by the Established Clergy of that period, and by the leading men at Oxford, as appears by the controversy of Mr. Boyle with Dr. Bentley. He was, in consequence, patronized by Dr. Atterbury, who frequently mentions him in his "Epistolary Correspondence;" and, in a Funeral Sermon, thus ably pourtrays his character:

"It will not be unsuitable to my design, if I close these reflections with some account of the person deceased, who really lived like one that had his hope in another life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having exchanged hope for sight, desire for enjoyment. I know such accounts are looked upon as a tribute due to the memory of those only who have moved in a high

high sphere, and have out-shone the rest of the world by their rank, as well as their virtues. However, the characters of men placed in lower stations of life, though less usually insisted upon, are yet more useful, as being imitable by greater numbers, and not so liable to be suspected of flattery or design. Several of this auditory were, perhaps, entire strangers to the person whose death we now lament; and the greatest part of you who were not had, for that reason, so just an esteem of him, that it will not be unwelcome to you, I presume, to be put in mind of those good qualities which you observed in him: And therefore I shall, in as few words as I can, comprise what twenty years experience hath enabled me justly to say of him.

"He was a serious, sincere Christian; of an innocent, irreproachable, nay, exemplary life; which was led, not only at a great distance from any foul vice, but also in the even and uniform practice of many virtues; such as were suitable to a life of great application and business, such as became and adorned the state and profession to which it pleased God to call him.

"He highly valued and heartily loved that Church wherein he was baptized and educated; of which he gave the best proofs, by being a constant frequenter of its worship, and, in the latter part of his life, a never-failing monthly communicant; I add also, and by adhering steadily to its interest; two things which ought never to be separated.

"Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of formality and custom, but of conscience, as appeared by his composed and serious behaviour during the service. It was such as shewed him to be in earnest, and truly affected with what he was doing.

"His religion did not spend itself all in public; the private duties of the closet were equally his care; with these he began each morning, and to these he repaired as often as he entered upon any business of consequence (I speak knowingly); and his family were every evening summoned by him to common devotions; and in these too his regard for the public service of the Church appeared, for they were expressed always in her language.

"Indeed he was a very singular instance of all those domestic virtues that relate to the good and discreet government of a family. He had great natural prudence, which experience had much improved; he was of a sweet temper, and a mighty lover of regularity and order; and, by the happy mixture of these good qualities, managed all his affairs (particularly those within doors) with the utmost exactness; and yet with as much quiet and ease to himself and others as was possible.

"Those about him grew insensibly active and industrious by his example and encouragement; and he had such a gentle method of reproving their faults, that they were not so much afraid as ashamed to repeat them. He took the surest way to be obeyed, by being loved and respected; for he was free from any of those rough, ungovernable passions, which hurry men on to say and do very hard and offensive things. He had, indeed, a certain quickness of apprehension, which inclined him a little to kindle into

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the first motions of anger upon some particular occasions; but this part of his disposition he had so far conquered, that, for a long time before he died, no one who had occasion to receive his orders did, I believe, hear an intemperate or harsh word proceed from him; or see any thing in his behaviour, that betrayed any misbecoming degree of inward concern.

"He took care to season the minds of his servants with religious instructions; and, for that end, did himself often read discourses to them on the Lord's-day, of which he was always a very strict and solemn observer. And what they thus learned from him in one way, they did not unlearn again in another; for he was a man, not only sincerely pious, but of the nicest sobriety and temperance, and remarkably punctual and just in all his dealings with others. I see many authentic witnesses of this particular branch of his character.

"He abounded in all the truest signs of an affectionate tenderness towards his wife and children; and yet did so prudently moderate and temper his passions of this kind, as that none of them got the better of his reason, or made him wanting in any of the other offices of life, which it behoved or became him to perform; and therefore, though he appeared to relish these blessings as much as any man, yet he bore the loss of them, when it happened, with great composure and evenness of mind.

"He did also, in a very just and fitting manner, proportion his respects to all others that were any way related to him, either by blood or affinity; and was very observant of some of them, even where he could not be determined by any views of interest, and had manifestly no other obligations but those of duty and decency to sway him.

"In what manner he lived with those who were of his neighbourhood and acquaintance, how obliging his carriage was to them, what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do them, I forbear particularly to say; not that I judge it a slight, but because I take it to be a confessed part of his character, which even his enemies (if there were any such) cannot but allow: for, however in matters where his judgement led him to oppose men on a public account, he would do it vigorously and heartily; yet the oppositions ended there, without souring his private conversation, which was, to use the words of a great Writer, "soft and easy, as his principles were stubborn."

"In a word, whether we consider him as an husband, a parent, a master, relation, or neighbour, his character was, in all these respects, highly fit to be recommended to men; and, I verily think, as complete as any that ever fell under my observation. And all this religion and virtue sat easily, naturally, and gracefully upon him; without any of that stiffness and constraint, any of those forbidding appearances, which sometimes disparage the actions of men sincerely pious, and hinder real goodness from spreading its interest far and wide into the hearts of beholders.

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"There was not the least tang of religious (which is indeed the worst sort of) affectation in any thing he said or did; nor any endeavours to recommend himself to others, by appearing to be even what he really was: he was faulty on the other side, being led, by an excess of modesty, to conceal (as much as might be) some of his chief virtues, which therefore were scarce known to any but those who very nearly observed him, though every day of his life almost was a witness to the practice of them.

"I need not say how perfect a master he was of all the business of that useful profession wherein he had engaged himself; you know it well; and the great success his endeavours met with sufficiently proves it. Nor could the event well be otherwise; for his natural abilities were very good, and his industry exceeding great, and the evenness and probity of his temper not inferior to either of them.

"Besides, he had one peculiar felicity (which carried in it some resemblance of a great Christian perfection), that he was entirely contented and pleased with his lot; loving his employment for its own sake, as he hath often said, and so as to be willing to spend the rest of his life in it, though he were not, if that could be supposed, to reap any further advantages from it.

"Not but that the powers of his mind were equal to much greater tasks; and therefore when, in his later years, he was called up to some public offices and stations, he distinguished himself in all of them by his penetration and dexterity in the dispatch of that business which belonged to them, by a winning behaviour and some degree even of a smooth and popular eloquence which Nature gave him. But his own inclinations were rather to confine himself to his own business, and be serviceable to Religion and Learning in the way to which God's Providence had seemed more particularly to direct him, and in which it had so remarkably blessed him.

"When riches flowed in upon him, they made no change in his mind or manner of living. This may be imputed to an eager desire of heaping up wealth; but it was really owing to another principle: he had a great indifference to the pleasures of life, and an aversion to the pomps of it; and therefore his appetites being no way increased by his fortune, he had no occasion to enlarge the scene of his enjoyments.

"He was so far from over-valuing any of the appendages of life, that the thoughts even of life itself did not seem to affect him. Of its loss he spake often, in full health, with great unconcern; and, when his late distemper attacked him (which from the beginning he judged fatal), after the first surprize of that sad stroke was over, he submitted to it with great meekness and resignation, as became a good man and a good Christian.

"Though he had a long illness, considering the great heat with which it raged, yet his intervals of sense being few and short, left but little room for the offices of devotion; at which he was the less concerned, because, as he himself then said, he had not been wanting in those duties while he had strength to perform

perform them. Indeed, on the Lord's-day which immediately preceded this illness, he had received the Sacrament; and was, therefore, we have reason to believe, when the Master of the House soon afterwards came, prepared and ready to receive him.

"As the blessings of God upon his honest industry had been great, so he was not without intentions of making suitable returns to Him in acts of mercy and charity. Something of this kind he hath taken care of in his will, drawn up at a time while his family was as numerous as it is now, and his circumstances not so plentiful. One part of the benefactions there directed was worthy of him, being the expression of a generous and grateful mind towards the persons who had most obliged him, and of a pious regard to the place of his education. More he would probably have done, had not the disease, of which he died, seized him with that violence, as to render him incapable of executing whatever of this kind his heart might have intended.

"He is now gone, and his works have followed him: let us imitate his example, that, when we also depart this life, we may share his heavenly reward, and be as well spoken of by those who survive us!"

John Dunton says, "Mr. Thomas Bennet, a man very neat in his dress, very much devoted to the Church, has a considerable trade in Oxford, and prints for Doctor South, and the most eminent Conformists. I was partner with him in Mr. Lecrose's Works of the Learned; and I must say he acted like a man of conscience and honesty."—The following epitaph is in St. Faith's church:

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. Thomas Bennet, Citizen and Stationer of London, who married Mrs. Elizabeth Whitewrong, eldest daughter of James Whitewrong of Rothavastead, in the County of Hertford, esq; by whom he had one son and two daughters; and departed this life August the 26th, in the Year of our Lord 1706, and in the 42d year of his age."

Awnsham and John Churchill, two of the most considerable Booksellers at the beginning of the Eighteenth Century, have been noticed in vol. I. pp. 149—151.—See also Bp. Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence, vol. I. p. 315; and Archbishop Nicolson's, vol. I. p. 227.—*Awnsham Churchill* died April 24, 1728; and is said by Granger to have been the greatest Bookseller and Stationer of his time.—An original letter, dated April 30, 1728, observes, "I hear that your great Bookseller, Awnsham Churchill, is dead: he had a great stock, and printed many books; and I hope the sale of his effects will throw a plenty of books on the City of London, and reduce their present high price." *Gent. Mag.* vol. LIII. p. 832.—Mr. Awnsham Churchill, by Sarah, daughter of John Lowndes, esq. had three sons; of whom the eldest, William Churchill, esq. married, first, 1770, Louisa-Augusta Greville, daughter of Francis first Earl Brooke and Earl of Warwick, by whom he had one son, William, the present possessor of Henbury. He married, secondly, Eliza, widow of Frederick Thomas, third Earl of Strafford.

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*** In my researches after some of the dates in the preceding pages, having minuted the Obits of a considerable number of Printers and Booksellers, many of them the personal Friends of Mr. Bowyer or myself, and nearly all of them connected with the subject-matter of these volumes; I shall here introduce them in alphabetical order.—If asked, why Printers and Booksellers in particular; I answer, They are a valuable class of the community—the friendly Assistants at least, if not the Patrons of Literature—and I am myself one of the Fraternity.—Let the members of other Professions, if they approve of the suggestion, in like manner record the meritorious actions of their Brethren.

Charles Ackers, esq. many years in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, was the original Printer of The London Magazine. He died June 17, 1759.

Mr. *John Almon* died in 1805. See a full account of this extraordinary person in the new Edition of the Biographical Dictionary, 1812; or in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXV. p. 1179.

Mr. *Thomas Astley*, a Bookseller in very considerable and extensive business, well known as the Publisher of an excellent "Collection of Voyages," &c. &c. died Feb. 28, 1759.

Mr. *Richard Bacon*, many years Printer of the Newark Mercury, died in April 1812, æt. 67.

Mr. *Abraham Badcock*, Bookseller, at the corner of St. Paul's church-yard, died April 18, 1797. He was a native of Devonshire, in which county his family have been many years established. The death of this gentleman was among the circumstances most apt to excite reflections of an useful nature in the minds of the living. At the middle time of life, and in the perfect enjoyment of health, he caught a cold on Sunday the 12th, which was soon followed by symptoms of sore throat. In a state by no means alarming to his friends, he continued till the Friday following, when a frenzy seized him about twelve o'clock, and by two he was no more. His judgement of books was good; and he possessed literary talents himself which might have been greatly useful to the world, had circumstances called them into exercise. A few of the best-designed books for children were written by him at moments of leisure: and it is believed that few of the numerous writers of either sex, whose labours have first met public attention from that long-famed receptacle, were without considerable obligations to his friendly and judicious suggestions. To the chasteness, delicacy, and decorum of style, so peculiarly necessary to be preserved in books intended for the amusement and instruction of youth, his attention was particularly directed; and to this object he has been frequently known to sacrifice what, by less considerate judges, might have been deemed well worthy of publication. To the character of Mr. Badcock the pen can scarcely do justice, without seeming to bestow panegyrick. On general subjects few men, perhaps, thought more justly; in all transactions of business none could conduct themselves with more urbanity. With the diligence and accuracy of a tradesman, he most

most happily blended the manners and principles of a gentleman. Superior to the petty attentions to immediate profit, which actuate many persons in trade, he was the liberal patron, the able and faithful adviser, the unostentatious but sincere friend. An innate sense of strict honour, by which all his dealings were directed and governed (though often thought impracticable in trade, and, in his particular, often disadvantageous in a pecuniary point of view), obtained for him that mental satisfaction with which no pecuniary emolument can enter into competition. It gained him the universal esteem and admiration of all who knew him; and what greater earthly happiness can a human being aspire at or enjoy? With his hand on his heart, the writer of this small tribute to the memory of an excellent man, solemnly affirms, that honest truth alone has guided his pen, and that he has rather fallen short of than exceeded what strict justice would have allowed him to say. Feeble, however, as is the attempt, a large circle of acquaintance will recognize the lineaments of the picture, and all will apply particular observations to the respective circumstances to which they have reference. Nor has any circumstance in the writer's own life more hardly "knocked at his heart" than the first intimation of Mr. Badcock's decease.

Mr. *William Baker*, Printer, son of Mr. William Baker, (a man of amiable character and manners, of great classical and mathematical learning, and more than forty years master of an academy at Reading,) was born in 1742. Being from his infancy of a studious turn, he passed so much of his time in his father's library as to injure his health. His father, however, intended to have sent to the University; but a disappointment in a patron who had promised to support him, induced him to place him as an apprentice with Mr. *Kippax*, a Printer, in Cullum-street, London, where, while he diligently attended to business, he employed his leisure hours in study, and applied what money he could earn to the purchase of the best editions of the Classics, which collection, at his death, was purchased by Dr. Lettsom. This constant application, however, to business and study, again endangered his health, but by the aid of country air and medicine he recovered; and on the death of Mr. Kippax he succeeded to his business, and removed afterwards to Ingram-court, where he had for his partner Mr. *John William Galabin**, now principal Bridge-master of the City of London. Among his acquaintance were some of great eminence in letters; Dr. Goldsmith, Dr. Edmund Barker, the Rev. James Merrick, Hugh Farmer, Cæsar De Missy, and others. An elegant correspondence between him and Mr. Robinson, author of the 'Indices Tres,' printed at Oxford, 1772, and some letters of inquiry into difficulties in the Greek language, which still exist, are proofs of his great erudition, and the opinion entertained of him by some of the first scholars.

* This worthy Veteran, having relinquished his original profession, has for some time been Senior Bridgemaster of the City of London; but has had the severe affliction of following three sons, all promising young Printers, to an untimely grave.

Such

Such was his modesty, that many among his oldest and most familiar acquaintance were ignorant of his learning; and where learning was discussed, his opinion could never be known without an absolute appeal to his judgment. There are but two little works known to be his; 1. "Peregrinations of the Mind through the most general and interesting Subjects which are usually agitated in Life, by the Rationalist, 1770," 12mo, a collection of unconnected essays, not, as his biographer says, in the manner of the Rambler, but somewhat in the manner of a periodical paper. 2. "Theses Græcæ et Latinæ Selectæ, 1780," 8vo, a selection from Greek and Latin authors. He left behind him some manuscript remarks on the abuse of grammatical propriety in the English language in common conversation. He wrote also a few minor poems, which appeared in the magazines, and is said to have assisted some of his clerical friends with sermons of his composition. In the Greek, Latin, French, and Italian languages, he was critically skilled, and had some knowledge of the Hebrew. He died after a lingering illness, Sept. 29, 1785, and was interred in the vault of St. Dionis Backchurch, Fenchurch-street, and the following elegant Latin epitaph to his memory was placed on the tomb of his family in the church-yard of St. Mary, Reading, by his brother John: "M. S.

Parentum, fratrumque duorum,
quorum senior fuit GUILIELMUS BAKER,
Vir, litterarum studiis adeò eruditus,
Græcarum præcipuè Latinarumque,
ut arti, quam sedulus excoluit Londini,
(Ubi, in templo Dionysio dicato
Ossa ejus sepulta sunt,)
Typographicæ ornamento;
ac familiaribus,
ob benevolentiam animi, morum comitatem, et modestiam,
deliciis et desiderio fuerit.
Omentum ejus auctum usque ad duodecim pondo et ultra,
Literatos, auxilio eruditionis eximiæ;
Sororemque, et fratres, et patrem senem,
dulcibus illius alloquiis;
ipsumque, mortem oculo immotum intuentem, vitâ privavit,
die Septembris 29, 1785, æt. 44.
E filiis, Johannes, hoc marmor P. C."

Mr. *Richard Baldwin*, Bookseller in St. Paul's Church-yard, died at Birmingham, June 4, 1777, æt. 86. He had long retired from business. His son, Mr. *Richard Baldwin* junior, died before him, in January 1770.—The name of *Baldwin* has long been, and still continues to be, famous in the Annals of Bibliography. More than one Printer of the name may be found in Ames.

Mr. *Robert Baldwin* (the benevolent Bookseller noticed in vol. VI. p. 443) was a Nephew of the elder *Richard*; and was succeeded in Paternoster-row by *Robert*, the excellent son of an older Nephew.—Another Nephew is my good friend Mr. *Henry Baldwin*; who, after having established, by the assistance of a

phalanx

phalanx of first-rate Wits, "The St. James's Chronicle," on the foundation of an older paper of nearly the same title, and brought it to a height of literary eminence till then unknown by any preceding Journal, retired, in the full enjoyment of his faculties, to the comforts of domestic life; resigning his business to a son, *Charles*, who, uniting to habits of business an unusual pleasantry of manners, cannot fail of securing the esteem of all who know him.

Mr. *Isaac Basire*, Engraver and Printer, born 1704, lived near St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell. He engraved the Frontispiece to an improved edition of Bailey's Dictionary, 1755, &c. &c. and died in 1768. He was a fine chubby-faced man, as appears by an excellent portrait of him, a drawing by his son.

Mr. *James Basire*, son of Isaac, born Oct. 6, 1730, was bred from infancy to his Father's profession, which he practised with great reputation for 60 years. He studied under the direction of Mr. Richard Dalton; was with him at Rome; made several drawings from the pictures of Raphael, &c. at the time that Mr. Stuart, Mr. Brand Hollis, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, were there. He was appointed Engraver to the Society of Antiquaries about 1760; and to the Royal Society about 1770. As a specimen of his numerous works it may be sufficient to refer to the beautiful Plates of the "Vetusta Monumenta," published by the Society of Antiquaries; and to Mr. Gough's truly valuable "Sepulchral Monuments." With the Author of that splendid Work he was most deservedly a Favourite. When Mr. Gough had formed the plan, and hesitated on actually committing it to the press, he says, "Mr. Basire's specimens of drawing and engraving gave me so much satisfaction, that it was impossible to resist the impulse of carrying such a design into execution." The Royal Portraits and other beautiful Plates, in the "Sepulchral Monuments," fully justify the idea which the Author had entertained of his Engraver's talents; and are handsomely acknowledged by Mr. Gough (see vol. VI. p. 988). The Plate of *Le Champ de Drap d'Or* was finished about 1774; a Plate so large, that paper was obliged to be made on purpose, which to this time is called *Antiquarian Paper*. Besides the numerous Plates which he engraved for the Societies, he was engaged in a great number of public and private works, which bear witness to the fidelity of his *burin*. He engraved the Portraits of Fielding and Dr. Morell, 1762; Earl Camden, in 1766, after Sir Joshua Reynolds; Pylades and Orestes, 1770, from a picture by West; Portraits of the Rev. John Watson and Sir George Warren's family; Dean Swift, and Dr. Parnell, 1774; Sir James Burrow, 1780, Mr. Bowyer, 1782; Portraits of Dr. Munro, Mr. Gray, Mr. Thompson, Lady Stanhope, Sir George Savile, Bp. Hoadly, Rev. Dr. Peggge, Mr. Price, Algernon Sydney, Andrew Marvell, William Camden, William Bruton, 1790; Captain Cooke's Portrait, and other Plates, for his First and Second Voyages; a great number of Plates for Stuart's Athens (which are well drawn.) In another branch of his Art, the Maps for General Roy's "Roman Antiquities in Britain" are particularly excellent.—He married, first, Anne Beaupuy; and, secondly

Isa-

Isabella Turner. He died Sept. 6, 1802, in his 73d year, and was buried in the vault under Pentonville chapel.—The ingenuity and integrity of this able Artist are inherited by a second *James*, his eldest son by the second wife, who was born Nov. 12, 1769; and of whose Works it may be enough to mention the "Cathedrals," published by the Society of Antiquaries, from the exquisite drawings of Mr. John Carter. He married, May 1, 1795, Mary Cox, by whom he has several children; of whom the eldest, a third *James Basire*, born Feb. 20, 1796, has already given several proofs of superior excellence in the arts of Drawing and Engraving.

John Basket, esq. Printer to his Majesty, (see vol. I. p. 62.) was Master of the Company in 1714, and again 1715; and died June 22, 1742.— *Thomas Basket*, esq. (his successor) died March 30, 1761.

James Bate, esq. many years an eminent Stationer in Cornhill, and one of the Common-council for that Ward, was son of the Rev. James Bate, rector of St. Paul, Deptford (of whom see before, in this volume, p. 56). He was Master of the Company in 1799; and died at Chiswick, Oct. 5, 1809.

Mr. *Thomas Bentley*, a Bookseller and Auctioneer, at the Crown in Little Britain, published, "Bibliotheca illustris, sive Catalogus variorum Librorum in quâvis Linguâ & facultate insignium ornatissimæ Bibliothecæ Viri cujusdam præclarissimi ac honoratissimi olim defuncti, libris rarissimis tam typis excusis quàm Manuscriptis refertissimæ: quorum Auctio habebitur Londini, ad insigne ursi in vico dicto Ave Mary-lane, prope Templum D. Pauli, Novemb. 21, 1687;" with the following Preface: "If the Catalogue, here presented, were only of common books, and such as were easy to be had, it would not have been very necessary to have prefaced any thing to the Reader: but since it appears in the world with two circumstances, which no auction in England (perhaps) ever had before; nor is it probable that the like should frequently happen again, it would seem an oversight, if we should neglect to advertise the reader of them. The first is, that it comprises the main part of the Library of that famous Secretary, William Cecil Lord Burleigh: which considered, must put it out of doubt, that these books are excellent in their several kinds, and well-chosen. The second is, that it contains a greater number of rare Manuscripts than ever yet were offered together in this way, many of which are rendered the more valuable by being remarked upon by the hand of the said great Man."

Mr. *Walter Blackader*, Printer, Tooke's-court, Chancery-lane, died June 5, 1806.

Mr. *Samuel Bladon*, Bookseller in Paternoster-row, a man who, for his integrity and skill as an accomptant, was frequently an arbitrator in complicated settlements, died in July 1799.

Mr. *Andrew Brice*, many years Printer at Exeter, died Nov. 7, 1773, æt. 83.—A good portrait of him was published in 1774, engraved by Woodman, from a painting by Mrs. Jackson; on which he is called "Author of the Topographical Dictionary."

Mr.

Mr. *James Buckland*, who had been more than 50 years a Bookseller of eminence in Paternoster-row, particularly among the Dissenters, was respected for simplicity of manners, and irreproachable integrity. He died Feb. 21, 1790, in his 79th year.

Mr. *Henry Causton*, Printer in Finch-lane, Cornhill, died April 20, 1803. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXV. pp. 391. 484.

Mr. *John Cooke*, an eminent and successful Bookseller in Paternoster-row, died in York-place, Kingsland-road, March 25, 1810, æt. 79. By one work alone, "Southwell's Notes and Annotations on the Bible," he is said to have gained several thousand pounds; and he had many similar publications. He left a son, successor to his business and his ample fortune.

Mr. *John Coote*, Bookseller in Paternoster-row, died at Pentonville, Oct. 20, 1808. He was a native of Horsham, Sussex; but it is supposed that the family originally came from France. His talents rose above mediocrity; and he evinced fertility in the invention of schemes, but did not possess sufficient steadiness or patience to carry them into effect, or beneficial execution. He who can write a lively farce is generally a facetious companion; and that praise will not be denied to Mr. Coote: He produced, with great rapidity of composition, an opera and five farces, three of which have been printed; but he had not that weight of interest which was requisite to bring them on the Stage. An excellent Dramatist, speaking of one of these productions, in a letter to the Author, said, "As far as my particular judgment can decide, the writing of this little piece has very uncommon merit." Mr. Coote had seven children; six of whom yet survive, are married, and have children. His eldest daughter, who died in 1801, was not undistinguished in the miniature branch of painting.

Sir *Charles Corbett*, Bart. one of the oldest Liverymen of the Company of Stationers, died May 15, 1808, aged about 76. He was, in the outset of life, well known as a Bookseller, opposite St. Dunstan's church; where he afterwards kept a Lottery-office; had Dame Fortune at his command; and used to astonish the gaping crowd with the brilliancy of his nocturnal illuminations. But it is not in the power of the keeper of a Lottery-office to command success. An unfortunate mistake in the sale of a chance of a ticket, which came up a prize of 20,000*l.* proved fatal to Mr. Corbett; and was with difficulty compromised, the chance having fallen into the hands of Edward Roe Yeo, esq. at that time M. P. for Coventry. — Some years after, the empty title of Baronet (a title, in *his* case, not strictly recognized in the College of Arms) descended to Mr. Corbett; which he assumed, though he might have received a handsome *douceur* from some other branch of the family, if he would relinquish it. — Melancholy to relate! the latter days of this inoffensive character were clouded by absolute penury. Except a very trifling pension from the Company of Stationers, he had no means of subsistence but the precarious one of being employed, when his infirmities and bad state of health would permit him, in a very sub-

subordinate portion of the labours of a journeyman Bookbinder. But he is happily released from the cares and torments of life; and had leisure, it is hoped, to prepare for a better world.

John Crickitt, esq. of Doctors Commons, Marshal and Serjeant at Arms of the High Court of Admiralty, was Master of the Stationers Company in 1810; and died Aug. 30, 1811, at Hyde House, Edmonton, æt. 78.

Mr. *Stanley Crowder*, an elève of Sir James Hodges, was for many years a considerable wholesale Bookseller in Paternoster-row; but, proving at last unsuccessful in business, he applied for, and obtained, the office of Clerk to the Commissioners of the Commutation and Window Tax for the City of London; a situation which afforded him a comfortable asylum in the evening of life. He died May 23, 1795.

Mr. *William Dawson*, of Paternoster Row, Bookseller to the University of Oxford, died at Hive House, Stanmore, June 7, 1810, æt. 65. His life was a continued series of acts of kindness.

Mr. *J. P. De la Grange*, a French Bookseller in Greek-street, Soho, died June 3, 1809, æt. 71.

François Ambrose Didot, the celebrated French Printer, died July 10, 1804, æt. 74, leaving two sons, Pierre and Firmin Didot. The elegant editions published by order of Louis XVI. for the education of the Dauphin, were the production of Didot's press, as well as the Theatrical Selections by Corneille, the works of Racine, Telemachus, Tasso's Jerusalem, two superb Bibles, and a multiplicity of other inestimable works; each of which, on its publication, has emanated fresh beauties, and made nearer approaches to perfection. At the age of 73 Didot read over five times, and carefully corrected, before it was sent to the press, every sheet of the Stereotype edition of Montaigne, printed by his sons. About 18 months before his death he projected an alphabetical index of every subject treated upon in Montaigne's Essays. He had collected all his materials, at which he laboured unceasingly; and perhaps too strict an application to this favourite study accelerated the death of this eminent artist.

Mr. *Thomas Evans*, who died July 2, 1803, æt. 64, had been for some years a considerable Bookseller in Paternoster-row, to which situation he advanced himself by industry and perseverance, as he had, in common with many other respectable characters who have trod in the same path, very little to boast of in point of origin, living, when he first came to town, with Mr. *W. Johnston*, Bookseller, of Ludgate-street, in the humble capacity of porter. He afterwards became publisher of the Morning Chronicle and the London Packet, which introduced him to the acquaintance of Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Macfarlane (author of the History of the Reign of George III.), and several other literary characters, from whose friendship and conversation he obtained much valuable information. During his publication of the former of these papers a paragraph appeared in it against Dr. Goldsmith, which so highly incensed the Doctor, that he was determined to seek revenge; and no fitter object presenting itself than the

the publisher, he was resolved all the weight should fall upon his back. Accordingly, he went to the office, cane in hand, and fell upon him in a most unmerciful manner. This Mr. Evans resented in a true pugilistic style; and in a few moments the author of 'The Vicar of Wakefield' was disarmed, and extended on the floor, to the no small diversion of the by-standers. Mr. Evans next succeeded to the business and extensive connexion of Messrs. Hawes, Clarke, and Collins, No. 32, Paternoster-row. The success he met with in this house is well known; and the youths who were bred up under his instruction are now the ornaments of their profession. He had for some years retired from business. By his will, made about two years before his death, he bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to Mr. Christopher Brown (late assistant to Mr. Longman, Bookseller, Paternoster-row, and father of Mr. Thomas Brown, now a partner in that respectable house), with whom he had continued on terms of the closest friendship for above 40 years. He left one surviving son, who was at sea; and a nephew of his was a clerk in the house of Messrs. Longman and Co. To his wife, with whom he had not lived during the last five years, he bequeathed 40*l.* a year, and also 20*l.* a year to a niece. The cause of separation from his wife has been attributed to her partiality for one of her sons, who failed in business as a Bookseller a few years ago in Paternoster-row, and afterwards was literally reduced to beggary, and died in the street about a year and a half before his father. Mr. Evans requested in his will that he might be buried without a coffin or shroud, and that the whole of his funeral expence should not exceed 40*s.*

Mr. *William Flexney*, a Bookseller long settled in Holborn, died Jan. 7, 1808, ætat. 77. He was the original Publisher of Churchill's Poems; who has thus immortalized him:

"Let those who energy of diction prize,
For Billingsgate, quit *Flexney*, and be wise."

Mr. *Thomas Gent* began the business of a Printer in the city of York, 1724; having before exercised it in London, sometimes as a master, sometimes as a servant. Besides the books already mentioned in this work, he published a number of smaller tracts both in verse and prose. He died, at his house in the city of York, May 19, 1778, in the 87th year of his age, being at that time free of the cities of London, York, and Dublin, and supposed the oldest Master-printer in Britain. A mezzotinto print of him was engraved by Valentine Green, 1771, after a portrait by N. Drake.—This industrious Printer published an useful compendium, containing some things not in larger histories, intituled, "The antient and modern History of the famous City of York; and in a particular Manner of its magnificent Cathedral, commonly called York-minster: as also an Account of St. Mary's Abbey, and other antient religious Houses and Churches; the places whereon they stood, what orders belonged to them, and the Remains of those antient Buildings that are yet to be seen: with a description of those Churches now in use; of their curiously painted Windows, the Inscriptions carefully

collected, and many of them translated: the Lives of the Archbishops of this See; the Government of the Northern Parts under the Romans, especially by the Emperors Severus and Constantius, who both died in this City: of the Kings of England, and other illustrious Persons, who have honoured York with their presence; an Account of the Mayors and Bayliffs, Lord Mayors, and Sheriffs (with several remarkable Transactions not published before), from different MSS. down to the third Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George II. To which is added, a Description of the most noted Towns in Yorkshire, with the antient Buildings that have been therein, alphabetically digested for the Delight of the Reader; not only by the Assistance of antient Writers, but from the Observations of several ingenious Persons in the present Age. The whole diligently collected by T. G." [Thomas Gent]. 12mo. His "Compendious History of England and Rome. York, 1741," 2 vols. 12mo, has additions about York, Pontefract, &c.—2. "The antient and modern History of the loyal Town of Rippon: (introduced by a Poem on the surprizing Beauties of Studeley Park, with a Description of the venerable Ruins of Fountains Abbey, written by Mr. Peter Aram, and another on the Pleasures of a Country Life, by a Reverend young Gentleman), &c. Adorned with many Cuts, preceded by a S. W. Prospect (and a new Plan) of Rippon. Besides are added, Travels into other Parts of Yorkshire. 1. Beverly; an Account of its Minster: the Seal of St. John: the Beauty of St. Mary's: and a List of the Mayors of the Town, since incorporated. 2. Remarks on Pontefract. 3. Of the church at Wakefield. 4. Those of Leeds: with a Visit to Kirkstal and Kirkham. 5. An Account of Keighley. 6. State of Skipton Castle, &c. 7. Knaresborough: of the Church, and its Monuments, St. Robert's Chapel, &c. 8. Towns near York; as Tadcaster, Bilbrough, Bolton-Percy, Howlden, Selby, Wistow, Cawood Church and Castle, Acaster and Bishopsthorpe, Acomb, Nun-Monkton, and Skelton, &c. with their Antiquity and Inscriptions. Faithfully and painfully collected by Thomas Gent, of York. York, 1733," 8vo.—3. "Annales Regioduni Hullini: or, the History of the Royal and beautiful Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, from the original of it, through the Means of its illustrious Founder, K. Edw. I. &c. till this present Year 1735. Adorned with Cuts; as likewise various Curiosities in Antiquity, History, Travels, &c. Also a necessary and compleat Index to the whole. Together with several Letters, containing some Accounts of the Antiquities of Bridlington, Scarborough, Whitby, &c. for the Entertainment of the curious Travellers, who visit the N. E. Parts of Yorkshire. Faithfully collected by Thomas Gent, Compiler of the History of York, and the most remarkable Places of that large County. York, 1735," 8vo.—4. "Piety displayed: in the Holy Life and Death of the antient and celebrated St. Robert, Hermit, at Knaresborough. Shewing how he relinquished the Hopes of an Inheritance, as having been the Heir of his Father, who was twice Chief Magistrate of York;

York; and lived abstemiously upon Herbs, Roots, &c. on the narrow Banks of the River Nid: near which, in the Rocks, are to be seen his most solitary Cave, and wonderful Chapel, at this very day. Collected from antient and authentick Records. By T. Gent, York," 12mo.; a small piece, to be bought at the cave.—Falling under age and necessity, he compiled and printed "The most delectable, scriptural, and pious History of the famous and magnificent great Eastern Window (according to beautiful Portraitures) in St. Peter's Cathedral, York: previous thereto is a remarkable Account how the antient Churches were differently erected by two famous Kings; the present built by five excellent Archbishops, one extraordinary Bishop, with others; the Names of sepulchred Personages, and important Affairs worthy Remembrance; a Book, which might be styled the History of Histories. Succinctly treated of, in three Parts. Likewise is added, a Chronological Account of some eminent Personages, therein depicted, antiently remarkable for their learning, virtue, and piety. Impressed for the Author, in St. Peter's Gate, 1762," 8vo. He had some years before engraved a wooden plate of it.

Mr. *William Ginger*, of College-street, Westminster, Bookseller to the Royal School, died, justly esteemed for industry and integrity, Feb. 10, 1803, æt. 76.

Mr. *Robert Goadby* *, a man of the utmost industry and integrity, carried on a very large and extensive business as a Printer and Bookseller, at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire. Few men have been more generally known in the West than he was, and few had more friends or more enemies. To the freedom of his sentiments on religious and political subjects, and to the openness with which he declared them, he was indebted for both. Truth was the object of his researches: nor did he scruple to avow a change of opinion when he was satisfied in his own mind that the notions which he had before formed were erroneous. His knowledge was considerable, and he was well versed in several languages. The "Illustration of the Holy Scriptures," in three folio volumes, is a book that has been very widely circulated. That he was influenced by a love of truth in this publication, he gave a remarkable and convincing proof, by taking great care to correct in the latter editions such tenets and remarks as appeared to him to be erroneous in the first; and his "Illustration" has been spoken of in a very respectful manner by several able judges, to whom it gave great satisfaction. Mr. Goadby was the author and compiler of several other useful publications. In particular, he published, both in folio and duodecimo, "A Rational Catechism; or, The Principles of Religion drawn from the Mind itself." In this Catechism he has endeavoured, and not without considerable success, to impress upon the minds of his readers, particularly young persons, the strongest arguments in favour

* This article wholly supersedes a smaller one in p. 435.

of Natural and Revealed Religion; and this he does, agreeably to the title which he has given to his Catechism, upon such principles as are calculated to give the most amiable, and consequently the justest ideas of the Supreme Being, and of his dispensations, and to make Scripture and Reason perfectly consistent. He also compiled and printed a useful book, intituled, "The Christian's Instructor and Pocket Companion, extracted from the Holy Scripture." This had the good fortune to meet with the approbation of Bishop Sherlock, and was very well received by the publick.—It should be observed, that the above book is at present imperfect, the author having only completed that part of his design which belongs to the Old Testament: ill-health, and other avocations, prevented his completing the other part of his design, which he intended to do by extracting and bringing into one view the texts in the New Testament, on similar subjects, in the same manner as he had done those in the Old. In 1777, when the execution of Dr. Dodd made a great noise, he published a pamphlet, in which he endeavoured to prove that the notion generally entertained, that his fate was hard, on account of the character he bore, and the many good qualities he possessed, was erroneous. He argues, that as the unhappy man's life was justly forfeited to the state in consequence of his having committed a crime which would prove fatal to all trade, if its progress were not checked in time, his being a Clergyman rendered it more necessary that he should suffer, than if he had been a Layman. He also makes some judicious remarks on the blameable lenity with which it is fashionable to treat a departure from honesty, and a breach of the laws; a lenity, calculated to lessen that horror with which every honest man ought to consider even the most inconsiderable acts of dishonesty, especially when exercised to maintain a boundless and inexcusable extravagance.—Mr. Goadby was also the conductor of several miscellaneous and periodical publications; which, being sold extremely cheap, and very widely circulated, had a considerable good effect, and proved the means of disseminating a great deal of useful knowledge among persons whose opportunities of gaining information were few and scanty. In the West of England, in particular, his publications were read by great numbers who scarcely ever read any thing else, and were calculated to excite a desire of useful knowledge that could not fail to be highly beneficial. To the praise of Mr. Goadby, it should be observed, that he carefully excluded from his publications every thing of an immoral and irreligious tendency. Of liberty, both religious and political, he was a distinguished and consistent assertor. In proof of the former, it will be sufficient to mention the liberal and rational principles on this subject which he inculcated in his "Illustration," and other publications, as well as warmly maintained whenever they became the subject of conversation. His attachment to political liberty, and the English constitution, was very conspicuous on many occasions.

His

His weekly paper, intituled "The Sherborne Mercury," was uniformly conducted in a manner friendly to the liberties of Englishmen. In particular, he had a just idea of the importance of the liberty of the press: and the celebrated axiom of Mr. Hume, "That the liberties of the press and the liberties of the people must stand and fall together," was a favourite one with him. With a manly boldness he never scrupled to avow his sentiments on important political points, and would frequently, through the channel of his paper, as well as in his other publications, enforce upon his countrymen the importance of a proper attention to the preservation of their liberties from the attacks of those who were hostile to them. To the poor he was a constant and generous friend. Their distresses frequently engaged his attention, and were sure to meet with a liberal relief. On some occasions he brought upon himself a great deal of trouble by the zeal with which he pleaded their cause. Nothing was more abhorrent to his nature than cruelty, and he always spoke of it with the utmost detestation. His acts of beneficence were very numerous, while he lived; and by his will he left a sum in the stocks, the interest of which is annually distributed among the poor of the town in which he lived. Of the beauties of Nature he was a warm and attentive admirer. As a proof of this, it may suffice to observe, that he left 40s. a year to the Vicars of Sherborne for ever, on condition of their preaching an annual sermon, upon the first Sunday in May, when the beauties of Nature are in the highest perfection, on the wonders of the Creation.—The inscription on his tomb-stone, placed there in consequence of his own directions, is another proof that the infinite varieties of vegetation engrossed a considerable share of his attention. It stands in the church-yard of Oborne, a small village about a mile from Sherborne, and is as follows:

"In memory of Mr. ROBERT GOADBY,
late of Sherborne, Printer, who departed this life
August 12, 1778, aged 57.
Death is a path that must be trod,
If Man would ever come to God.
The fir-tree aspires to the sky,
and is clothed with everlasting verdure;
Emblem of the good, and of that everlasting Life,
which God will bestow on them.
Since Death is the gate to Life,
the grave should be crown'd with flowers."

On the 12th of August, 1778, he fell a victim to an atrophy, after a very long and painful illness, which he bore with great calmness and resignation. Many of his friends apprehended that he injured his health by too great an application to business and study. He was, indeed, of a disposition uncommonly active and assiduous, and could not bear to be long idle. He was also accustomed to rise very early, even in winter. The numerous concerns in which he was engaged engrossed a very considerable share of his attention; and these, in conjunction with

with that vigour of mind which he certainly possessed, occasioned his living in much too sedentary a manner. This brought on, by degrees, so great and general relaxation of the whole of his vital system, that the utmost efforts of medicine proved useless, and he paid the debt of nature at the age of 57. He was not without his faults: but they were few, and not of a singular kind. They were, without doubt, greatly overbalanced by his good qualities, which certainly entitle him to the character of a most active, useful, and worthy member of Society. W." *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. LIV. pp. 93—95.

Mr. *William Goldsmith*, several years a Bookseller in Paternoster-row, and afterwards in Warwick-court, Newgate-street, possessing landed property at Stretly in Bedfordshire, was appointed high sheriff for that county in 1784. He died, much lamented, Aug. 5, 1795.

Mr. *Thomas Harrison*, many years Printer of The London Gazette, and some time Deputy of the Ward of Castle Baynard, was Master of the Stationers Company in 1784; and died Nov. 4, 1791, after having been for two years a considerable sufferer by the attacks of a paralytic disorder. He had been a *bon vivant*, and was very generally respected.

Mr. *Thomas Hastings*, long-known as an itinerant bookseller and Pamphleteer, was a native of the bishoprick of Durham, and was patronized in his youth by the noble family at Clifton-hall in Yorkshire. He served his apprenticeship to his uncle, who had a share in Lord Lyttelton's vast erection at Hagley, in Worcestershire. After visiting most parts of the kingdom, he came up to London, and worked for a while, as a carpenter in the new buildings at Mary-le-Bonne. Mr. Fox's memorable election for Westminster, when the support of the Devonshire and Portland families awakened every interest in his favour, gave Mr. Hastings an opportunity to exert himself in the popular cause, and he produced a quarto pamphlet, intituled, "The Wars of Westminster." This was followed by others in the style of Oriental apologues, and he got considerable sums by hawking them about the town. From this period, it is believed, he wrought no more at his trade. For many years he had been in the habit of publishing, in different newspapers, on the 12th of August, a voluntary ode on the Prince of Wales's birth-day, for which he annually received some small emolument at Carlton-house; but this he had discontinued some time by order. His last publications were, "The Devil in London," 12mo, and "The Regal Rambler, or Lucifer's Travels," 8vo. He was a constant attendant on the popular Sunday orators; and in his habit very much adumbrated a clerical appearance. His travelling name was *Dr. Green*. He was found dead in his bed, Aug. 12, 1801, at his lodgings in New-court, Moor-lane, Cripplegate. He was near 60 years of age.

Mr. *John Hawys*, Printer, who, for his amiable disposition, and inflexible integrity, will long be remembered by his friends, died in Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, Feb. 21, 1786.

Mr. *Matthew Jenour*, the well-known Printer of the Daily Advertizer, and Master of the Stationers' Company in 1769, died

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in 1786.—His younger brother and partner, Mr. *Joshua Jenour*, Master in 1772, died in 1774.—Of the father of these gentlemen see vol. I. pp. 63, 290.

Mr. *Henry Isherwood* was many years at the head of the very extensive paper-hanging manufactory on Ludgate-hill; where he was nearly the oldest housekeeper in the parishes of St. Bride and St. Martin (his house and warehouses extending into both). He was almost universally known, and as generally respected, for his integrity, punctuality, and benevolence, and for a few harmless singularites in dress and manners. In business he was as punctual as St. Paul's clock; in friendship (as we can, amidst many others, testify) warm, steady, and unremitting in his exertions to assist in any difficulty. And to the distressed of every description he was a liberal but unostentatious benefactor. In such a man Society in general has lost a link of a most valuable chain. He died Jan. 25, 1812, æt. 73; and was buried in St. Bride's church.

Mr. *Edward Johnson*, many years partner with Mr. Dodd in Ave-Maria-lane, and afterwards his successor, died, at Reigate, Oct. 26, 1796, in his 87th year.

Mr. *William Johnston*, a Bookseller of long-established reputation in Ludgate-street, relinquished the business to his son, about the year 1770; and was afterwards appointed Stationer to the Board of Ordnance. He died, at a very advanced age, in 1804.—His son, Mr. *Edward Johnston*, who inherited a good fortune from his maternal grandfather, Mr. *Edward Owen*, Printer of the Gazette, retired from business; and died, in Dublin, in 1796.

Mr. *Thomas Jones*, a worthy and respectable Printer in Fetter-lane, died April 7, 1806, æt. 75.

Mr. *John Kerby*, Bookseller, Bond-street, died Nov. 11, 1803, æt. 63.

Mr. *John Knox* was a Bookseller of eminence in the Strand many years, and devoted the fortune he acquired by this business to the improvement of his country, in the planning of a herring-fishery and the settlement of new towns on the North-east coast of Scotland. He visited and explored that kingdom 16 times in 23 years, beginning 1764; and, in two volumes, gave a systematic view of Scotland in general. A Society was formed at Edinburgh, and the Highland Society in London extended their plan to his views, the progress of which and his Tour through the Highlands and Hebrides, may be seen in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LVII. p. 704. But Mr. Knox's patriotism did not stop here. He formed a splendid design of representing his native country in its "picturesque scenery," by the hands of such artists as Sandby, Dodd, Catton, and Farrington. His address to the publick on this occasion is preserved in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LIX. p. 326. He died, at Dalkeith, Aug. 1, 1790.

Mr. *Henry Lemoine* was many years known to the Booksellers, as a Translator of German and other Languages, and Compiler of many of the numerous Tracts with which London abounds.

abounds. He was also a frequent contributor of Poetical Essays to the Gentleman's Magazine, and other Periodical Works. He had for some years been a Bookseller in Bishopsgate Churchyard; and died April 30, 1812.—He published, in 1797, "Typographical Antiquities. History, Origin, and Progress, of the Art of Printing, from its first Invention in Germany to the End of the Seventeenth Century; and from its Introduction into England, by Caxton, to the present Time; including, among a Variety of curious and interesting Matter, its Progress in the Provinces; with Chronological Lists of eminent Printers in England, Scotland, and Ireland: together with Anecdotes of several eminent literary Characters, who have honoured the Art by their Attention to its Improvement: also a particular and complete History of the Walpolean Press, established at Strawberry Hill; with an accurate List of every Publication issued therefrom, and the exact Number printed thereof. At the Conclusion is given a curious Dissertation on the Origin of the Use of Paper; also a complete History of the Art of Wood-cutting and Engraving on Copper, from its first Invention in Italy to its latest Improvement in Great Britain; concluding with the Adjudication of Literary Property; or the Laws and Terms to which Authors, Designers, and Publishers, are separately subject. With a Catalogue of remarkable Bibles and Common Prayer-Books, from the Infancy of Printing to the present Time. Extracted from the best Authorities, by Henry Lemoine, Bibliop. Lond."

Mr. *Thomas Macklin*, Proprietor of the Poets Gallery in Fleet-street, died Oct. 25, 1800. To the spirited exertions of this enterprising gentleman the professors of historical painting and engraving in this country have been indebted for many brilliant opportunities of displaying and improving their talents. His edition of the Bible, then on the eve of being completed, must ever be considered as an unrivalled monument of the taste and energy of the individual who planned and carried it into execution, and of the liberality of the nation whose munificence enabled him to accomplish so very magnificent an undertaking.

Mr. *James Mathews*, a very respectable Bookseller and Vender of Medicines in the Strand, was also a Lay-preacher in a Chapel of his own at Whetstone; and father of Mr. Charles Mathews, of Drury-lane theatre. He died Sept. 19, 1804, aged 62.

Mr. Deputy *John Merry*, an eminent Stationer in Bishopsgate-street Within, and for 27 years one of the common-council for that ward, possessed an uncommon strength of understanding, and an inflexible integrity. He died at Lewisham, March 28, 1797; but had been for two or three years past tormented with an unconquerable asthma. Foreseeing his approaching death, he in the preceding month resigned the key of the city-seal, with which the Corporation of London had long intrusted him.

Mr. *John Murray*, an active, well-informed, and successful Bookseller, was a native of Edinburgh; and for some time was an Officer in the Honourable Corps of Marines, under the patronage

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of Sir George Yonge, Bart. His first commencement as a Bookseller is thus given by himself, in a letter to his friend William Falconer, the ingenious Author of "The Shipwreck," who was then at Dover, and by whom some lines addressed to Mr. Murray were intended to have been prefixed to the third edition of that beautiful Poem; but were omitted amidst the hurry of the Author on leaving England for India.

"DEAR WILL, *Brompton, Kent, 16th Oct.* 1768.

"Since I saw you, I have had the intention of embarking in a scheme that I think will prove successful, and in the progress of which I had an eye towards your participating. Mr. Sandby, Bookseller, opposite St. Dunstan's church, has entered into company with Snow and Denne, Bankers. I was introduced to this gentleman about a week ago, upon an advantageous offer of succeeding him in his old business; which, by the advice of my friends, I propose to accept. Now, although I have little reason to fear success by myself in this undertaking; yet I think so many additional advantages would accrue to us both, were your forces and mine joined, that I cannot help mentioning it to you, and making you the offer of entering into company. He resigns to me the lease of the house; the good-will ———; and I only take his bound stock, and fixtures, at a fair appraisement; which will not amount to much beyond 400*l.*; and which, if ever I mean to part with, cannot fail to bring in nearly the same sum. The shop has been long established in the Trade; it retains a good many old customers; and I am to be ushered immediately into public notice by the sale of a new edition of *Lord Lyttelton's Dialogues;* and afterwards by a like Edition of his *History.* These Works I shall sell by commission, upon a certain profit, without risque; and Mr. Sandby has promised to continue to me, always, his good offices and recommendation.—These are the general outlines; and if you entertain a notion that the conjunction will suit you, advise me, and you shall be assumed upon equal terms; for I write to you before the affair is finally settled; not that I shall refuse it if you don't concur (for I am determined on the trial by myself); but that I think it will still turn out better were we joined; and this consideration alone prompts me to write to you. Many Blockheads in the Trade are making fortunes; and did we not succeed as well as they, I think it must be imputed only to ourselves ..... Consider what I have proposed; and send me your answer soon. Be assured in the mean time, that I remain, dear Sir,

"Your affectionate and humble servant, JOHN MCMURRAY.

"P. S. My advisers and directors in this affair have been, Thomas Cumming, esq. Mr. Archibald Paxton, Mr. Samuel Paterson of Essex-house, and Messrs. J. and W. Richardson, Printers. These, after deliberate reflection, have unanimously thought I should accept of Mr. Sandby's offer."

"No reason," my Friend Mr. A Chalmers observes, "can be assigned with more probability for Mr. Falconer's refusing this liberal

liberal offer, than his appointment, immediately after, to the pursership of the Aurora frigate, which was ordered to carry out to India, Messrs. Vansittart, Scrafton, and Forde, as Supervisors of the affairs of the Company. He was also promised the office of Private Secretary to those Gentlemen, a situation from which his friends conceived the hope that he might eventually obtain lasting advantages.—*Dis aliter visum.*"

Mr. Murray, in the mean time, engaged in an old and well-established trade; which, from his connexions in India and at Edinburgh, he considerably extended. For a short period, as might be expected, he was a Novice in the art and mystery of Bookselling; but soon became a regular proficient; and under his auspices many useful and elegant Works were offered to the learned world. One of his earliest publications was the "*Bibliotheca Hoblyniana;* a Catalogue of the Library of Robert Hoblyn, esq." which had been printed for John Quicke, esq. of Exeter, in 1769 (only 250 copies, all on royal paper of one size).

In several instances Mr. Murray was his own Publisher. It is very common, and indeed almost proverbial, for Authors to complain of their Booksellers (whether justly or otherwise I shall not stop to enquire)—but, in the pamphlets to which I allude, the Bookseller turns the tables.—In 1777, appeared, "A Letter to W. Mason, M. A. Precentor of York, concerning his Edition of Mr. Gray's Poems, and the Practices of Booksellers; by a Bookseller;" a warm expostulation respecting an action commenced against him in the Court of Chancery by Mr. Mason, for printing Mr. Gray's Poems, his (Mr. Mason's) property. In this case, Mr. Murray (as appeared by the decision of the Lord Chancellor) had the wrong side of the argument. But in 1784 he had the vantage ground, in "An Author's Conduct to the Publick, stated in the behaviour of Dr. William Cullen, his Majesty's Physician at Edinburgh." In this instance Mr. Murray was the complainant, and on very just grounds. "Having upon hand 84 volumes of Dr. Cullen's "First Lines of the Practice of Physic," which would prove no better than waste paper if he was not permitted to complete them in sets; and being informed that it was not the Author's intention to sell the additional two volumes, then printing, separately, he expostulated with the Doctor on the subject, in two letters, dated in April and May 1784 (the first being unanswered), and desired to have the new edition in exchange for the books he had, volume for volume, according to the usual custom of the Trade. In answer, at last, Dr. Cullen, after telling him 'shortly, that his reasoning is not at all satisfying, and his examples not at all in point,' peremptorily refused to give an indemnification. This, however, we cannot but think, with Mr. Murray, 'every rule of honesty and fair-dealing required;' and we must also, with him, be astonished at the Professor's making his circumstances partly an excuse ('his poverty, not his will'), when we are told, that, 'on a moderate computation, he has realized 2000*l.* by the sale

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of this work.'—Without entering into other particulars, in which his Majesty's Physician exhibits such specimens of shuffling and cutting as we should not have expected from a Professor of so liberal a Science, we shall only add an extract of a letter from his earlier bookseller, Mr. William Creech, of May 25, 1784, to shew the sentiments of his countrymen on this proceeding: 'Dr. Cullen has behaved in a strange manner to the publick, by with-holding the fourth volume from the purchasers of the three former, and obliging them to buy the whole book anew.... I am perfectly clear that the purchasers of the three former volumes have an undoubted ground of action against him.—I mean to publish a notice in the newspapers, with my name, stating the facts, and informing the publick, that the with-holding of the fourth volume is not owing to me, but to the Doctor himself.'—Professions, it seems, as well as trades, have their crafts. *Great is Diana of the Ephesians!*"—(*Gent. Mag.* vol. LIV. p. 926.)

Mr. Murray wrote more than the publick were in general aware of, and was an Author in various shapes. One of his most formidable pamphlets was against another of his Authors, intituled, "The Defence of Innes Munro, Esq. Captain in the late Seventy-third or Lord Macleod's Regiment of Highlanders, against a Charge of Plagiarism from the Works of Dr. William Thompson; with the original Papers on both Sides, 1790," 8vo.—The dispute is not worth reviving; but many of the Letters in it shew that Mr. Murray had obtained the style of Authorship.

Mr. Murray began, in 1780, a volume of annual intelligence, under the title of "The London Mercury;" and in January 1783 commenced "The English Review," with the assistance of a phalanx of able writers; amongst whom were Dr. Whitaker the Historian of Manchester, Gilbert Stuart, &c. &c.

Mr. Murray died Nov. 6, 1793; and was succeeded by a son, who has also been the Publisher of several other valuable works; and has particularly distinguished himself by giving to the critical world "The Quarterly Review," of which he is the sole Proprietor and Publisher.—The Editor of that popular publication is Mr. William Gifford, the Translator of Juvenal, and author of "The Baviad" and "Mæviad." The contributors to it are very generally believed to be among the leading political and literary characters of the age, and it has already reached a circulation little short of 6000.—Mr. Murray is now on the eve of removing to Albemarle-street, as successor to Mr. William Miller; of whom see p. 681.

Mr. *John Newbery*, many years a respectable Bookseller in St. Paul's Church-yard, is characterized by the late Sir John Hawkins as "a man of good understanding, and of great probity."—"He suggested (as Mr. Chalmers observes, in his Preface to The Idler) the plan of many useful compilations for the young, or those who had more curiosity than leisure to read; and generally employed men of considerable talents in such undertakings." Many now living may perhaps remember the pleasure they derived from Mr. Newbery's little books, for "masters and misses," of some

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of which he was the reputed author. Among the best of these may be reckoned the brief Histories of the Tower of London, of St. Paul's Cathedral, and of Westminster Abbey, all compiled by David Henry, esq. and of which several large editions were rapidly sold; and "The World Displayed," to which Dr. Johnson wrote an historical introduction. In 1758, he projected a newspaper, called "The Universal Chronicle, or Weekly Gazette," in which Dr. Johnson's celebrated "Idler" was first printed. In this Weekly Journal Dr. Johnson is said to have been allowed a share; for which he was to furnish a short essay on such subjects of a general or temporary kind as might suit the taste of Newspaper readers, and distinguish that publication from its contemporaries. Sir John Hawkins assigns as a reason for Mr. Newbery's wishing to have an *Essay* in his paper, "that the occurrences during the intervals of its publication were not sufficient to fill its columns." "If that was the case," adds Mr. Chalmers, "it is a curious particular in the history of political intelligence. Those who now print *weekly* papers find it not only difficult, but impossible, to contain half of the articles which have entertained other readers during the intervals of publication, and which, from the common impulse of domestic or public curiosity, their readers think they have a right to expect." Let it be remembered, however, that to the Editor of a Newspaper, the *Parliamentary Proceedings* were then forbidden fruit.

Mr. Newbery was the first of the profession who introduced the regular system of a Juvenile Library; and the several little books which he published for that purpose were highly creditable to his head and his heart. Mr. Newbery died Dec. 22, 1767.—See some particulars (very advantageous to his character) of an altercation between Mr. Newbery and Dr. Hill, in Gent. Mag. vol. XXII. p. 600.—He was the liberal patron of Christopher Smart; and was also the confidential friend of Dr. James, whose famous Fever Powders were sold by him till his death, and still continue to be sold by his son.

Mr. *Nott*, Bookseller, at the Queen's Arms in Pell Mell, is a name which comes among the early Distributors of Books by Auction. He published, "A Catalogue of vendible and useful English and Latin Books on most Subjects, and in all Volumes; which will be sold by Auction, on Monday next the 18th instant *(sic)*, 1688-9, at the Three Half Moons in St. Paul's Church-yard, among the Woollen-drapers. Catalogues are distributed, *gratis*, at Mr. Nott's, at the Queen's Armes in the Pell-mell, at the Flower-deluce in Little Britain, and at the Place of Sale every Afternoon, 1688-9." It is to this Publisher, and not to Mr. *Nutt*, that Dunton's character (see vol. I. p. 311) applies.

John Nourse, esq. Bookseller to his Majesty, died April 24, 1780. He was himself a man of science, particularly in the mathematical line; in which department a great number of valuable publications were by him introduced into the world. He also published a considerable number of French books. After the death of Mr. Nourse, the extensive business of the house was carried on,

on, with indefatigable diligence, by Mr. Francis Wingrave, for the benefit of Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Nourse, an eminent Surgeon at Oxford, equally distinguished for the long period, and the eminence of his practice. He received the honour of Knighthood, Aug. 15, 1786, on his Majesty's visit to the University. He was a contemporary student and pupil with the celebrated Mr. Pott; of similar vivacity, temper, and manners, and of equal celebrity for professional abilities and knowledge. He had long laboured under a severe dropsical complaint; which terminated fatally April 19, 1789.—Mr. Wingrave was his successor in the long-established shop in the Strand.

Mr. *Richard Nutt*, Printer in the Savoy in 1724, and afterwards many years Printer of The London Evening Post, had long retired from business, and died in Bartlett's-buildings March 11, 1780, æt. 86.—See more of him in Gent. Mag. 1755, vol. XXV. pp. 311, 569.

Mr. *John Oliver*, Printer to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, carried on a considerable business in Bartholomew-close; where he died Jan. 19, 1775, æt. 73.

Mr. *Samuel Palmer* was an eminent Printer; and made himself remarkable by his impartial "History of Printing," in 4to. in which he was assisted by that singular but learned character, George Psalmanazar. Dr. Franklin, of America, worked journeyman with him while in London. Mr. Palmer died in 1732.

Henry Parker, esq. sometime an eminent Stationer and Printseller in Cornhill, and many years Deputy of that Ward, quitted business in 1774, on purchasing the important office of Clerk of the Chamber at Guildhall, which he held till within a few months of his death; when, agreeably to the terms of his purchase, he alienated the office to Mr. James Boudon, his principal assistant. Mr. Parker was Master of the Company of Stationers in 1801; where (as in every other department of life) his general knowledge of City business, and the remarkable placidity of his manners, very much endeared him to a circle of sincere friends. He died at Stoke Newington, in his 84th year, Aug. 28, 1809.—His only son, John Henry Parker, M. A. is Gresham Professor of Divinity, and Curate of Wanstead in Essex.

Mr. *Samuel Paterson** was son of a respectable woollen-draper in the parish of Saint Paul, Covent-garden, and born March 17, 1728. He lost his father when about the age of 12 years; and his guardian not only neglected him, but involved his property in his own bankruptcy, and sent him to France. Having there acquired a knowledge of foreign literature and publications beyond any persons of his age, he resolved to engage in the importation of foreign books; and, when little more than 20 years old, opened a shop in the Strand: the only person who then carried on such a trade being Paul Vaillant. Though, by the misconduct of some who were charged with his commissions in se-

* This article should have been incorporated with that given in p. 438.

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veral parts of the Continent, it proved unsuccessful to the new adventurer, he continued in business till 1753, when he published Dr. Pettingal's Dissertation. At the same early period in which he engaged in business he had married Miss Hamilton, a lady of the most respectable connexions in North Britain, still younger than himself, both their ages not making 38 years. He next commenced Auctioneer in Essex-house. This period of his life tended to develope completely those extraordinary talents in Bibliography (a science till then so little attended to) which soon brought him into the notice of the literary world. The valuable collection of MSS. belonging to the Right Hon. Sir Julius Cæsar, knt. Judge of the Admiralty in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and, in the reign of James I. and Charles I. Chancellor and Under-treasurer of the Exchequer, had fallen into the hands of some uninformed persons, and were on the point of being sold by weight to a cheesemonger, as waste paper, for the sum of ten pounds; some of them happened to be shewn to Mr. Paterson, who examined them, and instantly discovered their value. He then digested a masterly Catalogue of the whole collection, and, distributing it in several thousands of the most singular and interesting heads, caused them to be sold by auction, which produced 356*l.*; and had among the purchasers the late Lord Orford, and other persons of rank. These occurrences took place in the year 1757. The first person who attempted to give a sketch of universal Bibliography and Literary History was the learned and laborious Christopher-Augustus Hermann, professor in the University of Gottingen, in 1718, when he published his well-known work, "Conspectus Reipublicæ Literariæ, sive Via ad Historiam Literariam;" which gradually went through seven editions, the last of which was published at Hanover, 1763. Numberless other works, analogous to this, were published in the same interval, in Germany. About the period alluded to, many detailed, descriptive, and rational Catalogues of books appeared in the several countries of Europe; the art and the taste of constructing libraries became more general than in any preceding age; and the only thing which appears worthy of remark, and rather unaccountable, is that, even after the progress of Philosophy or Bibliography, the Germans, in this department, have excelled every other people in Europe. It is universally acknowledged, that the best work of the kind that ever appeared, about that time, was the Catalogue of the celebrated Library of the Count of Bunau, better known under the name of "Bibliotheca Bunaviana," so remarkable, indeed, for number, selection, order, connexion, references, and universal interest. The only historical system of national literature exhibited in Europe was that of the Italian, by Tiraboschi. Mr. Paterson supplied some important materials towards one among ourselves, in his "Bibliotheca Anglica Curiosa, 1771." He was an enemy to those systems of Bibliography which are now generally practised on the Continent; and he set no importance even on the newly-established classification of the "Universal Repertory of Literature," published at Jena. We hope, indeed, that those among

among the readers themselves, who have happened to look at the above-mentioned Catalogue, will not only coincide with our Bibliographer's opinion, but will perhaps smile at seeing all the branches of human knowledge confined in sixteen classes, and the last of them intituled "Miscellaneous Works;" the proper meaning of which words has a tendency to destroy the whole classification! Mr. Paterson acted consistently with these ideas in all his bibliographical performances; and it is owing to the merit of an appropriate, circumstantial, and judicious classification, that his Catalogues are unrivaled, and some of them are justly regarded as models. We refer the readers to the Catalogues themselves, and especially to the Bibliotheca Fleetwoodiana, Beauclerkiana, Croftsiana, Pinelliana, published from time to time, as well as to those of the Strange, Fagel, and Tyssen Libraries, which he performed within the two last years of his life; and they will perceive in each of them an admirable spirit of order, exhibited in different ways, and suggested by those superior abilities which alone can discover and appreciate these variable combinations of the several circumstances. A man so thoroughly conversant in the history of Literature could not fail to perceive that a vast number of books were held as valuable and scarce in England, which were rather common in other countries. He thought he could do his native country an essential service, and procure emolument for himself, if he should undertake a journey through some parts of the Continent, and succeed in purchasing some articles of this description. With this view he set out for the Continent in 1776, and actually bought a capital collection of books, which, on his return to England, he digested in the Catalogue (the best, perhaps, of his performances) that bears the title of "Bibliotheca Universalis Selecta." We are concerned that we have it not in our power to relate here, with perspicuity and precision, an interesting anecdote which took place during Mr. Paterson's stay on the Continent. One of the most respectable Booksellers of London had been his fellow-traveller in that journey; and, being informed of his design, and relying on his good sense and excellent intention, offered him his friendly assistance. He lent him a thousand pounds, to be employed in an additional purchase of books, in hopes that he might have the money returned to him when the speculation was carried into execution. Mr. Paterson, as usual, proved unsuccessful; and the generous friend, sympathising in his misfortunes, never afterwards claimed the return of his loan!—Mr. Paterson's fame had come to the ears of a Nobleman * of high respectability, from his excellent moral character, his love of learning, and his political and oratorical abilities. This eminent person requested the learned Bibliographer to arrange his elegant and valuable library, to compile a detailed catalogue of his books and manuscripts, and to accept, for the purpose, the place of his Librarian, with a liberal salary. The offer was too generous, and the projector of it too

* The Earl of Shelburne, afterwards the first Marquis of Lansdown.

respectable,

respectable, not to meet with an immediate compliance. Mr. Paterson accordingly entered into the office of Librarian, remained in it for some years, and perhaps expected to close his life in the same station; when, unfortunately, a misunderstanding took place between the noble Lord and him, by which he was obliged to withdraw. We have cursorily and reluctantly noticed this fact, as it is unpleasant to consider that an event of this kind should ever have taken place between two eminent characters, each of which was of the greatest importance in its own line.—Mr. Paterson was a writer of some consideration, and from time to time indulged in several publications, to none of which he ever put his name. The first, in order of time, is, to our knowledge, "Another Traveller; or, Cursory Remarks made upon a Journey through Part of the Netherlands, by Coriat, jun. in 1766," 3 vols. 12mo.; the second is, "The Joineriana; or, The Book of Scraps;" 2 vols. 8vo. 1772, consisting of philosophical and literary aphorisms; the third is "The Templar," a periodical paper, of which only 14 numbers appear to have been published, and the last of them in December 1773, intended as an attack on the Newspapers for advertising ecclesiastical offices, and places of trust under Government; and the last is, "Speculations on Law and Lawyers, 1778," tending to evince the danger and impropriety of personal arrests for debt previous to any verification. At the pressing solicitations of his friends, he consented, as soon as the Fagel catalogue was completed, to undertake some "Memoirs of the Vicissitudes of Literature in England during the latter Half of the Eighteenth Century;" for which it was hoped in vain that some materials might be found among his papers.

Mr. *Roger Payne*, the celebrated Bookbinder in Duke's-court, St. Martin's-lane, died Nov. 20, 1797, to the no small regret of several founders of magnificent libraries. This ingenious man introduced a style of binding, uniting elegance with durability, such as no person has ever been able to imitate. He may be ranked, indeed, among artists of the greatest merit. The ornaments he employed were chosen with a classical taste, and, in many instances, appropriated to the subject of the work, or the age and time of the author; and each book of his binding was accompanied by a written description of the ornaments, in a most precise and curious style. His *chef d'œuvre* is his Æschylus, in the possession of Earl Spencer, the ornaments and decorations of which are most splendid and classical. The binding of the book cost the noble Earl fifteen guineas. Those who are not accustomed to see book-binding executed in any other than the common manner, can have no idea of the merits of the deceased, who lived without a rival, and, we fear, died without a successor. His remains were decently interred in the burying-ground of St. Martin's in the Fields, at the expence of that respectable and upright Bookseller, the late Mr. Thomas Payne, then resident in that parish, to whom, in a great measure, the admirers of this ingenious man's performances may feel themselves indebted for the prolongation of his life; having for the last eight years

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of his life. (with that goodness of heart for which his family is distinguished) provided him with a regular pecuniary assistance, both for the support of his body and the performance of his work. What adds to the credit of this is, that this poor man had not a proper command of himself; for, formerly, when in possession of a few pounds, he would live jovially; when that was exhausted, almost famishing. It may be proper to remark, that, although his name was spelt exactly as his Patron's, he was not related to him. His namesake's regard to him did not end with his life; for the worthy possessor of the name of *Thomas Payne* had a small whole length of the man *at his work, in his deplorable working room*, engraved at his own expence.

John Peele, esq. a very considerable Bookseller in Paternoster-row, died Sept. 8, 1771.

Mr. *John Reeves*, an eminent Law Printer in the Savoy, died in December 1767.

Mr. *Daniel Richards* died Aug. 8, 1802, at his house near St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, aged 87. He had long been father of that parish, where he had kept a Stationer's shop more than 60 years. He was Master of the Company of Stationers in 1778, and at the time of his death was father of the Company.

Mr. *William Richardson*, many years Bookseller in Cornhill, died Feb. 2, 1811, æt. 75. Two of his Nephews are established, in the same profession, creditably, in different houses in Cornhill.

Mr. *Thomas Rickaby*, of Peterborough-court, Fleet-street, died Aug. 21, 1802, æt. 49. He printed "The British Critic;" and was in many other respects a Printer of eminence.

Mr. *John Rider*, Printer, of Little Britain, died April 1, 1800. Returning home from Stationers'-hall, he dropped down in an apoplectic fit in Warwick-lane, Newgate-street, and instantly expired. He was one of the sons of the Rev. William Rider, B. A. lecturer of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, curate of St. Faith's, and many years sur-master of St. Paul's school), Author of a "History of England to the Year 1763 inclusive," in Fifty Pocket Volumes; a "Commentary on the Bible;" an "English Dictionary;" and other works. He died March 30, 1785.

Mr. *James Roberts*, a Printer of great eminence, was three times Master of the Stationers Company, 1729, 1730, 1731. He died Nov. 2, 1754, æt. 85.

Mr. *Henry Sabine*, formerly conductor of The Chester Courant, died, at an advanced age, in September 1800. He was one of the compositors who, in the year 1762, were arrested by Government on a charge of printing Mr. Wilkes's memorable N° 45; on which occasion Mr. Sabine and the other compositors received 300*l.* each for false imprisonment.

Mr. *Edward Say*, many years a respectable Printer, and Master of the Company of Stationers in 1763, died in May 1769.—His son *Charles Green Say*, well known as Printer of "The Gazetteer," "General Evening Post," and other Newspapers, died in November 1775.

Mr. *John Sewell*, Bookseller in Cornhill, died Nov. 19, 1802, æt. 68, respected and regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

—If "an honest man's the noblest work of God," such a one was John Sewell; who, with some harmless eccentricities, possessed a mind and spirit, of which the energy and value could only be duly estimated by those who were admitted to his familiar acquaintance. His shop was the well-known resort of the first mercantile characters in the City, particularly those trading to the East Indies, who were used there to feel more of the freedom and ease of their own parlours, than the restrictions of a house of trade; yet such was the effect of long-established method, that, perhaps, in all London, a shop could not be named, in which so much business was daily transacted with so little bustle or ostentation. Mr. Sewell, about the year 1775, succeeded Mr. *Brotherton* (with whom he had been some time partner) in the same house wherein he died, and was one of the oldest Booksellers in London. He possessed, besides his professional judgment of books, a tolerable knowledge of mechanicks, particularly of ship-building, understood the nature and properties of timber, and was the founder and most zealous promoter of a Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture. He was also the occasion of a most beneficial improvement being made, some years ago, in Cornhill, a place which had sustained prodigious losses by conflagrations. Finding that a difficulty of gaining a ready supply of water was, in most cases, the cause of the mischief extending, he conceived the idea of a tank, or reservoir, to be laid under the coach pavement of the street, which, being kept always full of water, is a perpetual and ready resource in cases of fire happening in that vicinity. In proof of his loyalty and public spirit, it need only be said, that he was one of the first supporters, and named on the first Committee, of the Loyal Association at the Crown and Anchor, in 1792, by the operation and influence of which, the Nation was preserved from the ruinous efforts of Republicans and Levellers; and, when the kingdom was alarmed and confounded by the mutiny in our Fleets, he drew up, and at his own expence circulated, "Proposals, in detail, for a Marine Voluntary Association, for manning in Person the Channel Fleet, the antient and natural Defence of Old England." The object, however, was happily rendered unnecessary by the return of our brave Seamen to reason and their duty.

The following Address "To Booksellers," was published soon after Mr. Sewell's death: "The numerous instances of liberality and kindness which I have experienced from the Trade during a servitude of 30 years, have made a due impression on my mind, and demand my warmest acknowledgments. Having commenced business on my own account, I beg to assure that respectable body, that, to merit a continuance of their esteem, I will spare no exertions in promoting their interest, by the sale of any publications that they may entrust to my care in the city. At the same time, they must allow me most earnestly to request, that in no case may my name be inserted in the imprint of any book or pamphlet without having been first consulted, and given my assent; as I have determined strictly to tread in the footsteps of my late worthy and respected master, Mr. Sewell, who would never sanction by his name,

name, or vend in his shop, publications that might by any construction be deemed offensive to the Government of a Country whose Laws and Constitution are the admiration of the world.

JAMES ASPERNE, Jan. 26, 1803.

Mr. *Richard Shaw*, a worthy, unassuming Printer, in Silver-street, Whitefriars, died at Pentonville, Jan. 23, 1801, æt. 65.

Mr. *Paul Steevens*, Bookseller, died either in December 1767, or in January 1768.

Mr. *John Vowell*, formerly an eminent Stationer in Watling-street, died, at his apartments in Sion College, March 26, 1801, æt. 93. Till within three weeks of his dissolution, he was an active and useful member of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company, of which he was Master in 1767, and had long been the father. He was universally esteemed, for perfect urbanity of manners, and unaffected goodness of heart.

John Walkden, esq. (son of Mr. Richard Walkden, an old member of the Company of Stationers, who died in 1780), was a Stationer in Shoe-lane; where he long carried on a very extensive trade, in quills particularly, and a beautifully black ink; and acquired a handsome fortune with an unexceptionable character. He was passionately fond of Handel's music, of which he possessed a sufficient quantity to make a sale of six days. At his house in Highbury-place he built a very spacious music room, in which he placed the bust of Handel over an excellent organ, on which he was a complete performer. He had also a house at Old Windsor, where he died, June 14, 1808.

Mr. *John Watts*, a Printer of first-rate eminence, who has before been mentioned as the able coadjutor of the *Tonsons*, died Sept. 26, 1763, æt. 85.

Allington Wilde, esq. a very old member of the Company of Stationers, died in Aldersgate-street, Dec. 28, 1770; and was at that time the oldest Printer in England. His father died in 1731; see vol. IV. p. 596.

Mr. *John Worrall*, a very worthy, industrious, and intelligent Tradesman, was born in or near Reading. His profession was originally that of a Bookbinder; but, having been encouraged to open a shop as a Bookseller, he took a house in Bell-yard, Temple-bar, which had formerly been the Bell inn. In 1731, he compiled and published a very useful volume, intituled, "Bibliotheca Legum Angliæ," of which he afterwards printed several Editions, in 1735, 1738, 1740, and the last in 1768. He also published another little piece, now very scarce, intituled, "Bibliotheca Topographica Anglicana, 1736." Having purchased several valuable MSS. he was induced to employ an able professional hand to digest and methodize them; and, by the help of a considerable loan from a friend, was enabled to publish, in three folio volumes, the valuable work which bears the name of "Edward Wood's Compleat Body of Conveyancing, 1749" (since frequently re-printed). His friends were alarmed at the hazard he ran by so expensive a speculation; and the more so, as there had then recently appeared a work very similar to it, under the title of "Precedents in Convey-

ancing, by Gilbert Horseman; settled and approved by himself, and other able Counsel, with proper Tables, 1746," 3 vols. folio (since also often re-printed). Both works were, however, successful; and both proved very advantageous to the Publishers; and laid the foundation for the many valuable Reports and Commentaries that have since very greatly benefited both the Profession and the Proprietors. By the encouragement Mr. Worrall received, he was soon enabled to gratify his own honourable feelings by an act of strict justice. In the outset of life, having been unsuccessful, he was under the necessity of making a composition with his creditors; but, as soon as he was able, he sent for them all, and fully paid them the deficiency.

In the Preface to his Law Catalogue, in 1768, Mr. Worrall says, "After many months diligent search into the Editions of the several Law Books, in the year 1731, I published "Bibliotheca Legum;" and therein endeavoured to oblige the publick, in impartially describing the various dates and prices of every book of value, and taking notice where any former editions were deficient or varied; this being never before attempted, gave me a pleasing hope it would be useful and acceptable; and to make it still more so, I have corrected and improved every edition since, and also this now published, by printing the titles of the books more fully, and have added not only the names of the antient Printers, viz. Caxton, Wynken de Worde, Lettou, Macklinia, Pinson, and others, but many books and dates not in any former edition of this Catalogue, for some of which I am beholden to a most curious work, intituled, "Typographical Antiquities," published in quarto, in the year 1749, by Joseph Ames, F. R. S. &c.—Since the publication of the last edition of this Catalogue, several Law Books being become very scarce, and others out of print, have made great alteration in the prices; and some are so difficult to get, that no certain price can be fixed. On the contrary, a much greater number are lessened in their value; in both which cases I have made proper corrections.—Although I published this Catalogue with a design to oblige gentlemen in the various editions of the books, I have always been careful of offending my Brethren; and, therefore, fixed the full price to most books, not intending to impose on any one, but to shew their utmost value. This, I am sensible, has hurt myself most, it being insinuated by some of the Trade, that they under-sell the Booksellers at Temple-bar; and when it is in their favour, produce my Catalogue as a voucher; whereas the Booksellers near Temple-bar, being proprietors of the copies of great part of the Law Books, and having more frequent opportunities than others of buying Libraries in that science, can afford, and do sell them, New or Old, of any editions whatsoever, as cheap, if not cheaper, than others.—What I have said in my observations on the different editions of books, and wherein they vary, may be depended upon; and as the publick have been so indulgent to encourage my endeavours, doubt not of preserving their favour by the care I have taken in this edition."—To an only brother, Mr. Thomas Worrall, who had been a Bookseller at Temple-bar, but unfortunately laboured under a

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mental derangement, which terminated his life Sept. 17, 1767, Mr. John Worrall was particularly kind.—He left also many handsome legacies to numerous relations.—He was a very active man; and in early life walked frequently to Reading on a Saturday, and back again early on Monday.—Mr. Worrall had been for several years a widower, after having lost eight children; seven of them in infancy, and the eighth, from a serious injury of the spine, occasioned by an accidental fall.—He died at an advanced age, Nov. 8, 1771; sustaining to the last the character of benevolence which he had borne through a long life.—Some time before his death, Mr. John Worrall gave up the fatigues of business to his partner Mr. B. Tovey; who, in 1775, resigned the trade to his son-in-law, Mr. Edward Brooke; and survived till January 1806.—Mr. Brooke, in 1783, published (as successor to J. Worrall and B. Tovey) a new and improved edition of the "Bibliotheca Legum;" with an additional Volume, containing "a General Account of the Laws and Law-writers of England, from the earliest Times to the Reign of Edward III. As also of the Public Records, and other authentic Law MSS. the Statutes, and the several Collections and Editions thereof; the Reports, or Collections of adjudged Cases in the Courts of Law and Equity; together with an Account of the principal Works upon the Law and Constitution, published during the present Reign; compiled by Edward Brooke;" who, I am happy to add, survives to enjoy the fruits of a well-earned fortune.—His successor in Bell-yard is Mr. William Reed.

Mr. *John Wright*, of St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, an excellent Printer, and a worthy man, was taken off suddenly, after only two days illness, in the 38th year of his age, Oct. 13, 1807. His illness began with a cold, which he caught while on a shooting-party, and which brought on a violent fever, and ended in death.—Mr. *Joseph Wright*, his brother and successor, died, after a lingering illness, at his father's house in Leicestershire, May 1, 1809; and Mr. *Edward Wright*, a third brother in the same profession, died April 26, 1810.

Mr. *Peter Wynne*, an eminent Bookseller in Paternoster-row, died, at Eltham, in Kent, June 30, 1806. He had just purchased the elegant villa of Mr. Wilkinson, at Canonbury; but did not live to take possession. He was a man of very strong intellect; and, with rather a rough exterior, possessed the milk of human kindness. From habits of industry, imbibed in early life, and the aid of inflexible integrity, he had acquired a handsome competence, with the esteem of an extensive circle of friends. He left a widow, with two sons and three daughters.

P. 594. "Mr. *Edward Brewster* was Master of the Company of Stationers when I was made a Liveryman. He has a considerable estate, is very humble, and his usual appellation is *Brother*. He is a man of great piety and moderation. He printed 'The Practice of Piety,' 'Doctrine of the Bible,' and other useful books." *Dunton*, p. 293.

"Mr.

"Mr. *John Walthoe* is very punctual in his payments, and very nicely just. Civility is a part of his nature, and he never makes any advantage of another man's ignorance. He is kindly disposed to those who are unhappy, and has never overlooked me at my lowest ebb. He prints and deals much in Law Books." *Ib.* p. 284.

*** The Earl of Anglesea's Catalogue (p. 613) was thus prefaced:

"This Catalogue presents you with the so much famed and celebrated Library of the Right Honourable Arthur Earl of Anglesey, late Lord Privy-seal, deceased. And although I am abundantly sensible that it is needless to recommend it; however it may not be improper, and perhaps not unacceptable to the ingenious, to have a *passant* account of this so much desired Collection of Books. This Noble Lord, for above thirty years last, was generally known to be extremely curious in collecting whatever occasionally was offered to him, or he upon his enquiry met with, that was rare and choice in all sorts of Learning, and in whatsoever language. His great inclination this way occasioned his spending a great part of his time, that he could possibly spare from the management of the weighty and public affairs he was interested in, to settle and maintain a correspondence with all sorts of learned men abroad; by which way a great accession was made to his Library, they frequently presenting, and at his request procuring, very great curiosities in several faculties. Neither was he contented to buy single books and lesser parcels, but purchased many Libraries for the sake of some choice and valuable books that he was not before furnished with; hence arose the great number of his books, and those duplicates of many considerable ones, as appears in the ensuing Catalogue. It would be too great a trespass on the Reader's patience, and exceed the limits of an Auction Preface, to remark the whole. The Divinity part contains variety of Bibles, Fathers, Church-History, and the Works of the most eminent first Reformers, &c. The Historical comprehends Historians of all ages and nations; and of our own and the neighbouring nations, scarce any thing that hitherto is extant of them wanting. I might also observe, that the *Geographici*, *Philologici*, *Lexiographici*; and those other books of Pomp and State, describing particular famous houses, with the collection of Coins, might deservedly challenge the intelligent Reader's observance. The Physic, Philosophy, Mathematics, Civil, Canon, and Common Law, are not contemptible; not to mention the books of moment in the French, Italian, Spanish; and that vast collection of Pamphlets of all sorts, containing all the remarkable ones relating to Government, &c. The whole Library being really considerable for number, as well as scarcity, that many persons of honour (though possessed of very great Libraries of their own) had frequent recourse to this, for the perusal of many out of the ordinary road of Learning, not elsewhere to be found. Thus much was thought fit to be communicated to the world, by one who had the honour for many years to be employed in his Lordship's service."

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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 9. Mr. Justice Barrington was buried in the Temple church, where a small tablet is thus inscribed:

"In the vault beneath
are deposited the remains of
the Hon. Daines Barrington, Bencher;
who died March 14, 1800, aged 73."

P. 26. The Rev. William Holwell was of Exeter College, Oxford; M. A. 1784; B. D. 1790. He was vicar of Thornbury, co. Gloucester; prebendary of Exeter; and sometime chaplain to his Majesty; Vicar of Menhinnet 1791; married May 19, 1797, to Lady Charlotte Hay, daughter of the late Earl of Errol. He died March 13, 1798. He was distinguished by very superior talents as a scholar, and a critical knowledge of the Greek language.

P. 39. "The 28th Edition of "The great Importance of a Religious Life" was published in 1796.—This pious treatise, of which it is not easy to determine whether the elegant simplicity of style, or the persuasive force of reasoning, is most to be admired, has been ascribed to the pen of Lord Egmont by misinformation. It was the undoubted production of that eminent Advocate, William Melmoth, esq. as has been ascertained by his learned son, who, in justice to the memory of the real Author, thought it necessary to disclose the truth." See Memoirs of William Melmoth, esq. p. 60.—Park's Edition of Lord Orford's Royal and Noble Authors, vol. V. p. 251.

P. 41, note, l. 15. *for* "Pliny," *read* "Trajan."

P. 60. Mr. Ashley Cowper held also the office of Chafe-wax in Chancery.

P. 61. In 1764, Mr. William Cowper (the celebrated Poet) on account of his bad state of health, having thought proper to resign the office of Clerk of the Journals (for which he had before relinquished his profession at the Bar). Mr. Ashley Cowper appointed Mr. Blyke to succeed him.—In 1770, his brother John died at Cambridge (see vol. VI. p. 615), an event which made a lasting, but not unfavourable impression on the tender and affectionate mind of our poet. While the circumstances of this event were recent, he committed them to paper, and they were published by Mr. Newton in 1802. Cowper afterwards introduced some lines to his memory in the Task:

——————— I had a brother once,
Peace to the mem'ry of a man of worth,
A man of letters and of manners too!
Of manners sweet as Virtue always wears,
When gay Good-nature dresses her in smiles.

P. 96. Dr. Apthorp married Elizabeth the daughter of Eliakim Hutchinson, esq. Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the Province of Massachusett's Bay. He published, 1. "The Constitution of a Christian Church, illustrated in a Sermon at the Opening of Christ Church in Cambridge [New England], on Thursday, October 9, 1761. By East Apthorp, M. A. late Fellow of Jesus College in the University of Cam-

Cambridge, Boston 1761, 4to.—The following inscription is on a corner-stone of the Church:

DEO ÆTERNO,
PATRI, FILIO, SPIRITUI S.
HANC ÆDEM,
SUB AUSPICIIS ILLUSTRISS. SOCIETATIS
PROMOVENDO EVANGELIO
IN PARTIBUS TRANSMARINIS
INSTITUTÆ,
CONSECRABANT CANTABRIGIENSES
ECCLESIÆ ANGLICANÆ FILII
IN
CHRISTIANÆ FIDEI ET CHARITATIS
INCREMENTUM
A. D. MDCCLX.
PROVINCIAM PROCURANTE
V. CL.
FRANCISCO BERNARDO.

2. "The Felicity of the Times; a Sermon preached at Christ Church, Cambridge, on Thursday, August 11, 1763, being a day of Thanksgiving for the General Peace, by East Apthorp, M. A. Missionary at Cambridge; inscribed "to his Excellency William Shirley, esq. Governor of the Bahama Islands, and Lieutenant General of his Majesty's Army," Boston, 1763. 3. "The Character and Example of a Christian Woman; a Discourse at Christ Church, Cambridge, on the Death of Mrs. Anne Wheelwright; 1764," 4to, in two parts. In this discourse the Preacher very pathetically laments the loss of "a most repectable Parent*; an honest and well-natured Brother†; an amiable sister-in-law‡; and, now, of one endeared to us in all the relations of a Daughter, Wife, and Sister§." 4. "Of Sacred Poetry and Music; a Discourse at Christ Church‖, Cambridge, at the Opening of the Organ, on Tuesday 21 August, 1764," 4to; inscribed, "To the Hon. John Temple, Esquire, His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Hampshire."

The volume of "Letters on the Prevalence of Christianity" was published Feb. 6, 1778; and was warmly and deservedly commended¶. A copy of it is in the hands of the Doctor's Son, enriched with several Remarks from the Works of Mr. Gray, one of the most learned men in Europe, as well as a sublime Poet. He had read most of the original Historians.

Mr. Gibbon, in the Vindication of his History, 1779, p. 92,

* Charles Apthorp, esq. died at Boston, Nov. 11, 1758, aged 60.

† Mr. Henry Apthorp died at Boston (in England), Aug. 12, 1762, aged 25.

‡ Mrs. Alicia Apthorp, wife of John Apthorp, esq. died in Gibraltar, 20 October, 1763, aged about 24.

§ Who died 18 April, 1764, at the age of 28 years and 3 months.

‖ This Church was occupied by the Provincial Army in 1775, and the fine organ destroyed. In the September of that year most of the New England churches were deserted by their Ministers, and their Congregations dispersed.

¶ See Monthly Review, vol. LVIII. p. 414—421; Critical Review, 1778, p. 200—212; and Gent. Mag. September 1778, p. 432.

says,

says, "When Mr. Apthorp's Letters appeared, I was surprized to find that I had scarcely any interest or concern in their contents. They are filled with general observations on the study of History, with a large and useful Catalogue of Historians, and with a variety of reflections moral and religious, all preparatory to the direct and formal consideration of my Two last Chapters; which Mr. Apthorp seems to reserve for the subject of a Second Volume. I sincerely respect the learning, the piety, and the candour of this gentleman; and must consider it as a mark of his esteem, that he has thought proper to begin his approaches at so great a distance from the fortifications which he designed to attack."

Dr. Apthorp had at one time an intention of printing a Volume of Sermons preached on public Occasions in England and America; of which the following were to be the Contents; and which it is to be hoped will yet be some time printed:

1. Consecration of a Christian Church, 1761.—2. On the General Peace, 1763.—3. Character of a Christian Woman, 1764.—4. Of Sacred Poetry and Music, 1764.—5. On the Election of a Lord Mayor, 1770.—6. On the General Fast, Dec. 13, 1777.—7. On the Excellence of the Liturgy, 1778.—8. Before the Lord Mayor, in Easter Week, 1780.—9. The Genius of Popery.—10. On the Fire of London, 1780.—11. The Influence of Learning on Religion, a Visitation Sermon.—12. On Prophecy.—13. On Miracles; a Visitation Sermon.—14. The Christian Preacher, at St. Mary le Bow.—15. On the Education of Children; a Visitation Sermon.—16. On Romans xii. 1, 2.

P. 95. The Rev. John Smith was vicar of Warlingham, with the chapel of Chelsham annexed, 1778; rector of Weybridge in April 1782; which he resigned (on obtaining Bredon in Worcestershire) when Mr. Hawtayne (who had before been disappointed by the caprice of Lord Chancellor Thurlow) obtained Weybridge.

P. 97, note, line 2. for *C. B.* r. *B. T.*

P. 111. Mr. Walpole, in a Letter to the Hon. Seymour Conway, August 5, 1761, takes occasion thus to notice Bp. Pearce:

"My buildings are paper, like my writings; and both will be blown away in ten years after I am dead: if they had not the substantial use of amusing me while I live, they would be worth little indeed. I will give you one instance that will sum up the vanity of great men, learned men, and buildings altogether. I heard lately that Dr. Pearce, a very learned personage, had consented to let the tomb of Aylmer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, a very great personage, be removed for Wolfe's monument; that at first he had objected; but was wrought upon by being told that *hight* Aylmer was a Knight Templar, a very wicked set of people, as his Lordship had heard, though he knew nothing of them, as they are not mentioned by *Longinus*. I own, I thought this a made story; and wrote to his Lordship, expressing my concern that one of the finest and most ancient monuments in the Abbey should be removed; and begging, if it was removed, that he would bestow it on me, who would erect and preserve it here. After a fortnight's deliberation, the Bishop sent me

an answer, civil indeed, and commending my zeal for Antiquity! but avowing the story under his own hand. He said, "that at first they had taken Pembroke's tomb for a Knight Templar's." Observe, that not only the man who shows the tombs names it every day, but that there is a draught of it at large in Dart's Westminster. "That, upon discovering whose it was, he had been very unwilling to consent to the removal; and at last had obliged Wilton to engage to set it up within ten feet of where it stands at present." His Lordship concluded with congratulating me on publishing learned Authors at my press. I don't wonder that a man who thinks Lucan a *learned* Author should mistake a tomb in his own Cathedral. If I had a mind to be angry, I could complain with reason, as having paid forty pounds for ground for my Mother's tomb, that the Chapter of Westminster sell their Church over and over again. The ancient monuments tumble upon one's head through their neglect, as one of them did, and killed a man at Lady Elizabeth Percy's funeral; and they erect new waxen dolls of Queen Elizabeth, &c. &c. to draw visits and money from the mob. I hope all this history is applicable to some part or other of my letter; but letters you will have, and so I send you one, very like your own stories that you tell your daughter.—There was a king, and he had three daughters, and they all went to see the tombs: and the youngest was in love with Aylmer de Valence, &c."

P. 127. Henry Taylor, M: A. had a dispensation, in July 1753, to hold the vicarage of Portsmouth, with the rectory of Buriton, both in Hampshire.

P. 134. Since the article on Mr. Graves, the venerable and much-respected Rector of Claverton, was printed, I have been favoured, by Mr. D. Parkes, of Shrewsbury, with a faithful drawing of his Portrait; the spirit of which Mr. Basire has endeavoured to transfuse into the Plate which faces p. 134. I am also indebted to the same friend for a copy of the following poetical effusion:

"Lines written while viewing a Portrait of Mr. GRAVES, in possession of Mr. PARKES.

"Oft as thy well-known face I see,
My heart is mov'd to sympathy,
It seems to bring again those hours
Enliven'd by thy various powers,
Keen wit, yet void of all offence;
Pure wisdom, clear of all pretence;
Yet, while I gaze, I must deplore,
Thy wit, thy wisdom, are no more!
But sweet to view, though sorrows blend,
Is every image of a Friend!
And, though we mark it with a tear,
Each recollected trait is dear.

"*Shrewsbury, Sept.* 19, 1806. S. J. PRATT."

P. 139. Dr. Milner, the elegant Historian of Winchester, after commending the beautiful skreen in the North transept of the Cathedral, and the two bronze statues of James I. and Charles I. adds, "Nor can the eye, in this situation, be restrained from

from fixing on that inimitable medallion of Bp. Hoadly, against the pillar, on the left hand, over his tomb and epitaph. The hard stone here assumes the soft foldings of the Prelate's silken ornaments; and the cold marble is animated with his living, speaking features. But what an incongruous association of emblems do we find crowded in the margin! The cap and wand of Liberty are in saltire with the pastoral crosier: Magna Carta is blended with the New Scripture, as forming subjects for the meditation of a Bishop."—Of a paragraph which followed this in Dr. Milner's first edition, I shall only copy a line or two: "The column against which it is placed has been cut away to a considerable depth, in order to make place for it, evidently to the weakening of the whole fabric."—The remaining part of the paragraph, "having given great offence to some respectable friends and relatives of Bp. Hoadly," is transferred by Dr. Milner from its original situation to his notes; in which, however, he is not even yet quite accurate.—The *Dramatic Writings* should have been appropriated, not to Mr. Chancellor Hoadly; but to his elder brother, Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, the Physician.

P. 141. "Bp. Hoadly's Father, who was a sensible, religious, and worthy man, and instructed him and his brother John in school-learning, observing his parts, and the parts also of his brother, though not equal to his, said occasionally, being in company with some of his friends, 'My son *John* will probably one day be a Bishop, and *Ben* an Archbishop.' What he said (though no Prophet) proved in general true; only with this difference, that his elder son was made a Bishop, and his younger an Archbishop.—In a conversation which I had the honour of having with the Bp. of Winchester many years ago in London, he told me, that 'he thought our Liturgical forms ought to be revised and amended, only for our own sakes, though there were no Dissenters in the land.' He added, that 'the strict measures taken at the last review were not approved by the famous Dr. Whichcott, but were thought by him to be much too severe, and the effects only of a strong party-prejudice. 'I plainly see,' said the Doctor, 'what they would be at; but I shall disappoint them. I can myself, with a good conscience, conform, though others cannot; whom I greatly pity, heartily wishing them more liberty, as really due to them by the laws of Nature, and those of the Gospel. I, speaking for myself only, consider things upon a much larger bottom. I see that I can still promote the Christian Religion in general, though cramped in some points, which I judge not to be very essential to it. This is the rule by which I conduct myself in these matters.'—At another interview with this worthy Bishop (when I had some scruples relating to certain particulars enjoined by law), he told me, that, 'for his own part, he had constantly, whilst a Parish-minister, observed the rules prescribed; and, amongst other injunctions, that he had never omitted the Athanasian Creed, when ordered to be read in the Church. 'But you,' said he, with an agreeable smile upon his countenance, 'are, I see, of much the same mind with my late excellent friend Dr. Clarke; who, though having scruples to some

some things, would yet continue in his ministry to the Church established, but was not willing to enter into new engagements, by repeating the subscriptions, &c. I leave you to God, and to your own judgment and conscience: for I never go farther!' At the same time he added, when I mentioned Bp. Secker as a person to whom Lord Lyttelton had, the same morning, wished me to apply for a relief of my scruples; 'I somewhat wonder at this proposal: my Lord of Oxford's lips are *glewed!*" *Mr. Jones of Welwyn, MS. in* 1761.—[In return, Abp. Secker one day, at his table, when the Monthly Reviewers were said, by one of the company, to be Christians, replied, "If they were, it was certainly *secundùm usum Winton.*" J. Duncombe.—Of Abp. Secker Mr. Jones says, "Some of the accounts I have of him at different times are as follows: "His early education was among the Dissenters from the Church of England; whom (as his brother of Coventry told me) he left when he was about 17 years of age. [That brother, by the way, continued a Dissenter to the last, and was one of the chief among those of Coventry, and justly esteemed by all that knew him. He died some time before the Archbishop, and was the father of the late Dr. Secker, &c.]—Dr. Chandler told me, that Mr. T. Secker and he were fellow-students (I think he said also chamber-fellows) at the academy at Tewkesbury, under the instruction of Mr. S. Jones.—See the short account given of him, his education, &c. in Dr. Nowell's Answer to Piet. Oxon, 1768, pp. 47, 48; which the Doctor had from the Archbishop himself.—During his stay in foreign parts, and application to the study of physick, he wrote [Q. published?] a treatise, *De Partu Difficili* *.—When a young man, he preached to a small Dissenting congregation at B—— in Derbyshire. If I am rightly informed, he was thought by the more elderly and grave people there to be rather too young and airy for such a charge; so he did not continue long in that station. To what place he removed from thence I have not heard, nor how he employed his time †.—He was many years rector of St. James's, Westminster, and discharged the duties of that station in a reputable and exemplary manner, doing many acts of charity, &c. —When he was promoted to the See of Oxford, several of the leading men among the Dissenters began to entertain considerable hopes of him, that he would be favourable to their interest, and to the cause of a farther Reformation in the Established Church; but found themselves mistaken in him. Dr. Doddridge, not long after the Bishop's advancement, took an opportunity

* The truly valuable Collection, of Mr. Bindley enables me to give the full title of "Disputatio Medica Inauguralis de Medicinâ Staticâ. Quam, annuente Deo Ter Opt. Max. ex Auctoritate Magnifici Rectoris, D. Joh. Jacobi Vitriarii, J. U. D. et Juris Publici ac Privati Professoris Ordinarii; necnon Amplissimi Senatûs Academici Consensu, & Nobilissimæ Facultatis Medicæ Decreto, pro Gradu Doctoratûs, summisque in Medicinâ Honoribus, & Privilegiis legitimè consequendis, Eruditorum Examini submittit Thomas Secker, Anglo-Britannus, ad diem 7 Martii, 1721, horâ locoque solitis.—Lugduni Batavorum, apud Henricum Mulhovium 1721," 4to. pp. 31. Of Abp. Secker, see Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. pp. 84. 171. 174. 327.

† See his Life, by his Chaplains, prefixed to his Works.

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to congratulate him upon the occasion, and also to express his hopes that, being now in so high a station, he would use his endeavours to bring matters to a greater degree of reconciliation between Churchmen and Dissenters, to remove obstacles lying in the way towards it, &c. The Bishop coolly answered, 'Doctor, my sentiments concerning those matters are different from yours' [or some such words]. So the Doctor saw there were no farther hopes, and dropped the application. — It was said he was always, after his advancement to his high dignity, more shy towards the Dissenters than he had been formerly. Several instances have been given. — When he was exalted to Canterbury, he formed several designs for the service of the Established Church, and the security or restoration of its rules and orders, taking all opportunities to convince the world that he was firm and steady to her interests, and a staunch convert from the principles of his education. — He intended to insist on a strict observance of the clerical habit (which was generally too much neglected); but found by degrees that the attempt was become in a manner impracticable, after such long disuse and disregard of order. — Some represented him as being of the Laudéan notions and principles in several respects; but I do not think he was a man of that rigid turn and behaviour. A friend that knew him tells me, that he was very humane, civil, and condescending; which I was glad to hear, when he was thought by others to have assumed rather too much of the air of prelatical dignity and importance. — He was for no reform or alteration in any of our Church Establishments at home, though he shewed himself so zealous to settle Bishops, &c. in our American Plantations. — When the 'Free and Candid Disquisitions' were published, he, being then Bishop of Oxford, took the first opportunity to declare against them to his Clergy at his Visitation. Bp. Sherlock, in his Visitation of his Clergy of London, expressed a more favourable opinion of that Treatise, and the design of it, allowing that some things in the Church might deserve farther consideration, and some amendment, &c. Dr. Sykes, and some others of the Clergy, did thereupon apply to his Lordship to publish that Charge: to which request he gave a civil answer. — Some very free and shrewd observations have been lately made by several sagacious persons upon Abp. Secker's Letter to Mr. Walpole *, which was published this year. Surely there are some things in that Letter that appear pretty odd, and somewhat difficult to be accounted for. And so do several parts of this Prelate's character and conduct, especially in Church-matters. Time may discover. — What opinion he might have of Dissenting Divines in general I know not; but he did not approve of those who, having been educated in that way (as he himself had been) did afterwards come over to our Church for preferment. — Dr. Smith, who was intimately acquainted with the late Doctor Secker (nephew to the Archbishop), tells me, as he had it from that friend, that the uncle would never shew any favour to such converts, and had

* "A Letter to the Right Hon. Horace Walpole, written June 9, 1750-1, concerning Bishops in America."

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resolved never to give them any preferment in his gift or patronage †. At the same time he shewed all the favour, and gave all the encouragement he well could, to those Clergymen of his Diocese, and elsewhere, who made converts among the Lay Dissenters to the Established Church.—Some, who respected him, thought he went rather too far in discovering his dislike to his old friends, and his opposition to that Non-conformity in which he had been first nurtured. But the case is often so in such transitions from one persuasion to another.—Jan. 6, 1770, a Clergyman of the Diocese of Canterbury (well known to Abp. Secker, and favoured by him) being now at my house, speaks very well of that great man in several respects, at the same time acknowledging that he had heard his conduct in some things was not well approved,

† "This article will, I presume, be found a mistake upon a proper enquiry. I think he preferred one Stretch, and several others, who were converts like himself.—He used one Clergyman [Mr. W. of —— in Kent] very ill, who applied for a dispensation, because he adopted Dr. Middleton's opinion about the discontinuance of Miraculous Powers in the Church, and obliged him to recant, &c.—He disposed of all preferments, during the last three or four years of his life, at the recommendation of Mrs. and Miss Talbot, who reigned without controul, and dispensed his favours as they thought fit. His own nephew, Dr. Secker, remonstrated to him on this head more than once, but without effect.—He rigidly insisted on Curates being licensed in his Diocese; and a certain person was obliged to take out two licences for the same Church, where he was Curate and Lecturer at the same time, which cost him five pounds. His Grace said, it was not to fill his Officers' pockets at the expence of his Clergy. Q. What other end could it answer?—I have been informed that a Layman, who had been acquainted with the Archbishop a great many years, declared that it was a matter of great doubt with him whether he was sincere or not in his religious professions: so difficult, he observed, it was to discover the Prelate's real sentiments.—He disapproved of all theological tracts, or explanations of Scripture, though ever so ingenious, and according to just criticism, unless they coincided with the doctrine of the Church of England as by law established; which he made the sole standard of truth and error. He was no friend to freedom or liberality of sentiment. Witness his treatment of Dr. Sharpe, and some others whom I could name.—It was his maxim, that the first rule in conversation was *Silence*. He seemed to be averse to flattery, and was not fond of the least approach to it in conversation or writing. He was easy of access, and always gave strict orders, that every Clergyman should be admitted if he desired it; and then behaved with great affability and condescension. A German Divine, of the Calvinistical profession, who had applied for relief to build a Church abroad, &c. to the Kirk of Scotland and Dissenters in England, about 1762, with little success, applied at last to the Archbishop. He received him with so much civility and humanity, accosting him in a familiar manner in French, of which language he was a perfect master, that it raised the Foreigner's admiration; and assisted him more effectually than the Kirk, &c. had done.—His conversation at table was free and cheerful; and, when Dean of St. Paul's, he entertained the Clergy of that Cathedral with hospitality every Sunday.—When his Grace first came to the See of Canterbury, he sent printed Queries to all the Clergy in his Diocese, touching the number of inhabitants, the number of Dissenters of all denominations from the Established Church, the number of communicants, the legacies given to the poor, how they were applied, as well as all donations, the money collected at the Offertory, &c. &c. by which he got an exact account of the state of every parish in his Diocese. He sent the same Queries to his Clergy twenty years before, when he was first made Bishop of Oxford."—*This is an Addition, by Dr.* DAWSON, *to Mr.* JONES's *MS.*

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and that many had expressed their dislike of it.—He was, it seems, highly respected on many accounts in his Diocese of Canterbury, where he was a ready and generous contributor towards several pious and charitable designs, as is well known and remembered in those parts. And few comparatively there seem to be, apprised of any disrespect paid to his memory in other places. He was generally considered there as a great and good man*, and a true friend to the interest of Church and State.—Very careful of the concerns of his Church, and the good behaviour of his Clergy; and in some instances particularly inquisitive into their conduct and morals. It was commonly said he had two paper-books, one called the *black*, the other the *white* book; in which he entered down such notices as he received concerning the different characters of each, as they happened to suit the design of either book. Those whose character he found to be bad, he resolved never to promote; nor did, paying no regard to any solicitations made in their behalf. And one or more, being men of ill report, and highly unworthy of their office, he had intended to have prosecuted, and to have put them under Church-censures; which, it seems, they had long and greatly deserved, being indeed a scandal to their profession.—He encouraged young Clergymen of good character for fidelity in their calling. When a near relation of his, a Clergyman in Northamptonshire, who had collected a good library, died, leaving it to the Archbishop's disposal, he appointed Archdeacon Head, with one or two more, men of judgment and probity, to divide that library into three parts, and bestow them upon three studious and regular young Clergymen, for their encouragement and further proficiency in useful knowledge and literature; the person who gives me this account being one of the three; and he says, that the books he received are very useful ones, and of considerable value.—He has bestowed many benefactions in the county of Kent and elsewhere; giving large sums towards the repair of decayed vicarage-houses, and for the relief of distressed persons, &c. from 10 or 20*l.* to 100*l.* and upwards.—He gave 8*l.* to the church or chapel at Sheerness, towards purchasing proper plate with other utensils for the Communion; which before had been usually borrowed from a public-house in the neighbourhood.—
—He required all Clergymen, who were possessed of a benefice of the value of 100*l. per annum*, clear, to perform divine offices in their respective churches twice every Sunday (viz. morning and afternoon), not allowing any such to serve also a curacy.—And such as had a living of 150*l.* a year, or above, he required †

* Dr. Dawson observes, "that he was commonly called *Tho. Cant*, by the Clergy in Kent." This originated from a famous epigram of Lord Chesterfield's, ending,

"He signs his own name when he writes *Thomas Cant.*"

† Dr. Dawson adds, "It does not appear that the Archbishop ever carried his point in either of these articles. The Clergy in a great part of his Diocese are so far from preaching twice a day, that they never reside upon their livings, nor preach at all. His Grace would not allow 30*l.* a year curates to serve more than one church; and I know one, who served two churches without neglecting either of them, that was obliged to quit the diocese on that account."

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to *preach twice* every Sunday *. And he expected also the regular observation of holidays happening on a week-day.—I asked what care he took about *catechising*, when he was so careful about preaching. My friend says, he has not heard.—The Bishop, it seems, was averse to persecution. He declared so in particular with regard to the Methodists: some of whom thought he favoured their principles and tenets. Accordingly, when his catechetical lectures were published after his death, they greedily bought them up, but were disappointed more than they expected, though in some things they approved of him. J. J."

P. 153, note, l. 29. *for* "Edward," *read* "Richard."

P. 156. Dr. John King was born at St. Columb in Cornwall, May the 1st 1652. He was patron of the Church of Pertenhall in Bedfordshire, and became rector there in the year 1690, but in 1694 removed by exchange to Chelsea. A great intimacy subsisted between him and Sir William Dawes Archbishop of York, who gave him the Prebend of Wighton, in the Cathedral Church of York, in the year 1718. Though educated at Exeter College in Oxford, he took the degree of Doctor in Divinity in 1698 at Catharine Hall in Cambridge, where the Archbishop was Master. He died May the 30th, 1732, and was buried at Pertenhall. His eldest son John was born Aug 5, 1696. From Eton school he was sent to King's College, Cambridge, where he became fellow, and took the degree of B. A. 1716, and M. A. 1722. He afterwards settled at Stamford in Lincolnshire, and practised physic there with great reputation; but was cut off by a fever Oct. 12, 1728. By Lucy daughter of Thomas Morice, esq. he had one son John, now Patron and rector of Pertenhall in Bedfordshire. *Martyn's Dissert. on the Æneids of Virgil*, 12*mo. Preface, p. xlviii.*

P. 158. The Rev. John Letice was chaplain to Sir Robert Gunning, envoy or resident at Copenhagen; and was afterwards tutor to William Beckford, esq. son of the famous alderman. He was in 1783 senior fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. His first wife (daughter of John Newling, esq. an Alderman of Cambridge) died Jan. 8, 1788.

P. 161. I have here another of those aweful mementos which have frequently occurred as these volumes have been passing through the press.—The sheets which contain a memoir of my kind and worthy Friend and Patron Bishop Percy (an article which I had fondly hoped would have gratified him to have *heard read*, for he was himself quite blind), were printed off only a short week before the news arrived of his death; which happened Sept. 30, 1811, in his 83d year, at the See-house of Dromore.

This venerable Prelate was well known for more than half a century by various learned and ingenious publications, and distinguished by the most active and exemplary public and private virtues. In him Literature has lost one of its brightest ornaments and warmest patrons; his ardour of genius, his fine classical taste, his assiduity of research, and his indefatigable zeal in its cause, were such as were possessed by the

* "This is a mistake. What his Grace called *the whole duty* was *one* sermon, and *twice* prayers." J. DUNCOMBE.

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distinguished few, and which will for ever render his name dear to Learning and Science. He was the intimate friend of Shenstone, Johnson, Goldsmith, Reynolds; and the last of the illustrious association of men of letters, who flourished at the commencement of the present Reign. He was a native of Bridgenorth in Shropshire, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. In July 1753, being then of Christ Church, Oxford, he took the degree of M. A.; and in 1756 was presented by his College to the vicarage of Easton Mauduit in Northamptonshire, which he held with the rectory of Wilbye in the same county, given him by the Earl of Sussex. He took his Doctor's degree in 1770; and in the List of Graduates is styled of Emanuel College. June 12, 1761, he entered into an agreement with Messrs. Tonson, to publish an edition of the Works of George Villiers, the second Duke of Buckingham, for which he received 52 guineas; March 24, 1763, for an edition of Surrey's Poems, 20 guineas. The translation from the Chinese, mentioned in p. 160, was followed in 1762, by a collection of "Chinese Miscellanies," and in 1763 by "Five Pieces of Runic Poetry," translated from the Icelandic language. May 5, 1764, he again engaged with Messrs. Tonson, to furnish notes for an edition of The Spectator, and Guardian, for which he had 100 guineas. In 1764, he thus communicated to Dr. Ducarel his intended publication of the "Reliques of English Poetry, and the Works of Buckingham:"—"What I chiefly want are old MS or printed copies of the more fugitive Remains of ancient genius: of such poems as are not to be found in our voluminous poets, such as Chaucer, Lydgate, Gower: of such pieces as are left us by unknown authors. These are of various kinds, viz. Allegories, Romances in verse, Historical Ballads, &c." The following would be particularly acceptable, *Pierce Plowman. Life and Death* [an old allegorical poem in the metre of Pierce Plowman.] *Horn Child*, an old metrical Romance. *Ippotize*, (quoted by Chaucer) ditto. *Sir Guy*, (quoted by Chaucer) ditto. *Sir Bevis of Hampton*, ditto. *Sir Eglamoure*, ditto. *Sir Tryamoure*, ditto. *Ippomedon*, ditto. *The Life and Death of Merlin*, ditto. *Sir Lambwell*, ditto. *The Squire of low Degree*, ditto. *The Churk and the bird*, a Fable by Lydgate. I also want to see either the *second* or *third* edition 4to. of the *Rehearsal*. The *first* edition was published in 1672, which I have. The *fourth* edition was published in 1683, which I have also. I want to see either or both of the intermediate editions: and should even be obliged by a perusal of any tracts written by or concerning George Villiers the second Duke of Buckingham, who died in 1687."—"The Reliques of Antient English Poetry" first appeared in 1765; and this publication constitutes an era in the history of English Literature in the 18th century. Perhaps the perusal of a folio volume of ancient MSS given the Bishop by a friend in early life (from which he afterwards made large extracts in the "Reliques"), led his mind to those studies in which he so eminently distinguished himself. In this work he recovered from obscurity, and preserved from oblivion, many beautiful remains of genius.

In some that were mere fragments and detached stanzas, Dr. Percy supplied the deficiencies, and formed into a whole, by congenial taste, feeling, and imagination. The beautiful old ballad of "A Friar of Orders Grey," upon which Goldsmith founded his interesting Poem of "The Hermit," was among the remains of antiquity which Dr. Percy completed in this manner; and he is the avowed author of the affecting song of "Oh Nannie, wilt thou gang with me." "A Key to the New Testament," a concise manual for Students of Sacred Literature, which has been adopted in the Universities, and often reprinted, was first published in 1765. After the publication of the "Reliques" he was invited by the late Duke and Duchess of Northumberland to reside with them as their domestic chaplain. In 1770, he conducted "The Northumberland Household Book" through the press; and a translation of Mallet's "Northern Antiquities," with notes. In the year 1769 he was nominated Chaplain in ordinary to His Majesty; in 1778 he was promoted to the Deanry of Carlisle; and in 1782 to the Bishoprick of Dromore in Ireland, where he constantly resided, promoting the instruction and comfort of the poor with unremitting attention, and superintending the sacred and civil interests of the Diocese, with vigilance and assiduity; revered and beloved for his piety, liberality, benevolence, and hospitality, by persons of every rank and religious denomination. Under the loss of sight, of which he was gradually deprived some years before his death, he steadily maintained his habitual cheerfulness; and, in his last painful illness, displayed such fortitude and strength of mind, such patience and resignation to the divine will, and expressed such heartfelt thankfulness for the goodness and mercy shewn to him in the course of a long and happy life, as were truly impressive, and worthy of that pure Christian spirit, in him so eminently conspicuous. His only son died April 2, 1783. *Two daughters survive him; the eldest is married to Samuel Isted, esq. of Ecton, in Northamptonshire*; and the youngest *to the Hon. and Rev. Pierce Meade*, Archdeacon of Dromore. —*A fine mezzotinto portrait of him, in a cap, holding in his hand a thick volume, labeled* "MSS." was engraved, February 2, 1775, from a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds; under which is "Thomas Percy, S. T. P." To this, in some impressions taken of it in 1778, was added "Dean of Carlisle;" which, in 1782, was again exchanged for "Bishop of Dromore."

P. 57. note l. 16. Dr. Worthington was presented to Llanyblodwell in 1729. Bishop Thomas in 1745 removed him to Llanrhaiader.—L. 20. *dele* stall at St Asaph, *and read* the sinecure rectory of Darowen in 1737.

P. 120. The family of Jennens is one among the many who have acquired ample fortunes at Birmingham, where they were equally famous for industry and generosity. John Jennens, gave in 1651, 3*l.* 10*s.* for the use of the poor; and Mrs. Jennens 10*l.* to support a lecture. The land on which the neat and elegant church of St. Bartholomew was built in 1749 was the gift of John Jennens, esq. of Gopsal, then possessor of an estate in and near Bir-

Birmingham. Mrs. Jennens gave 1000*l.* towards the building.

P. 162. Note*, *read*, "was by a very learned Divine, who had been many years a Dignitary in the Church."

P. 184. Letter from Sir Joseph Ayloffe to Dr. Ducarel:

"DEAR SIR, *Wharton's, Sept.* 6, 1772.

"I am much obliged to you for your kind letter, which I hope is a prelude to your future favours of that sort. The venison came safe and sweet, and luckily at a time when I had company to dine with me. I am thankful to you and Mr. Astle for being mindful of me in this article of venison. My visit to Lord Montague afforded me an entertainment infinitely surpassing my most sanguine expectations. Of this the historical paintings in the dining-parlour, which are those generally spoken of, make not one half; there are many other English Historical Paintings dispersed in different parts of the house, and some in the lumber garrets, which elegantly represent many events in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, all of them either unnoticed, or but barely mentioned by the Historians. The are likewise some which illustrate the history of Harry's interview. The tilting at the Barrier by the two Monarchs is a most excellent picture, and in the highest preservation. His Lordship, in the most friendly and genteel manner, conducted us, and opened all his stores of antiquarian and historic representation. They are truly amazing, and so striking even to the eyes of a common observer, that I cannot account how it hath happened that they have so long remained unknown to the curious; and I am still more at a loss to guess the reason why those travellers who mention the paintings in the dining parlour should have been guilty of so many mistakes and omissions, as may justly be laid to the charge of the most accurate of them.—The portraits by Holbein are very numerous —amongst them is that of Erasmus which you mention. His Lordship keeps it in his private closet; but after dinner he sent for it, and gave us an opportunity of closely examining it. This portrait infinitely exceeds not only that of Lord Radnor's, late Dr. Mead's, which I well remember, but every other portrait of the Master which I have hitherto seen; the most minute parts are as highly finished as those which are the principal, and are painted in a manner of miniature painting. The small glands which adhere to the fine blood vessels which appear on the outer coat of the eyes are expressed in this portrait. His Lordship also shewed us the finest drawing in water colours, by Isaac Oliver, that I ever beheld.—Dr. Burrel's discovery is new and surprising to me. Upon what authority doth he ground his assertion that his new-found brass instruments were used as *covrefeus*, or that any instruments whatsoever were sounded after the ringing of the Curfeu-bell? I do not recollect that such a circumstance is mentioned in any of the Historians. Why should a trumpet, or any other wind instruments, be sounded, in order to give notice that the fires and candles were then to be extinguished, after the ringing, for the same purpose, of the Curfeu bell, whose sound must

necessarily be heard no further than that of a trumpet? And, supposing that this hitherto unknown custom of sounding a Curfeu trumpet had prevailed, by what criterion doth he determine that these brass instruments newly discovered were used for that purpose? I wish to be more fully informed of this matter; and am, dear Sir, &c. JOSEPH AYLOFFE."

P. 190.. In 1763, Mr. Temple, who seems to have been studying Law, had chambers in Farran's buildings at the bottom of Inner Temple Lane; which he lent that year to Mr. Boswell, that he might be near Dr. Johnson. Mr. Temple retired to Trinity Hall, Cambridge; where he took the degree of LL. B. in 1766; in which year Mr. Boswell introduced him to Johnson; concerning whose "Political Tracts" Mr. Temple thus addresses Boswell in 1775: "How can your great, I will not say your pious, but your moral Friend, support the barbarous measures of Administration, which they have not the face to ask even their Infidel Pensioner Hume to defend!" He was presented by the Earl of Lisburne to the rectory of Mamhead in Cornwall 1777; and by the Bishop of Exeter to the vicarage of St. Gluvias.

P. 192. Mr. Dilly was Master of the Stationers' Company in 1803.

Ibid. Read "Mr. *Joseph* Mawman."

P. 199. l. 11. The sale of Mr. Ives's curiosities produced more than 2000*l.* There is a second portrait of Mr. Ives, *J. S. pinx. P. S. Lamborn fec.* without his name, but with his arms, and a motto, "Moribus Antiquis."

P. 203. To the mention of Mr. Astle's MSS. add, "It will be a matter of great gratification to those who know how to appreciate that splendid collection of Saxon Characters, Saxon MSS. antient Registers, and other documents, tending to the illustration of our early Constitution and History (and to which the publick are so highly indebted for many of the learned Essays presented to them by Mr. Astle), that they are not to be separated; but are bequeathed by him to his noble friend the Marquis of Buckingham, to be added to his magnificent library at Stowe; which will now have the singular advantage of uniting in it, and that of the venerable and learned Charles O'Connor, the Antiquary of Ireland, the most valuable and the earliest Illustrations of Irish and Saxon Antiquity. The condition of the legacy is, that the Marquis pay 500*l.* to Mr. A's Executors. Should this be declined, the MSS. are to be offered on the same terms to the British Museum. Many of the antient Saxon Rolls and Charters have been already communicated to the publick; and the specimens of the Irish MSS. so far as they tend to illustrate the remote history of that kingdom, its laws, its customs, and the progress of society and sciences in it, have been for some years digested, under the immediate eye of the Marquis, by the grandson of the very learned collector of these valuable materials, and will, we trust, speedily make a most inestimable addition to this most interesting branch of literature."

P. 226. "DEAR SIR, *Friday, Dec.* 23, 1745.

"Yesterday was sent to me from Mr. Sandby, the collection of Oxford Almanacks that he had sent for to London purposely

to

to be seen as you desired me. I looked them over, and found them clean entirely without defects or spots, beginning the large map four sheets, so on from 1676 to 1710 all bound up without intermission. 1711, 12, and 15, are wanting. 1725, 26 are wanting. 30, 32, 33, 34, and 36, are wanting also, all the others perfect. Last night I did expect to see you at the Society, to acquaint you of this, that the person that brought them to my house took them back to Mr. Sandby, and my answer was then, I would call on him and pay for them, that is, if now you agree to it. I should be willing to have your orders; if not, I don't think I can put them off longer than to-morrow. But your commands are only my rule, whilst I am, and what I wish to continue, &c. &c. GEORGE VERTUE."

P. 233. Mr. Da Costa is before noticed, in vol. II. p. 292; and an ample History of his Family, compiled from his own notes, may be seen in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXII. p. 21; and his Memoranda respecting many eminent Botanists and Natural Historians, in the same volume, pp. 205. 513.—Messrs. White and Cochrane possess, in fifteen large portfolios, a very curious collection of Letters to Mr. Da Costa from men of the first literary character of his time.—He was admitted Feb. 7, 1739-40; a member of the *Aurelian* Society, which met at the Swan (afterwards the King's Arms) in Cornhill.—In 1745, he dates from his "Observatory in Adam's Court, Old Broad-street Buildings."—In 1746, he was elected a Member of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding; and kept up a regular correspondence with Dr. Green, their Secretary.—Nov. 26, 1747, he was elected F. R. S.; his Certificate having been signed by the Duke of Montagu, Martin Folkes, esq. President; Bryan Fairfax, esq. Henry Baker, esq. Dr. James Parsons, Mr. Peter Collinson, and James Theobald, esq.; who recommended him "as a Gentleman well skilled in Philosophical Learning and Natural Knowledge, particularly in what relates to the Mineral and Fossil Parts of the Creation; as one exceedingly diligent in his Enquiries; and who, by applying himself with great assiduity to the study of Natural History, is likely to be a useful Member of the Royal Society, and a zealous Promoter of Natural Knowledge, for the advancement of which the same was founded."

P. 242. The monument in St. Paul's church is thus inscribed:

"To the Memory of Sir William Jones, Knight,
one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature
at Fort-William in Bengal.

This Statue was erected by the Honourable East India Company,
in testimony of their grateful Sense of his public Services,
their Admiration of his Genius and Learning,
and their Respect for his Character and Virtues.

He died in Bengal, on the 27th April, 1794, aged 47."

P. 244. The article on Dr. Worthington should have been omitted. A fuller account of him had been given in p. 57.

P. 250. l. 8. Of this edition of the "Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris, only 350 copies were printed; and of those by far the greater part were sold for *waste paper*!!

P. 279. Mrs. Emonson died July 5, 1805; her son in 1769.

P. 287. Mr. Thomas Fletcher, who had formerly been an eminent Bookseller and Printer at Cambridge, died, in lodgings in Leather-lane, Holborn, July 16, 1790. It was both singular and unfortunate, that, about the time that Mr. Fletcher's illness precluded him from many of the comforts of life, his brother (whom he supposed to be living in great affluence in America, arrived in London) in the most indigent circumstances, and, being disappointed in receiving assistance from the only friend he could apply to, was necessitated to go into St. Thomas's Hospital, where he died.

P. 290. The following Entries of Admission in Merchant Taylors school were communicated by the Rev. H. B. Wilson, one of the Masters of the school, and (I may now add) its Historian.

"Guilielmus Bowyer, filius natu max. Guil. Bowyer, Pileonis, natus Londini, in parœciâ de Martin's Ludgat. Sept. 25, 1635, an. agens 10; admissus est Jan. 9, 1644; solvitque pro ingressu 1*s.*

Joannes Bowyer, filius 2 Gulielmi Bowyer, Metaparii, natus Londini, in parœciâ de Michael Querne, Martii 29, 1637, an. agens 9; admissus est Junii 23, 1645; solvitque pro ingressu 1*s.*

Edwardus Bowyer, filius 3 Gulielmi Bowyer, Propolæ, natus Londini, in parœciâ de Michael Querne, Februarii 2, 1639, an. agens 8; admissus est Aprilis 26, 1647; solvitque pro ingressu 1*s.* Afterwards re-entered, with this difference in his birth, Januarii 21, 1639, an. agens 9; admissus est Januarii 20, 1647.

Thomas Bowyer, filius natu maximus Thomæ Bowyer, Clerici, natus Londini, in parœciâ de Peter's Poor, Junii 4, 1635, an. agens 14; admissus est Jan. 19, 1648; solvitque pro ingressu 2*s.* 6*d.*

Robertus Bowyer, filius 3 Thomæ Bowyer, Clerici, natus Londini, in parœciâ de Peter's Poor, Februarii 1, 1638, an. agens 11; admissus est Maii 28, 1649; solvitque pro ingressu 2*s.* 6*d.*

Timotheus Bowyer, filius 7 Guilielmi Bowyer, Propolæ, natus Londini, in parœciâ de Michael Querne, Maii 25, 1644, an. agens 10; admissus est Jan. 18, 1653; solvitque pro ingressu 2*s.* 6*d.*

Humfredus Bowyer, filius 8 Guilielmi Bowyer, Propolæ, natus Londini, in parœciâ de Michael Querne, Novembris 4, 1645, an. agens 9; admissus est Jan. 18, 1653; solvitque pro ingressu 2*s.* 6*d.*

Carolus Bowyer, filius 10 Guilielmi Bowyer, Propolæ, natus Londini, in parœciâ de Michael Querne, Julii 12, 1649, an. agens 9; admissus est Aprilis 20, 1658; solvitque pro ingressu 2*s.* 6*d.*

Robertus Chapman, filius unicus Roberti Chapman, Typothetæ, natus Londini, in parœciâ de Allhallowes Lumbard-street, Novembris 10, 1637, an. agens 11; admissus est Oct. 4, 1648.

Thomas Dawks, filius unicus Thomæ Dawks, Typographi, natus Kelmescotiæ, in agro Oxoniensi, Octobris 8, 1636, an. agens 13; admissus est Apr. 2, 1649; solvitque pro ingressu 2*s.* 6*d.*

Johannes Grismond, filius unicus Johannis Grismond, Typographi, natus Londini, in parœciâ de Giles Cripplegate, Aprilis 1, 1647, an. agens 8; admissus est Aprilis 3, 1654.

Johannes Grantham, filius natu maximus Bernardi Grantham, Typographi, natus Londini, in parœciâ de Andrewes Wardrope, Septembris 24, 1651, an. agens 9; admissus est Decembris 4, 1659; solvitque pro ingressu 2*s.* 6*d.*

Ja-

Jacobus Gray, filius unicus Francisci Gray, Typographi, natus Londini, in parœciâ de Bennet Pauls Wharf, Junii 11, 1651, an. agens 9; admissus est Jan. 9, 1659; solvitque pro ingressu 2*s.* 6*d.*

Johannes Ousley, filius natu maximus Johannis Ousley, Typographi, natus Londini in parœcia de Great Allhallowes, Februarii 17, 1652, an. agens 9; admissus est Junii 25, 1661.

P. 320. l. 3. "A Speech *to* the Royal Society."

P. 332. Sir Edward Littleton died, at a very advanced age, at Teddesley Hay, co. Stafford, May 18, 1812.

P. 336. l. 17. *read* "Shareshull."

P. 399. Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, only daughter of the elder Mr. Archibald Hamilton, died, at her house at Fulham, March 30, 1812. She was a lady of a well-informed and cultivated mind; and had associated much with Johnson, Smollett, Goldsmith, Garrick, and many others of the Literati of the last age, whom she was accustomed to meet at her father's hospitable table. Like him, too, she was well acquainted with, and to the last retained a correct remembrance of the literary history of an extensive period.

P. 423. Mr. Henry was born at a place called Fovron, about 16 miles from Aberdeen. As his father lived in a genteel style, and was at great pains to instruct his children, young Henry was put to the college of Aberdeen, but left it, and went to London, in his 14th year, much to his father's regret, being a favourite son, and it was the old man's wish that he should be a clergyman. Several of his relations, desirous also to try their fortune, went to America, where they acquired considerable property; and in Virginia, where several of them are settled, their name is held in reverence.—Patrick Henry, esq. son of John Henry (a first cousin of our printer) was the first governor of Virginia after the late memorable revolution, and next in fame there to Washington.

P. 484. The Rev. William Masters, M. A. (son of the Antiquary) was educated at St. Paul's school; admitted pensioner of Bene't College, 1775; proceeded B. A. 1780. Failing of a Fellowship in that College, in 1782, he went to Emanuel College. His father resigned to him the vicarage of Waterbeach 1784, which was in the gift of the Bishop of Ely. He died July 4, 1794.

P. 499. Mr. Duane's widow died April 14, 1779.

P. 584. Tycho Wing was son of Vincent, the celebrated almanack-maker; of whom, though no painting is known to exist, there is preserved in Stationers Hall (by the attention of Mr. Lockyer Davis when Master of the Company) an engraved portrait, from his "Astronomia Britannica, 1669," folio, inscribed, "Vincentius Wing, Lufferthanniensis, in com. Rutlandiæ; natus anno 1619, die 9 Aprilis." His life was written by Gadbury, who informs us that he died Sept. 20, 1668.

P. 599. note, l. 12. *for* "1783," *r.* "1703."

P. 604. Mrs. Wright, the Alderman's widow, died May 4, 1809.

P. 605. Mr. Johnson's tomb at Hendon is thus inscribed:

"To the memory of Mr. Richard Johnson, Citizen,
who died Feb. 25, 1793, aged 53.

He possessed a good and generous mind; was much beloved, as well as being admired, for his moral principles in Literature.

Mr.

Mr. Richard Johnson died 11 Feb. 1795, aged 38 years. *Vita Humana Bulla est.*"

P. 624. Dr. John Glen King's widow died in August, 1789.

P. 713. "*Bp. Atterbury's* famous sermon at the funeral of Bennet raised a curiosity to enquire into the man's [private] character: and it was found in some instances to be none of the best.—Dr. Young says, he was an admirable orator, both in the pulpit and the House of Lords, &c. one of the best he ever heard." *Mr. Jones, MS.*

P. 735. The Art and Mystery of *Bible-making* will be illustrated by the following authentic Narrative, which was circulated in print by *Dr. Robert Sanders* (see vol. II. p. 729); whose address, to obviate objections, was previously left at the New England, St. Paul's, and New Slaughter's Coffee-houses.

"In the year 1773, I was employed by Mr. * * * * to write a Commentary on the Bible; but, as I was not a Clergyman, consequently, my name could not be prefixed to it. Application was made to several Clergymen for the use of their names: and, at last, Henry Southwell, LL. D. granted his. The success that attended the work was great indeed, and superior to any that had ever gone before. As my thoughts, in my own weak opinion, became more improved, and my reading more extensive, I proposed publishing a second Commentary on the Bible, on a more *enlarged plan* than any that had ever yet been printed. I engaged with Messrs. * * * * * and * * * * * *, as the proprietors, at the rate of two guineas *per* number, and the next thing to be done was, to procure a Clergyman's name, as the ostensible author. At my own expence, which was never yet repaid, I went twice to Deptford, to solicit Dr. Colin Milne for his name; but he honestly told me, "that, although he had no doubts concerning my abilities, yet he would not have his name to what he was not to write." I next made application to Dr. * * * *, who offered his name for one hundred guineas; but the proprietors rejected his proposal. The third application was to Dr. Cruyse; and then fourthly to Mr. Sellon, of Clerkenwell; but both proved ineffectual. At last, I procured the name of Mr. Herries, and they paid him twenty pounds. After this, the publication of the work was so long delayed, that all the Booksellers in London heard of it. At last the first number was published, and received with general approbation. It was necessary for me, as the author, to ask the proprietors for some books to assist me: but, when I sent for them, they tore my letters, and said I was impertinent. I was of course obliged to purchase the books myself, for which I paid upwards of five pounds; and, when I sent in my bill, they refused to look at it, telling me, at the same time, that they had no farther occasion for my services, and even denied me my week's wages. For these reasons, this is laid before the publick, that they may know that no part of the work, after No. 13, is written by me."

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

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